

measures which are pointed out to them, can alone happily extricate them out of the critical situation in which circumstances have placed them, that it is their business instantly to secure, by a good constitution, the hopes which they have conceived, and the advantages offered to them, and that so far from conducting them to this end, the prolongation of public fermentation will shortly surround them with such pressing and terrible danger, that all the measures they may make to oppose them will come too late to secure them against these effects.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATED FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

Published by STEPHEN LUZAC.

[A Paper that is considered in Europe as the most authentic medium of intelligence—and as such circulates more extensively than any other similar publication.]

PARIS, MARCH 8.

M. RABAUD de St. ETIENNE'S Speech, concluded from our paper of 14th inst.

IN short gentlemen I repeat it, because I am firmly convinced of it, that bankruptcy is impossible, because you are here—and to effect it, but one mean exists, that is to separate you.

The Imposts it is said are not collected—they are collected throughout the greatest part of the kingdom, as your own correspondence gentlemen on the subject will testify—some indirect imposte are no longer collected! This is true, but you are offered, and there will be formed substitutes in their place: You will establish them, and the people will adopt them, and will pay them with pleasure. Unfortunate people, who love to serve your country, and your king, without affectation, what is your lot? Oppression when you bend your head, and calumny when you dare to raise it.

Is there then no evil, it is asked—are our fears then chimerical? There is one gentlemen—it is great—it is pressing—and you ought to remedy it—this evil is the scarcity of specie. The cause of it is easily pointed out—it is owing to too much paper in circulation.—Seeing you know the cause of the evil, you will find a remedy for it.

I take the liberty to invite you, to take immediately into consideration the memorial of the first minister of the finances, that memorial which you have been expecting this fortnight past, and the address of the Commons of Paris. You will endeavor to restore an equilibrium between specie and paper, by giving at this time some preponderance to specie, and some confidential allurement to bring it into circulation again.

A thousand objects indeed press you, and the people are impatiently expecting the fruit of your labor—but the present evil is most pressing—you will only quit for an instant the objects of your indefatigable cares, to resume them with greater ease and satisfaction—and disengaged from the solicitude which oppresses you, you will complete the Constitution with the more courage, and the consolation you shall derive from it, will renovate your vigor. The people of France will second you with their patience—the enemies of the public weal will find themselves deceived, in calculating too lightly on the pretended inconsistency of the French nation: The generous people of the capital, those brave companions of your labors, will continue to support them—they will find that by aiding and preserving you, they preserve themselves, the King, the people, every good citizen, the creditors of the State, the capital and the province, all will have a common cause, the safety of the country, and the completion of the constitution; With this noble and generous concert, I repeat once more gentlemen, that bankruptcy is impossible, and France cannot perish.

BOSTON, JULY 14.

By Capt. Harris, from Martinique, we are made acquainted with the particulars of the recent disturbances in that Island. They began on the 3d of June—and first rose from the Municipality denying the free mulattoes liberty to celebrate the day as the whites did. On which account a mulatto on sentry quarrelled with his Captain, and finally killed him. This creating an alarm—the mulattoes on duty, shut the gates of the fort, and fired from the loop holes on those who were outside. The report, that the mulattoes were rising called all the inhabitants to arms. A scene of savage hostility ensued—and about nineteen of the mulattoes and whites were butchered. The American vessels were boarded, and all the military weapons on board taken away—which the Viscount DE PONTEVES offered to pay for. There was not any firing from the navy, as was reported; and the riot had subsided intirely when Capt. HARRIS left the Island.

Dispatches were sent by the Viscount DE PONTEVES to the Hon. Consul of France, by a vessel which has arrived at Marblehead.

We are authorized to say, that the information some time since published in the papers, that the ports in the French West Indies, were shut to the ships of the United States, is not authentic.

By vessels from Europe, we are informed, that the prospect of WAR between Great-Britain and

Spain, exists no longer. The Spaniards having conceded to the demands of restitution made by the English. One Million of Dollars, we are told was the price of peace.

That the war in Europe will yet continue some time the following—extract of a letter from the Turkish Sultan, to one of his Pachtas will evince.

“My intention, the vows I address to Heaven night and day, are not to lay my fabre in the scabbard, before, with the grace of God, I have avenged myself on my enemies. I hope that, for the glory of the Prophet our Lord, our Master, the Son of both worlds, Almighty God will help the execution of our projects.”

COMMERCE.

For the season of the year—which is usually dull—our harbour is very full of shipping. A gentleman, who counted them yesterday, has furnished us with the statement, as follows:—

13 Ships 26 Brigs } total 175
52 Sch'ners 74 Sloops }

FREE SCHOOLS.

On Friday last, the Gentlemen Selectmen, the other gentlemen of the school committee, together with a respectable number of the Rev. Clergy, and other citizens, agreeable to annual usage visited the several Free Schools of this metropolis, and were much gratified with the elegant specimens of Penmanship—the proficiency made in Grammar and Reading—the abundant testimonials of the attention and assiduity of the several Masters, and the decent decorum of the scholars exhibited on the occasion. At this visitation it appeared, that there were in the several schools, the following number of pupils, viz.

	Boys.	Girls
In Mr. Hunt's Gram. School, 63		
Messrs. Carter and Bingham's, } writing and reading do. } 220	180	
Messrs. Vinal and Tichnor's do. 229		185
Messrs. Tileston and Cheny's do. 250		174
	762	539

In all 1301, under the age of 14.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT further to provide for the payment of the Invalid PENSIONERS of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military Pensions which have been granted and paid by the States respectively, in pursuance of former acts of the United States in Congress assembled, and such as by acts passed in the present session of Congress, are, or shall be declared to be due to Invalids, who were wounded and disabled during the late war, shall be continued and paid by the United States, from the fourth day of March last, for the space of one year, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States.

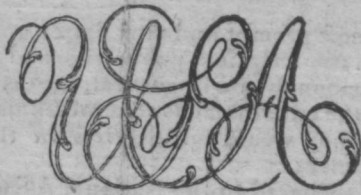
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JULY THE SIXTEENTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

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

MR. BURKE'S motion under consideration—which was in substance—That the seat of government should remain in New-York two years from last May; and from the expiration of that time to the year 1800, that the seat of government should remain in Philadelphia.

Mr. Burke observed that he was induced to make this motion from a wish to accommodate; as a delegate from South-Carolina he considered himself in a proper situation to come forward on this occasion; the New-York and Pennsylvania members are parties concerned in the business, they are judges in their own cause; and in this view it may be expected that they will be partial to their respective interests—he therefore conceived that a motion by a member from a State not specially interested might be made with the greatest propriety; he repeated some observations respecting the injustice of so suddenly quitting New-York, he adverted to their particular situation respecting the term of their leases which expire the first of May, and on this account he proposed that that should be the time, at which the removal of Congress should take place.

Mr. Bloodworth spoke in favor of the motion, and urged its justice and good policy, as no reason pointing out the necessity of an immediate removal had been assigned.

Mr. Lawrence entered into a consideration of the pretensions of New-York, he said she had a claim to the seat of government from the various circumstances which had attended the residence from the time Congress first came to this city, and from the exertions which it had recently made; Mr. Lawrence did not refer particularly to the improvements of the city for the accommodation of the government—his observations were general, and respected the policy and expediency of the measure.

Mr. Page opposed the amendment, he observed that as to the claims of New-York he did not conceive that she had any claims whatever, it is true she has put herself to considerable expence to accommodate the government, and he was ready to acknowledge her patriotism on this account, but said he, there is not a city of equal magnitude in the union that would not have done the same, and she is reimbursed by the advantages she has derived, and does receive by the money that is expended here in consequence; he said that the accommodation of the people at large ought to be a prime consideration with the legislature, and in this view to avoid any risk respecting the bill and to fix a business which has much agitated the public mind, he should vote against the motion. There is one argument indeed, said he, which deserves attention. I mean that which is founded on a supposition that the bill is unconstitutional, and that this was the opinion of my colleague on a former occasion. Sir, it was then my opinion also; but we were then over ruled by this house, and now have the opinion of the Senate also, against our construction of the constitution.—However, I rely not merely on this circumstance, for I find, upon an examination of all that the constitution says about an adjournment, that the clause in the bill is perfectly constitutional, as there are but two sentences in the constitution respecting adjournments. The last clause of the 3d section of the 1st article, and the 3d section of the 2d article, the former of which runs thus, “Neither house during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.” Now, sir, to be inconsistent with this clause of the constitution, the bill should direct that adjournments shall take place without the consent of the Senate, but the bill before us was framed by the Senate, and a perfect concurrence of the three branches of the legislature is proposed to the adjournment now under consideration: how then can it be inconsistent with the 3d section of the 2d article of the constitution, which gives the President a right to interfere in case of a disagreement respecting the time of an adjournment? It might indeed be said upon a question concerning common adjournments, that the two houses would do well to retain the right of adjourning without the consent of the President:—But, sir, this is an extraordinary case, in which it will be happy for Congress and their constituents if the business of adjournment shall depend upon the joint consent of the three branches of the legislature, and not on that of the two houses alone. Without this check, after getting to Philadelphia, on an adjournment, we might be brought back to New-York, and then carried back again; and so on without end. I think, therefore, that the clause in the bill is not only constitutional, but proper.

Mr. Tucker said he should move to divide the question; but he had his objections to the passing a bill for a purpose which a joint resolution was fully competent to effecting; his argument against the bill turned upon this idea, that Philadelphia would become the permanent residence, and this he conceived to be the main object; for said he, it will become the duty of Pennsylvania, to prevent Congress from ever leaving that city, if they shall at the expiration of the period of ten years think that Philadelphia is the best place in which to continue the seat of government—he said he was sorry to hear the arguments which had been brought forward on this question respecting losing the bill if it was amended; he thought them calculated to abridge a fair legislative discussion of the merits of the subject; Mr. Tucker spoke in handsome terms of the citizens of New-York.

Mr. Gerry was in favor of putting the question as originally moved—the complexion of the bill affects the temporary residence of Congress; to form a judgment of the amendment proposed, it is necessary to take a view of the proposition as it stands in the bill: The state and city of New-York are differently situated from any other place at which Congress ever sat—the accommodations of all other places at which Congress has ever sat have been an appropriation of their public buildings. When the Constitution was adopted, Congress determined that the first meeting should be in New-York; and from this determination it became necessary that accommodations should be provided. Had not New-York done this, they would have been charged with parsimony, or disaffection, or with both. It would have been said that this city having been a British garrison were careless and indifferent in respect to the government; these considerations and their attachment to the Constitution produced the elegant building in which the sessions of Congress have been held; in addition to this they have incurred other heavy expences to beautify and render more convenient the seat of government. These expences the city has incurred to do honor to the new government, and they have not been reimbursed—will it not then be considered as the height of ingratitude to quit this place under such circumstances?

Let us now consider the bill in a national point of view: He acknowledged that Philadelphia was undoubtedly nearer the centre of wealth and population than New-York; but the Potowmac is more eccentric than the place at which we now sit.

He said that provided Philadelphia is the temporary seat, and should thence become the permanent residence, we shall go but 90 miles out of 250, the proposed centre on the Potowmac.

He recapitulated his former observations, and said, civilities ought to meet civilities, and are as much obligatory on States as individuals.

If there is any weight in the argument, it will apply with equal force in favor of Baltimore, when the government shall be removed to Philadelphia. The law of the state of Pennsylvania he said, is against Philadelphia being made the seat of government. He contrasted the representation of New-York and Philadelphia, and remarked on the inequality, and the advantages which the latter enjoyed over the former. He dreaded he said the consequences of rejecting the proposition for continuing in New-York two years, and urged the necessity of cultivating harmony between the two States; but the subject having been fully discussed, I shall said he add no further observations.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of the motion, and urged several reasons in support of it.

Mr. Jackson said he should vote for the bill as it is, for if New-York should be inserted only for 6 months, he believed the bill would be rejected by the Senate. He said there were two points which required some consideration; the one is respecting the objection on account of adjournment; he thought no difficulty could result from this, as he believed no President would ever give his assent to a repeal of the law: The other is respecting the exertions of the citizens of New-York; on this point Mr. Jackson observed, that every acknowledgment was due to the citizens; but the same difficulty would always occur, and perhaps greater, let Congress move when they will.

Mr. Lawrence replied to Mr. Jackson. He said that if the bill was sent up to the Senate, with the amendment, and it should be rejected, the bill will be sent back, and then the house may say, whether they will adhere or not—if they do not determine to adhere, the bill may then be passed, so that the objection on this account appears to be void of any foundation.

Mr. Vining observed that much is said about ingratitude, but this seems to arise from the idea of going to Philadelphia; the other day when Baltimore was proposed, it was readily agreed to, and nothing was said about ingratitude. What has Philadelphia done, that the charge of ingratitude must be reiterated against Congress whenever that city is mentioned. With respect to the buildings remaining a monument of their ingratitude, he begged leave to say that so far from this, it would remain a monument of the good sense, patriotism and public spirit of the city.