

that which in the colonies is particularly due to the country, ought to determine in favor of the measure.

It is evident that these two latter dispensations, as well as those which relate to the qualification of an active citizen, are all on the side of the country, and tend to re-establish in their favor the just proportion of influence they ought to enjoy with the town.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, April 10.

A PERSON at Bath was lately found hanging in his bed-chamber. The coroner's inquest from some circumstances of the deceased's state of mind, the day preceding this melancholy event, were rather doubtful how they could, with propriety, bring in a verdict of lunacy, when they were determined by the remark of one of the jury, a taylor, who archly observed, "That the deceased must have been insane, for he had paid him the day before a bill that had been owing only three months.

An easy and effectual way to prevent Slugs getting into Fruit Trees, &c.—If the trees are standards, tie a coarse horse-hair rope about them, about a foot from the ground.

If they are against a wall, nail a narrow slip of coarse horse-hair cloth against the wall, about a foot from the ground—they will never get over it—and if they attempted, it would kill them, as their bellies are soft, and the points of the hair would wound them.

The rise of rent of 1s. pr. acre, would increase the rental of the lands of England in the sum of 1,600,000l.

Exportation of products and manufactures is what brings in wealth to a nation, and is the great advantage of an active trade. All countries in respect of riches may be most accurately judged of by this criterion—their wealth must be in proportion to their exportation. The example of Spain and Portugal may teach us that importation, even of gold and silver, and diamonds, will not enrich a country, since those valuable articles presently become the property of industrious nations, who export products and manufactures.—This branch of trade is what receives the greatest encouragement among commercial nations—particularly by a proper regulation of duties, laying heavy ones on the importation of most commodities, and light ones on the exportation of them, or, in some cases, none at all, and in others, giving bounties to promote it.

It was a usual observation of the celebrated Boyle, that if every artist would but discover what new observations occurred to him in the exercise of his profession, philosophy would thence gain innumerable improvements. It may with equal justice be observed, that if the useful knowledge of every country, however barbarous, was gleaned by a judicious observer, the advantages would be incalculable. Are there not, even in Europe, many useful inventions known or practised but in one place? For instance, the instrument used for cutting down corn in Germany, appears to be much more handy and expeditious than the sickle used in other countries. The cheap and expeditious manner of making vinegar without previous fermentation is known only in a part of France. If such discoveries remain still to be known at home, what funds of knowledge might not be collected in countries yet unexplored, or only passed through by hasty travelling.

MAY 15.

Government is said to have received the following important advice from our Consul at the Court of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been solemnly ratified between the King of Spain and Sardinia, the Empress of Russia, and the States of Venice, in order to resist by force the present politics of the British and Prussian cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is now done at 15 pr. cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

"On Friday last the noted Paul Jones, lately an Admiral in the Russian Service, landed from a Packet-Boat at this place. Being dressed in the Russian uniform, his person was not recognized till after his baggage was sent to the custom-house for examination, when the outside directions of one or two parcels caused the discovery. The populace, having gained information of his arrival, surrounded the inn where he was—and were not sparing in denouncing their resolution of exercising vengeance upon him, if they laid hold of him.—In consequence of which he privately escaped out of town the same day."

A comparative statement of the English and Spanish navy, made by a correspondent, and, we sincerely hope, founded in truth, makes the number of the former 264, of the latter 145—a majority of 119 in favor of Old England.

The 24th being the earliest day on which it is expected that the messenger from Spain, with his Catholic Majesty's answer to the remonstrances of the British Ministry, can arrive, nothing certain, relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be pronounced.

"There is no quarrelling with a public vice, where the custom of offending takes away the shame of it."

THE sting of reproach can never penetrate deeply, when a man enjoys the consciousness that his neighbours are not less vicious than himself. Perhaps a person seldom has an easier task to perform, than to make terms with his own conscience for any transgression that does not expose him to a loss of property or character. The sharpest pangs of remorse therefore are not usually excited but by a commission of such crimes as are the least common and consequently the most detested. Men generally estimate the malignity of any action, not so much from its inherent nature, as from the degree of indignation it raises in the public mind. As people in the higher walks of life give the tone to public sentiments it will of course happen, that such vice as offer the fewest temptations to them will be considered of the most atrocious class.

I have often listened with surprize to the remonstrances of Clergymen against certain fashionable vices or follies which they were disposed to restrain. Reproof can never take effect where it is equally applicable to a large number of persons. Those who attempt to check the career of established errors, by mere reproach, are acting against the current of human nature. If the sense of shame is blunted, ridicule must lose its edge: If habit has rendered any vice familiar, and general practice has changed its odious appellation, there can be little hope that serious admonition, especially aimed against that vice will abate its prevalence. In such a situation, I should suppose, that a reformation should be attempted in some indirect manner. People may gradually be induced to believe that a different mode of conduct from that they are pursuing may be more eligible, as it may afford them more satisfaction and expose them to less inconvenience. Virtue may be dressed in such colors as by being frequently exhibited will imperceptibly win the heart in its favor. By this means the general disposition to be vicious will abate, and in time the most fashionable vices may take a turn that will moderate their excess. Public customs cannot be trifled with. They may be changed by art and management; but they cannot suddenly be controled by laws, or silenced by reproaches.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

Sketch of the Debate, in Committee of the whole, on the RESIDENCE BILL.

MR. BURKE made some remarks on the observations of Mr. Vining, in which he excupated himself from all design to excite mobs and tumults among the citizens of New-York, as had been insinuated by that gentleman: He declared that he believed the citizens incapable of behaving so much out of character. For himself, he disclaimed every such idea. He further observed, that the delegates from Pennsylvania were fully competent to advocating the interest of their particular State; they had given abundant evidence of their abilities—they therefore did not need the assistance of the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. Hartley observed that it was the fault of the New-York senators, last year, that they did not vote for a 4 year's residence in their own city, and the permanent one at Germantown, which they could then have carried. He defended himself and his colleagues from any charge of want of generosity, and also defended the character of the Quakers. The gentleman, (Mr. B.) is not acquainted, said he, with the people called Quakers, or their history, or he would entertain different sentiments concerning them.

They under the famous William Penn, settled the former province of Pennsylvania, between the year 1680 and 1690, near the close of the last century—and such was their justice, wisdom, moderation, and good policy, that they gained reputation abroad. Men emigrated from the European world to this land of Freedom. They preferred peace at home, for it was not until the year 1753, when a war, fomented on the borders of another province, cast an inhabitant of Pennsylvania was killed by the hands of a savage.

They have been always remarkable for their moral laws, for the plainness of their manners, and their benevolence. Nay should the gentleman go to Philadelphia, he will find that the people called Quakers will treat him as well as any other society.

They merit not the curses which have been so frequently thrown upon them.

Mr. Bloodworth thought that if the New-York senators had acted wrong, yet the people should not be blamed for it. The proposition of Mr. Burke was so reasonable and just, that he said he could not avoid approving of it.

Mr. Lawrence defended the New-York Senators, and explained the reasons of their former conduct, which, when it was known he believed would rather merit the approbation of the people.—He then proceeded to remark upon the conduct of New-York, during the war, and since. Her revenues had been thrown into the treasury of the United States, and every succour that could possibly be expected was received from her. Upon the whole, he wished the dispute of residence could be left to the decision of the three northern and three southern states—and he appealed to the house, as politicians and men, for the justice of the case.

Mr. Wadsworth rose next. He was proceeding when he was called to order. After some altercation on the question of order,

Mr. Page spoke to the merits of the question, in which he introduced several conciliatory observations, and then added, As to the place for the permanent residence of Congress, any unprejudiced disinterested man in the world looking over the map of the United States, would put his finger on the district pointed out in the bill, and say, "This is your place fit." As to going to Philadelphia, it is not my wish to go and stay there as proposed in the bill; but I say with my colleague (Mr. Madison) that I consent to go there to get into a more central position, and to be fairly on our way to the permanent residence on the Potowmac. As to our present situation, the citizens of New-York themselves acknowledge, nay, even the member himself, who has called me to order, acknowledges that it has no pretensions to be the permanent residence, and it must be confessed that in proportion as it is improper for the permanent residence, it must be improper for the temporary residence. The continuance of Congress here, has been acquiesced in by the southern States, merely on the supposition that a removal to the permanent residence would take place sooner if Congress sat here, than at some other place more central. The wise and virtuous citizens of New-York know this, and cannot resist the removal.

Sir, I was not apprehensive that the observations made by gentlemen yesterday could excite an improper resentment in their minds; there is not a city in the world, in which I would sooner trust myself, and Congress, than in New-York; for it is superior to any place I know, for the orderly and decent behaviour of its inhabitants: but sir, when the member behind me (Mr. Burke) who alluded to me, when he was last up, said that they were injured and robbed by Congress, I told him, as a friend, that had I been in the chair I should have called him to order.

I confess I was shocked to hear that gentleman's declarations repeated by a member on the other side of the house, who is re-

markable for his coolness and his peculiar attention to every sentiment offered in debate (Mr. Gerry). I took the liberty, when the house adjourned, to tell that gentleman, perhaps too freely, what I thought respecting those declarations: if I gave him, or the member behind me, any offence, I ask their pardon: but I still think I should have done my duty, had I taken notice of the impropriety of their declarations, in my place in the house, as a friend to order and freedom of debate.

Mr. Livermore said that the motion for striking out the Potowmac and inserting Baltimore, is so reasonable in itself, that I cannot conceive there should be one person opposed to it. He observed that Baltimore is far to the south as the Potowmac—the members will then have as far to go to one as the other. There is a river it is said, which runs 200 miles into the country, as far as the Alleghany mountains—what advantage can this be to Congress? I can conceive of none; except it may be to lend the acts of Congress by water, to the foot of the Alleghany mountains. He thought that the centre of population was the only true centre; it is not pretended that the Potowmac is at present, this centre—but it is said that it will in time become the centre of population; what reason is there for any such supposition? The place in which this favorite spot is, has been as long settled as any other part of the Continent—but the population has not kept pace with many other parts of the United States; it is therefore entirely chimerical, and problematical, whether it ever will become the centre of population. He then enlarged on the superior advantages of a populous city for the seat of government, and concluded by repeating that the amendment is so reasonable in itself, that he hoped every member of the committee would vote for it.

Mr. Gerry: In discussing this subject yesterday, I made use of such arguments as appeared to me pertinent to the occasion.—But, Sir, those arguments have had the most extraordinary construction put on them, by the gentleman from Delaware—they have been represented as tending to excite mobs, and to raise insurrections in this city. Sir, I insist that the observations I made, had a direct & contrary tendency—I said that the bill contained those malignant principles which had a direct tendency to agitate and inflame the minds of the citizens of America. Those principles I was endeavoring to expose, and to shew what must be their obvious effects. Is this exciting mobs? Directly the reverse in my opinion. I never had any such idea; and as to the citizens of New-York I have too just a sense of their wisdom and good judgment to harbor such a sentiment. He then adverted to the construction, to shew that there could be no danger of an insurrection or rebellion against the government; Congress is vested with a sufficient power to protect themselves from every insult whatever, they have a right to call forth the whole militia of the union for their protection.—Here Mr. Gerry was called to order, and some altercation ensuing, Mr. Gerry said he would say nothing further on this particular topic. He then proceeded to state his arguments against the Potowmac, in the course of which he noticed some observations which had fallen from Mr. Vining and Mr. Clymer. One of the gentlemen had said that "Pennsylvania had a right to the seat of the general government," this he denied, he said no State in the union could pretend to such a right; Congress alone has a right to determine where the seat of government shall be. He entered into a lengthy discussion on the merits of the Potowmac, and among many other observations asserted that taking to Southern a situation would amount to a disqualification of many of the Northern members, who would forego their election rather than attend the national legislature on that River.

Mr. Vining read a report of a committee of the late Congress, respecting two seats of government, in which report George-Town was mentioned.—Mr. Gerry being one of this committee he rose to explain.

Mr. Sedgwick in a speech of considerable length stated his objections to so Southern a situation as either Baltimore or the Potowmac, and said that he should have the unhappiness he feared, of dividing on the question from his colleagues.

Mr. Sherman offered some calculations respecting the trade, and made Baltimore to be the nearest to the centre of any place that had been mentioned.

Mr. White said he had no idea of altering the sentiments of a single member of the committee; he did not expect the gentleman from New-Hampshire would agree with him—the gentleman from Massachusetts has said something about the government going into the wilderness; he said it was true that there was not at present every accommodation which gentlemen might wish, but there is every probability that there will be—he said that such improvements are making in the navigation of the Potowmac, as will render it a place affording every accommodation, whether Congress go there or not—he influenced several places on the Potowmac which are at this day sufficiently populous to accommodate Congress. He then adverted to situation and observed that a line from the Atlantic, East and West, to the extreme point mentioned in the bill, will intersect part of the States of Delaware and New-Jersey; include the whole of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and will throw 31 members of the representation in the Southern division of the United States, so that the calculations on this point in respect to Baltimore fall to the ground; he then observed that after the present ferment is subsided, this position will be considered as a permanent bond of union, and the Eastern States will find their most essential interests promoted by the measure; he adverted to the trade of Massachusetts which he said was greater to Virginia than to the whole union besides; the Southern States will be cordial in promoting their shipping, and advancing their interests when they observe that the principles of justice influence them on this great national question.

He then remarked on the observation of Mr. Sherman respecting the repealing of the law, and reprobated the principles on which such observations are founded; he remarked on the attraction of populous cities, and trusted that other ideas would prevail in this country than what influenced in fixing the seats of government in Europe.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) said he was in favor of the motion, as the only one which held out a probability of ever fixing on a Southern residence; he enlarged on the difficulty and improbability of ever removing from Philadelphia, he said that it was evident from the present representation and what is most likely it will be 10 years hence, that Congress could not be removed from that place; he then stated the numbers of the members to the Southward and Northward of Philadelphia, and observed that the Congress that would exist at the expiration of 10 years, may think entirely different from the present, and will not think themselves bound by the law—but if they should, what can the measure be denominated but legislating for the next century—a system proposed the last session which combined a much greater interest than the present, failed; and what reason have we to suppose that this bill will ever be carried into execution; he said no gentleman pretends that the place proposed is now ready for the reception of the government; and even if the buildings were now erected; is there any gentleman who would give his vote for going there? he would agree to a place in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and this he supposed was the farthest Southern position the gentlemen from the Eastward will ever consent to. From all the views he could take of the measure, he was fully convinced that the Potowmac was tacked to the bill merely to carry Philadelphia; he wished gentlemen seriously to consider the consequences of passing a law which would so intimately and inauspiciously affect the interests of so many people.

Mr. Madison objected to the motion for inserting Baltimore, as it would be risking the bill with a place which has already been repeatedly rejected in the Senate; he religiously believed he said, that if Baltimore was inserted, the bill would never pass the Senate; and the fate of the bill which the gentleman mentions, ought to be a serious warning to us never to risk this with an amendment—the influence therefore produced by the gentleman is very much against his own argument.