

cause, will finally be lost to the Union : But to this it may be replied, that the immense ocean that rolls between Europe and these States, is such a natural and powerful barrier, that the separation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the course of things, so soon as we were prepared for it.—But how was this separation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppression of the mother country.—The western territory is quite differently situated; it is true, similar causes may produce similar effects; but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country must be through the United States, they are the nearest market, and custom, habit and convenience will conspire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them.

But admit for a moment that the separation is inevitable; still let us be attentive to our own interest—let us get as much from them as we can—let us draw from that source by rational methods, every present advantage at least: But if we wish to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their disposal, they know the value of them, and will very soon raise sufficient to support a government.

Immense tracts of this territory are under sale by contracts with the late Congress—these are laying in an incomplete state, owing to the surveys not being finished; and prove a loss of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the case, it remains to determine what shall be done? I think the establishment of a Land-Office in that country, upon some such principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congress.

This will open a door to a regular, safe and expeditious sale of the lands—and it will become the interest of every person in the United States to become purchasers—for the purchase will extinguish both principle and interest of the public debt. [Mr. Scott, then pointed out the advantages that would result from selling the land in the first instance, to those that would settle it, in preference to selling it in large tracts to speculators.—He also enforced the eligibility of selling it in small quantities, which might be done so as to have them surveyed, located and settled without expence to the States.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further observed) does not prevent sales of large tracts—it only admits sales of small quantities.

The plan that has been pursued has been enormously expensive; so much so, that Congress had better give the lands to settlers.

It has been said, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congress.—But I think the directors of the Land-Office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a resolve pass, that a select committee of the house be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The question upon the report of the committee was then taken and passed in the affirmative.

A resolve, which provides that the Land-Office should be placed under the direction of the Governor of the western territory, was then read.

Mr. SHERMAN observed, that the western lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States—and the gradual settlement of them, by particular classes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to speculators—by which immense tracts may be monopolized, and the public securities depreciated to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper step to establish a Land-Office, to facilitate and complete the sales already made—but a wide field for disputes and every evil will be the consequence of issuing warrants—I shall therefore be against such a measure.

Mr. LEE observed, that he thought it was best that the committee should rise; that a special committee should be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. respecting the western territory, both of Congress and the several States: He objected to the plan of establishing the land-office at a distance from the seat of government, and placing it under the direction of the Governor of the western territory.—It might in the issue be found that we had erected an *imperium in imperio*.

Several other gentlemen made observations upon the subject, when Mr. SEDGWICK proposed, that "Governor of the western territory should be struck out, and "Secretary of the Treasury" inserted.

Mr. VINING then moved, that the proposition should lie on the table till tomorrow—and that the committee should rise: This motion obtained, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. VINING moved that the report of the committee, appointed to take into consideration the compensation proper to be allowed to the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States, for their services, should be taken up: this motion was agreed to: This report stated, that 20000 dollars per annum be allowed to the President, exclusive of the ex-

pences of an house, furniture, Secretaries, Clerks, carriages, horses, &c.

Mr. LAURANCE observed, that he should not take upon him to determine whether the sum mentioned in the report was sufficient or not: The constitution states, that the President shall receive an adequate allowance which he has a right to dispose of as he pleases: He pointed out the impropriety of specifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and said that the compensation should be made in a gross sum: He therefore moved, that those parts of the report which respected particulars with the twenty thousand dollars, should be struck out, and the sum left blank.

A variety of observations followed this motion; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now stands thus: Resolved, that the President of the United States be allowed thousand dollars per annum, as a compensation for his services to be paid in quarterly payments. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Mr. AMES, of the committee on elections, made a partial report on the contested election of the State of New-Jersey, which was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, was read—after which the House proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:

All imported distilled spirits of 24 degrees, by the Hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The cost of goods to be estimated at the following rates:

	Dollars.	Cents.
The pound sterling of Great-Britain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin, or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburg,		33½
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Russia,	1	
Real plate of Spain,		10
The millree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound sterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½
And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the said rates.		

All duties to be paid in gold and silver.

	Cents.
The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, } 89 pwt.	
and all other gold coin of equal fineness, to be valued at }	
The Mexican dollar,	100
The crown of France,	111
The crown of England,	111
And all other silver coin of equal fineness, 111 cents p. oz.	
The blanks being filled—the question, Shall the bill pass? was carried in the affirmative.	

The title of the bill was then determined, viz. An ACT to regulate the collection of duties imposed on tonnage, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. FITZSIMONS introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the Western territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congress. This motion was adopted, and Messrs Fitzsimons, Sedgwick, and Brown, appointed as the committee.

Another motion was then made by Mr. FITZSIMONS, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congress: This was also agreed to, and Messrs Baldwin, Sturgis, and Smith, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ZARA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Chevalier Emo, is cruising with our fleet between the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, it is said he is furnished with secret instructions relative to the war between the two Imperial powers and the Porte, and it is reported that an alliance subsists between the two first and the republic.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

M. DE SASSURE has been performing philosophical experiments in the exalted regions of the Alps. He was accompanied by his son, and they ascended one hundred and eighty toises above the top of the Buet, formerly thought the highest accessible summit of the Alps. Here they found the storms violent, and the cold intense, the wind piercing their hovels, the thunder loud and frequent, the air fully impregnated with electricity. The appearance of the snow and ice by day, was too refulgent for the eye to bear; by moon light the prospect was beautiful beyond conception. The experiments made on this expedition are not only extremely curious and entertaining, but must prove of great use to astronomy. The only animal seen in these elevated regions, was a black spider found under stones.

As men and Christians, our national character was never, perhaps, more at stake, than in the issue of Mr. Wilberforce's intended motion on Monday next, for the abolition of the slave-trade. Those who are advocates for the continuance of this unnatural traffic, on the principles of policy, we would ask, in the language of the Rev. Mr. Rennie, a writer on that subject, "Is commerce more valuable than Christianity? Are sugar, rum, and Jamaica pepper, of more importance to the happiness of mankind, than justice, mercy and benevolence?"

Pamphlets, chiefly in the form of dialogue, are disseminating among the French peasantry, treating on the natural rights and liberties of mankind. To this practice no opposition is made by the government.

The French have, with their usual gallantry,

gone further than ourselves in the plan of their representation. They have given to ladies the right of voting, and of sending Representatives to the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, JULY 7.

Captain Weatherby, in the brig *Paca*, from this port bound to Port-au-Prince, about the 1st of June, in the latitude of Bermuda, fell in with a ship which was lying to; supposing her to be in distress, he bore down in order to speak her; on coming within hail, she informed him she was from Virginia, bound to Cadiz. Capt. Weatherby then perceived she mounted a number of guns, and was manned in proportion. The Capt. ordered him to bring to, as he intended to send his boat on board, Capt. Weatherby immediately concluded she was a pirate, and made all the sail possible: the ship immediately began firing at him, and continued chasing of him for six hours; one shot carried away the crooks jack slings; the brig sailing very fast, escaped, and got safe into Port-au Prince. Capt. Weatherby communicated this intelligence to the Governor, who, it was reported, intended dispatching a frigate in pursuit of her. She was under Spanish colours, and yellow fides, white bottom, no head, and in ballast.—This intelligence was communicated by Capt. Weatherby, to Mr. David Plunket, who has just arrived from Port-au-Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

The time is now approaching, when Americans will be enabled to demonstrate their gratitude towards those persons, who have been instrumental in procuring them that most invaluable of human blessings—LIBERTY.

The appointment to offices of trust and profit will soon commence; and there can be no doubt but that those will have the preference, who have most distinguished themselves in the cause of freedom.

Extract of a letter, dated London April 29.

"My warm and zealous attachment to the United States induced me to publish some extracts from your letter, that indicate the glorious prospects of your citizens, under the operation of the federal government.

"Paragraphs are generally deemed obnoxious, and it is with difficulty that liberty can be procured to insert them in any of the public papers. None of the Editors of the ministerial papers would give them a place, as Administration dread the consequences of emigration, whenever sufficient encouragement is held out to form the inducement.

"The political reputation of no country was ever so much blasted as yours has been since the peace. It will require an undeviating adherence to the maxims of an honest and just policy, to restore your credit, and place you in a respectable point of view amongst the nations of the earth.

"You would have had many men of considerable fortune, (desirous of making provision for large families of children) who would have emigrated to your country, but were restrained, from the general opinion that prevails, that although there was great enjoyment of personal liberty, (even to the extent of licentiousness) there was no security for property. That public and private contracts were glaringly violated by legislative bodies, who should have been the guardians of the rights of the people.

"However, a favorable change of sentiment already appears, and the principles of your federal Constitution have in a great measure effected it.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

The fishery the staple of Massachusetts, we are told, is verging fast to the grade of superiority which it held before the revolution; Marblehead has reached this point, and other towns are not far in the rear. The first fares this season have been good, in quantity as well as quality.

NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1789.

We hear from Albany, that on Saturday last, the Hon. Legislature of this State, chose the Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and the Hon. JAMES DUANE, Senators of Congress for this District of the Union.

By an edict of the King of France, dated Paris April 20, 1789. The premiums or bounty granted on the importation of grain and flour into that kingdom from the United States, is doubled, and continued to the first of September 1789.

Extract of a letter from Salem, July 11.

"It is with thankfulness we can inform you, that we are now cutting down our harvest, and that we have the greatest prospect of the largest crops that we have had for many years; and the most part use no rum in cutting it down."

On Wednesday the 1st instant, the Rev. *Israel Evans*, was installed Pastor of the Church of Concord, New-Hampshire.

Saturday arrived here the brig *Prudence*, Capt. Swan, from a Whaling voyage.

Three months have now elapsed since the commencement of this publication: Our patrons will please to notice the terms of subscription: Those at a distance who can cause payments to be made in this city will greatly accommodate and oblige

THE EDITOR.