

himself from himself; and his reason told him that he had been exposed to the world, as he then was to himself.

Charles was a man of firmness. He was a silent hero.—He at once resolved to conquer so foul an enemy, or to die nobly in the attempt. Inspired with this noble resolution, he no longer waited for the return of the unfortunate pitcher, but called for his horse, and went to his business, nor did he ever inquire into the cause of the servant's delay.—From that time forward he renounced the use of ardent spirits. His health has returned, his reputation is secured, and his wife and children are inexpressibly happy.

EXTRACTS.

“THERE is nothing more disgusting commonly to the judicious, than noisy controversy; and especially when the parties contending make victory, and not truth their main object. When a paper war of this nature breaks out, such weapons are used as are both mean and dishonorable. The auxiliaries of the combatants are burlesque, and personal invective; which, instead of aiding, always injure their cause. Persons who contend under the influence of such a temper, are wont to assert things which are both false and ridiculous in the view of their readers; and like two men engaged in actual fight, every blow they strike detracts from their honor. The greatest advantage that can accrue to readers of such kind of writings, is to give them a more striking idea of human depravity. And I believe we may safely say, that it is impossible to ascertain the merits of a cause, from writers of this stamp. We may always strongly suspect that person to be in the wrong, who, with all the airs of dogmatism, proclaims his innocence and cries down his antagonist; and especially when he has nothing but his bare *ipse dixit*, to prove his assertions. That cause which requires scurrility for its support, is a despicable cause indeed; to use it in a good cause, is execrable.”

THE habit of chewing tobacco, taking snuff, or smoking a pipe or segars, may be classed amongst the most dirty, disagreeable habits that a man can be subjected to. However lost a man may be to the sense of it himself, yet the use of tobacco renders him very offensive, and disagreeable to all them with whom he happens to be near, and who are so fortunate as not to use the nauseous weed. It must be peculiarly disagreeable to the ladies; and they never fail to raise the muscles of their face in disgust, when they are near enough to take the breath of a smoker. I have sat with pity, and overborne with compassion, when I have seen a gentleman by the side of his wife, a fine delicate lady, and he heavily, and stupidly staining his breath with the sickly and dirty vapour of the most nauseous vegetable produced by the rays of the sun.

LONDON, March 5.

LETTERS from Bucharest state, that as soon as the Beys of Egypt, who had determined to render themselves independent, and to shake off the Ottoman yoke, learnt that the Porte had made peace with the Russians, they changed their plan of conduct, and sent to the Sultan an extraordinary embassy, with rich presents, and the most positive assurances of perfect submission.—This event caused the greatest pleasure at Constantinople; the embassy was received, and was honored with a solemn entreaty.

The same letters add, that in the month of December, the heat was as great in the capital of the Turkish empire, as usually in the month of June; that the plague continued its ravages, and daily carried off great numbers.

The Emperor has informed the King of Prussia, that for the security of the empire he has given orders to his troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, and he doubts not that his Prussian Majesty will effectually concur for the same salutary end.

There exists in Portugal a most formidable inquisition against all who presume to speak in favorable terms of the French Revolution: They are immediately seized and confined; and this practice prevails not only with respect to natives, but likewise foreigners. A very great number of persons have already been seized, and the rigour with which their sentences are inflicted increases every day.

In the National Assembly of France, on Tuesday last, an account was read from the department of the lower Pyrennes, stating that the Spaniards had made an incursion, and carried off 500 sheep and three men; and that the people were preparing to retaliate, but had been prevailed on to wait till the opinion of the National Assembly was known. The Assembly decreed, That the Executive Power should enquire into this act of pillage, demand reparation, and indemnify the persons who had suffered by it.

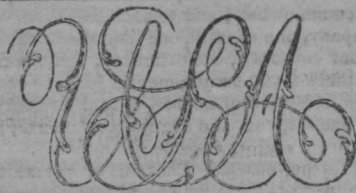
Letters have been received at Malta from all the Knights acknowledging the receipt of the circular letter from the Grand Master, in which they are admonished to observe a neutrality, as to the affairs of France.

M. Barthelemy, the French Ambassador at the thirteen Cantons, has found all through his rout, the spirit of the people, as well as the Magistrates, very adverse to the new constitution of France. Great preparations are making for war in Savoy. Ten thousand men are actually reported to be moving towards the frontiers of France.

Although an open attack upon France is at present far from probable, we think it necessary to state that the following are reported to be the forces designed for this expedition:

150,000 Austrians	15,000 Russians, and
60,000 Prussians	80,000 men furnished
17,000 Swedes	by the German Body.

On the 20th inst. the Queen of France went to the Italian theatre—the moment she appeared all the people in the boxes cried out “Long live the Queen!” The people in the pit roared out in chorus, “Long live the Nation!”



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1791.

MR. PAGE, in support of Mr. Key's motion to amend the bill (from the Senate) for establishing a mint, by striking out the words, “representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being, with an inscription expressing the initial or first letter of his christian or first name, and his sur-name at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically,” and inserting an emblematical figure of Liberty—said that it had been a practice in monarchies, to exhibit the figures or heads of their kings upon their coins, either to hand down in the ignorant ages in which this practice was introduced, a kind of chronological account of their kings, or to shew to whom the coin belonged.—We have all read, added he, that the Jews paid tribute to the Romans, by means of a coin on which was the head of their Cesar—Now as we have no occasion for this aid to history, nor any pretence to call the money of the United States the money of our Presidents, there can be no sort of necessity for adopting the idea of the Senate. I second the motion, therefore, for the amendment proposed; and the more readily, because I am certain it will be more agreeable to the citizens of the United States, to see the head of Liberty on their coin, than the heads of Presidents—However well pleased they might be with the head of the great man now their President, they may have no great reason to be pleased with some of his successors—as to him, they have his busts, his pictures are every where—historians are daily celebrating his fame, and Congress has voted him a monument—A further compliment they need not pay him, especially when it may be said, that no republic has paid such a compliment to their chief magistrate—and when indeed it would be viewed by the world as a stamp of royalty on our coins—would wound the feelings of many friends, and gratify our enemies.

Mr. Williamson seconded the motion also, and affirmed that the Romans did not put the heads of their consuls on their money—that Julius Cesar wished to have his on the Roman coin, but only ventured to cause the figure of an elephant to be impressed thereon, that by a pun on the Carthaginian name of that animal, which sounded like the name of Cesar, he might be said to be on the coin. He thought the amendment consistent with republican principles, and therefore approved of it.

Mr. Livermore ridiculed with an uncommon degree of humor, the idea that it could be of any consequence to the United States whether the head of liberty were on their coins or not—the President was a very good emblem of liberty—but what an emblematical figure might be, he could not tell—A ghost had been said to be in the shape of the sound of a drum, and so might liberty for aught he knew—but how the President's head being on our coins could affect the liberty of the people, was incomprehensible to him—He hoped therefore that the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. Smith of South Carolina agreed with Mr. Livermore in opinion—adding that the President representing the people of the United States, might with great propriety represent them on their coins. He denied that republics did not place the images of their chief magistrates on their coins—and said he was surpris'd that a member who so much admired the French and their new constitution, should be so averse to a practice they have established—the head of their

king is by their constitution put upon their money—Besides, it was strange that for a circumstance so trivial we should lose time in debating, and risk the loss of an important bill.

The motion for striking out was carried.

MARCH 26.

The bill having been returned from the Senate, and the amendment proposed by the House disagreed to—it was moved that the House should recede from their amendment.

Mr. Livermore supported the motion—He said he did not conceive it possible that any friend to the President of the United States, the chief magistrate, that great and good man, would have refused to pay every tribute of respect which was justly due to him—we have now a favorable opportunity of complimenting him without any shadow of flattery, and without any expense—But instead of this, what is proposed?—An emblematical figure of liberty—But what is this liberty which some appear to be so fond of?—He had no idea of such liberty as appears to possess the minds of some gentlemen—it is little better than the liberty of savages, a relinquishment of all law that contradicts or thwarts their passions or desires—His idea of liberty was that which arose from law and justice, which secured every man in his proper and social rights—Some gentlemen may think a bear broke loose from his chain a fit emblem of liberty—others may devise a different emblem, but he could not conceive that any of them would be applicable to the situation of the United States, which justly boasted of being always free.—If any idea of an emblem is necessary, he thought it might be applied to the head of the President of the United States. The present occasion affords the best opportunity of doing honor to the man we love—instead of which we offer him an affront—He could not reconcile this conduct to propriety or consistency—for while it is proposed to raise a monument to the memory of the President, which will cost 50,000 guineas—a proposition to honor him in a more effectual manner, and in a way which will be satisfactory to the people, without any expense, and with perfect security to their liberties, is objected to—He hoped the House would recede.

Mr. Mercer replied to Mr. Livermore with some degree of asperity—He observed that there was a rule in the British House of Commons, that the name of the king should never be mentioned in any debate—he thought some such rule might be introduced with advantage into this House.—In the course of his remarks, to shew that the circumstance of having the President's head stamped on the coin could not be justly considered as doing him an honor, he said that persons of no better character than a Nero, a Caligula or an Heliogabalus, may enjoy it as well as a Trajan, &c.

Mr. Seney animadverted with severity on the remarks offered by Mr. Livermore, and on the conduct of the Senate; particularly in returning the bill with a negative to the amendment of the House, within a period that left them no time to deliberate on the reasons which might have influenced the House.

Mr. Giles opposed the motion for receding—He adverted to the ideas which are connected with the business in European countries—The President's head will not designate the government said he, there is to be but one head, but does not our government consist of three parts? Is there any other head proposed to be on the coin but the President's? He said this circumstance was of a piece with the first act of the Senate—it had a near affinity to titles, that darling child of the Senate, which has been put to nurse—with an intention that it shall be announced at some future period in due form.

Mr. Benson said he supposed he should be extremely disorderly were he to mention the motives which influenced the Senate in their discussions—he knew not what they were, nor was it of importance that he should—He then observed that plain pieces of metal will not answer for money, some impression is necessary to guard against counterfeits—He said the Senate have determined what the device shall be—but the house, by their amendment, have left the matter entirely to the judgment of the artist, who may form such an emblem as suits his fancy.—Mr. Benson ridiculed the idea of the people's being enslaved by their Presidents—and much less by his image on their coin.

Mr. Page replied that he was sorry to find that some gentlemen endeavored to ridicule republican cautions—he thought that both indelicate and inconsistent with their situations, as well as highly impolitic—He confessed that as long as the people were sensible of the blessings of liberty, and had their eyes open to watch encroachments, they would not be enslaved; but if they should ever shut them, or become inattentive to their interests and the true principles of a free government, they, like other nations, might lose their liberties—that it was the duty of the members of that House to keep the eyes of their constituents open, and to watch over their liberties—it was therefore unbecoming a member to