

Mr. Boudinot said he voted against the question's coming on, on the principle that more important business is before the House. He added other observations, and moved that the Resolution should be amended so as to include the idea of a permanent residence, in these words, Resolved, "That the permanent seat of the government of the United States shall be fixed in some convenient place on the banks of the Delaware, and, that Congress meet and hold their next session, &c." This was made a question of order. The Speaker determined that the motion was not in order. An appeal was made to the House, and the question decided by Ayes and Noes.

AYES.
Messrs. Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.—29.

NOES.
Messrs. Ames, Alhe, Bloodworth, Baldwin, Brown, Clymer, Contee, Cadwallader, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Groat, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Sinnickson, Steele, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—29.

The Speaker having before decided in the negative, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the question be referred to a committee of the whole House. This was lost.

Mr. Smith (M.) moved that the Resolution be amended by striking out Philadelphia, and inserting Baltimore.

Mr. Sherman moved Wilmington.

Mr. Vining observed, that as there was no probability of carrying Wilmington, he could consider the motion in no other light than as designed to embarrass.

Mr. Ames rose to exculpate Mr. Sherman from the imputation of infidelity. He said he had uniformly discovered a predilection for Wilmington.

The debate was continued respecting Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. Seney, Mr. Stone and Mr. Lawrence spoke in favor of Baltimore, as being more central.

Mr. White, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Fitzsimons against the motion.

Mr. Smith (M) mentioned some particulars of the commerce of Baltimore—the laws they have passed respecting ceding to Congress 10 miles square—he also informed the house that the inhabitants of that town had raised a subscription of between 20 and 30 thousand pounds to erect suitable accommodations for the members.

Mr. Fitzsimons after observing that his object being to remove from New-York, proposed that the place should be left blank—the house agreeing to this.

It was then moved that the blank should be filled up with New-York.

Mr. Gerry said he considered the question of great importance, and if no sufficient reason can be assigned for it, it will be found to be attended with very serious consequences. What reason can be given for the removal? I know of none—if Congress should meet the next session at Philadelphia, it will very probably be moved to return again to New-York; and thus Congress will be as a political shuttlecock—banded about between two rival cities. He contrasted the accommodations of New-York and Philadelphia, and gave the preference to those of the former: He adverted to the expense the city of New-York had been at, to accommodate the government, and said, that Congress could not remove with honor, without reimbursing them the expense. He thought it of importance to determine the question respecting the temporary and permanent residence of Congress, for while the question remains doubtful, it will always be insinuating itself in all great national questions.—Is this a situation for this government to continue in? He replied to some observations respecting the "wealth and security of Philadelphia" and observed, that with respect to the latter, there was no great force in the remark, as it is a time of profound peace, and no inconvenience had, as he believed, or would arise on account of the former.

On the question to insert New-York, the ayes and noes are as follow.

AYES.
Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Groat, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Partridge, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.—25.

NOES.
Messrs. Alhe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—35.

Baltimore and Philadelphia were then proposed to fill up the blank, almost at the same instant—some debate ensued, which should be first put.

Mr. Carroll observed that as he saw no probability of carrying Baltimore, though he considered it as a proper place, on account of its being more central than any other that has been mentioned, he should vote for Philadelphia as being nearer the centre than any other situation he saw a prospect of being agreed to.

Mr. Seney moved an amendment, to add after Philadelphia, "or Baltimore."

Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and other members opposed the motion, as leading to no decision with respect to either place.

The motion for adding Baltimore, was determined in the negative.

AYES.
Messrs. Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Gerry, Groat, Hathorne, Huger, Jackson, Lawrence, Partridge, Rensselaer, Seney, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker.—22.

NOES.
Messrs. Alhe, Ames, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scot, Seney, Sinnickson, Steele, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—38.

The question for inserting Philadelphia, was also determined by ayes and noes.

AYES.
Messrs. Alhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scot, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—38.

NOES.
Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Groat, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Rensselaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Trumbull, Tucker.—22.

The proposition as filled up was then put and agreed to.

Sundry reports from the secretary of the department of war, were read.

Mr. Moore presented several papers, containing representations from the people of a particular part of Virginia, respecting inconveniences which attend holding the federal courts in that state, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal part of the judicial law.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that the "Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, had received his assent."

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they still insist on their amendments to the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations—and request a concurrence with the house on the subject of disagreement.

The house voted to concur, and appointed Mr. Gerry, Mr. Williamson and Mr. White the committee on their part, to manage the conference.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, the house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual states.

Mr. Seney in the chair.
Some progress was made in the discussion, the committee then rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house, that he had received official information of the ratification and adoption of the constitution of the United States, by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, on which event he congratulated the house.—A letter from the President of the Convention, to the President of the United States, accompanied the message, which was read.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Then moved that the committee of the whole house, should be discharged from considering the bill to prevent a commercial intercourse with the state of Rhode-Island, &c. which was immediately put and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee was appointed to report a bill of bills for giving effect to the laws of the United States—in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Information having been received of the death of the honorable Theodorick Bland—one of the members of the house—Mr. Jackson moved that a committee should be appointed to superintend his funeral.

This business was specially referred to the delegation from the state of Virginia.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee of both houses, reported that said committee had examined the following enrolled bills, and found them correct—to which the speaker affixed his signature, viz.

An act for finally adjusting and satisfying the claims of Frederick William de Steuben.

An act for giving effect to an act entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, within the state of North-Carolina."

An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Co.

Mr. Gerry's motion for printing the treaties between the United States and foreign nations, and annexing them to the code of laws, was taken up and passed.—Adjourned.

NEWPORT, May 13.

A very severe flash of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of thunder, on Thursday morning last, struck one of the chimnies of a house inhabited by Mr. Joseph Taylor standing by itself south-easterly, at about half a mile's distance from the compact part of the town—the top with the partitions in the chimney, were beat into the body and fell to the lower floor—Mr. Taylor's wife was sitting near the hearth with a child in her lap, and a girl just by her, with another child in her's—one of Mrs. Taylor's shoes was torn in pieces (she had no buckles in them) off her foot, which was so burnt as to be blistered,—the lightning having apparently passed through the heel, a hole being made therein about as large as might be pierced with a double-ten gimblet—the girl and children were not injured in the least. Mr. Taylor himself, who was sitting near the window, had both his shoes also torn so that the upper leather was separated from the soals, and one of his buckles slightly melted. A table in the room was overturned and a candle stand had its legs broken—two large holes were made through the floor into the cellar and two glass windows in the room, together with the sashes, were stove to pieces and carried to a considerable distance from the house—there was a small iron chain hanging in the chimney within about six inches of the hearth. Quere, how can it be accounted for that the shoes of both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who were sitting at a considerable distance from each other should be taken off, and no other injury done to them but slightly scorching one of her feet?—A hen sitting on her nest in a closet near the chimney was killed, and a number of eggs under her broke to pieces and scattered about.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Monday afternoon arrived Sloop Rambler, Capt. Carey, from Newport, Rhode-Island, who left that place on Sunday morning last.

By the arrival of Capt. Carey, we have received the authentic information, that the CONVENTION OF RHODE-ISLAND did, on Saturday last, adopt the Constitution of the United States by a majority of TWO. The Yeas were THIRTY-FOUR—the Nays THIRTY-TWO.

In the above vessel came passenger Col. BARTON, one of the members of the Convention, with dispatches for the PRESIDENT of the United States.

It is expected the Governor of Rhode-Island will immediately convene the legislature of that State, in order that they may proceed to the choice of two Senators to the Congress of the United States.

In consequence of this event a Federal salute was fired from the battery in this city.

"There is a Providence which presides over the affairs of individuals and of nations." The United States have so frequently experienced the interpositions of this benignant power, that in any exigency, it would be the extreme of infidelity not to confide in its all-powerful goodness—Clouds

and darkness have often obscured our prospects—"the dawn has been overcast"—but a glorious day has succeeded—One series of events has followed another, and all have combined to produce the best interest of our country—and to place this confederated Republic in a situation the most respectable and enviable of any upon the face of the globe. The recent accession of Rhode-Island to the constitution almost compleats the chain of our federal Union—and the way will probably be very soon opened for Vermont to make her name truly respectable as a member of the great American Family.

The federal government is new—its operation is extensive, its influence, however, begins to be realized, and its salutary effects will be more and more apparent—The citizens of the United States justly consider it as the last hope of their freedom and happiness—and tho' perulant and restless characters may censure public measures, and excite a momentary uneasiness, the great body of the people are too wise not to realize that their peace and prosperity are inseparably connected with supporting government, and the faithful Administrators of the laws.

"Cato was the tory of the age in which he lived—Cæsar on the other hand was the whig of his time"—and like other unprincipled Demagogues of all ages, employed his influence and power to overturn the liberties of his country.

As with individuals, so it is with nations; in proportion to their consciousness of independence, they will not bear to be told the truth; real patriots must generally wait for time to do justice to their merits—and it is the touchstone of bitter experience that bears witness to their integrity.

The confidence of the people is often usurped by bold pretenders to a superior attachment to their liberties; but the necessity of a transmission of this confidence from those, who on being "weighed in the balance are found wanting," suggests the propriety of a steady adherence to characters who through all the fluctuations of opinion, continue to support an inflexible independency of spirit; of such we may say

The falling stream shall change its rapid course,
And up the sloping mountain climb with force;
A weak vain wish, great nature's laws controul,
Ere aught shall change the purpose of their soul—
On such the public turn th' expecting eye
When dangers threaten, or when ruin's nigh.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God;" this is a text from which many heretical, political sermons are preached; the voice of the people can only be known by the constitution they have adopted, and the laws enacted by their authority under it—and whatever regard some may pretend for the liberties of the people, if they speak not according to the laws and the constitution, it is because "there is no truth in them"—as the laws of nature can be known only by their steady, uniform operation—so "the voice of the people" is only to be heard in the decisions of their collective, free assemblies.—The opinion of the moment is never a directory to the consistent patriot.

Complaints have lately been made by several farmers of the inefficacy of the Plaster of Paris, they have sown upon their lands. Upon scrutiny it appears, that a good deal of this manure, or what resembles it, has been imported into these middle states from the Bay of Fundy. The greater part of this has been used without effect, as having been taken from the surface of the soil. If the Nova-Scotians would be at the pains of digging it from the bosom of the earth as in Old France, no doubt it would be found nearly as good as that of Paris.

The Governor and Legislative council of the province of Canada, have issued an act in addition to the act for regulating the inland commerce of that province, whereby it is enacted, that the free importation of pig iron be permitted from the United States, provided every pig of iron so imported shall be marked in the moulds in legible letters, VERMONT."

We have the pleasure to felicitate the public, that the President of the United States has so far recovered his health, that he yesterday saw company at his house, and received the congratulations of many respectable characters on the occasion.

Yesterday died in this city, the Hon. THEODORICK BLAND, Esquire, a member of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States—from the State of Virginia.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Ship Nestor, Robertson, Montego Bay, 45 days.
- Curwin, Gibbon, Liverpool, 49 days.
- Brig Jane, — Newfoundland, 21.
- Schooner Prince and Liberty, Prince, St. Eustatia.
- Ralley, Hazard, Edenton, (N. C.)
- Sloop Rambler, Peterson, Rhode-Island, 1 day.
- Sally, Bartlett, Wilmington, 7 days.
- Fanny, Farrel, Bermuda, 44 days.
- Sally, Payne, Charleston, 8 days.
- Hudson Packet, Coffin, St. Eustatia, 21 days.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Eliaabeth Town, New-Jersey.—The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street. ELIAS BOUDINOT. June 2, 1790.