

The following did not, we conceive, originate in disaffection for the late illustrious Philosopher of America, but was intended merely as a satire on the opinions of some political writers in the southern papers.

VERSES

From the other World. By Dr. Franklin. DEAR Poet, why so full of pain, Why so much grief for Dr. Ben? Love for your tribe I never had, Nor wrote three tanzas, good or bad.

At funerals sometimes grief appears, Where legacies have purchased tears— 'Tis none else to be sad for ought, From me you never gain'd a groat.

To better trades I turn'd my views, And never meddled with the Muse: Great things I did for rising States, And kept the lightning from some poets:

This grand discovery, you adore it, But ne'er will be the better for it; But still are subject to those fires, For Poet's houses have no spires.

Philosophers are fam'd for pride, But pray be modest—when I died No lights did burn'd old ocean's bed, Nor Nature wept—for FRANKLIN'S dead.

That day on which I left the coast, A beggar man was also left; If Nature wept—you must agree She wept for him—as well as me.

There's reason ev'n in telling lies— In such profusion of her gifts She was too sparing of a treat— In Carolina—all was clear.

And if there fell some snow and sleet Why must it be her winding sheet? Snow'd long have cloth'd the vernal plain; Have melted—and will melt again.

Poets, I pray you go to school— Dame Nature is not quite a fool: When to the dark great queen the brings, Make her do fame—unconscious things. New-York, May 22, 1790.

From the Gazette of the United States.

'Tis from high life, high characters are drawn, A faint in creeps, it steals a faint in laws.

PROVIDENCE, which has placed one thing over against another, in the moral as well as physical world, has successfully accommodated the qualities of man, to answer one another. There is a remarkable union in mankind to congratulate with others in their joys and prosperity, more than to sympathize with them in their sorrows and adversity. We may appeal to experience. There is less disposition to congratulate with genius, talents or virtues; than there is with beauty, strength and elegance of person—and less with these, than with the gifts of fortune and birth; wealth and fame. The homage of the world is devoted to these last in a remarkable manner. Experience concurs with religion in pronouncing, most decisively, that this world is not the region of virtue or happiness—both are here at school, and their struggles with ambition, avarice, and the desire of fame, appear to be their discipline and exercise. The gifts of fortune are more level to the capacities, and more obvious to the notice of mankind in general: and congratulation to the happiness of fancied happiness of others, is a wish—sympathy with their misery is disagreeable—greediness for the former source we derive pleasure, from the latter pain. The sorrow of a company at a funeral, is more profitable to moral purposes; by suggesting useful reflections, than the mirth at a wedding—but it is not to avoid nor to shun. The acclamations of the populace at an oblation or triumph, at a coronation or installation, are from the heart and their joy is unfeigned. Their grief at a public execution is less violent at least—if their feelings at such spectacles were vented in diffusing they would be less eager to attend them. What is the motive of that anxious curiosity to see fights and shows of exultation? the profections of pro-fights the ostentation of wealth? the magnificence of equipage, retinue, furniture, buildings and entertain-ment? There is no other answer to be given to these questions, than the greedy of heart, the joyous feelings of congratulation to such appearances of felicity—And for the vindication of the ways of God to man, &c. It is certainly true, that their pleasure is always as great, and commonly much greater, than that of the few who are the actors.

National passions and habits are unweildy, unmanageable and formidable things: The number of persons in any country, who are known—ever by name or reputation to all the inhabitants, is, and ever must be, very small. Those, whose characters have been attached to the affections, as well as the attention of the whole people, acquire an influence and ascendancy that is difficult to resist. In proportion as men rise higher in the world, whether by election, descent, or appointment, &c. are exposed to the observation of greater numbers of people, the effects of their own passions, and of the affections of others for them become more serious, interesting and dangerous. In elective governments, where the magistracies and senators are at fixed intervals to be chosen, there, if there are no parties, become at every

fresh election, more known, considered and beloved by the whole nation. But, if the nation is divided into parties, those who vote for a man, become the more attached to him for the opposition that is made by his enemies. This national attachment to an elective magistrate, where there is no competition, is very great; but where there is a competition, the passions of his party are inflamed by it, and more ardent enthusiasm. If there are two candidates, each at the head of a party, the nation becomes divided into two nations, each of which is, in fact, a moral person, as much as any community can be so, and are soon bitterly engaged against each other.

It has been already said, that in proportion as men rise higher in the world, and are exposed to the observation of greater numbers, the effects of these passions are more serious and alarming. Impressions on the feelings of the individual, are deeper; and larger portions of mankind become interested in them. When you rise to the first ranks, and consider the first men; a nobility who are known and respected at least, perhaps habitually esteemed and beloved by a nation; princes and kings, on whom the eyes of all men are fixed, and whose every motion is regarded, the consequences of wounding their feelings are dreadful, because the feelings of an whole nation, and sometimes of many nations, are wounded at the same time. If the smallest variation is made in their situation, relatively to each other; if one who was inferior is raised to be superior, unless it be by fixed law, whose evident policy and necessity may take away disgrace, nothing but war, carnage and vengeance, has ever been the usual consequence of it. In the examples of the houses of Valois and Bourbon, Guise and Montmorency, Guise and Bourbon, and Guise and Valois, we have already seen very grave effects of these feelings and the history of an hundred years which followed, it nothing but a detail of other, and more tragical effects of similar causes.

GENOA, March 13. CONSIDERABLE magazines have been for some time forming in the estates of his Serenissimo Majesty the fortifications are repairing, and his troops augmenting—every district, how small soever it may be, is to furnish 11 men, and the troops, besides that number, besides which a corps of 15,000 men are assembling to serve wherever occasion may require.

VIENNA, March 24. Yesterday we received the important news from Constantinople, by way of Venice and Trieste, that the treaty of alliance between Prussia and the Porte had been signed by the English Ambassador, and that other christian powers, namely, Sweden and Poland, would also enter into it.

PARIS, March 21. M. Necker's health seems to decline daily. His hepatical cholica denote that the liver is touched, and he is altogether in a very critical state.

LONDON, April 10. An action was brought at Leeds by a young lady against a gentleman for a breach of promise of marriage—the contract that had been previously signed by the parties was something singular, and was as follows:— "As love is the foundation of all passions, and has been the universal conqueror of mankind, we are not ashamed to witness our hands, and do hereby agree to unite as witness our hands, &c." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 1000 damages.

The council of Madrid has imposed a duty of five per cent. in addition to the existing duties, upon French goods imported into Spain. Other accounts say, that this duty is not restricted to French goods, but extends to those of every nation in Europe.

A deputation from Bourdeaux has arrived at Paris; and offered on the part of their constituents to aid the views of the National Assembly to the best of their power, and have prayed that their municipality may be directed to form itself on the model of that of Paris.

The dispositions making by Field Marshal Laudon to oppose the King of Prussia in Bohemia, should be dated to attack the Austrian dominions, are well directed, and the people seem so unanimous in approving the choice of the Marshal to direct all military matters, that it is probable that the King of Prussia will think it most prudent to remain quiet for the present.

The states of Flanders and Hainaut have both declared themselves strongly in favour of returning to the allegiance of the King of Hungary, on the terms proposed by his Majesty. Every prudent citizen would wish to do the same, for it is impossible now to mistake the motives and actions of the Clergy of Brabant, whose false view is to aggrandize themselves at the sacrifice of the country at large.

Can it be wondered that the capital of France should be a scene of tumult, fear and distress when we consider for a moment how considerable a body of men have retired from the revolution. The abolition of the No-Messis, Clergy, Parliament, Penitents, &c. has reduced to many persons to absolute distress on the one hand, and the total stagnation of commerce, and the consequent want of money on the other, cannot fail to keep the citizens in continual alarm of some great and disastrous event: The Palais Royale, in Paris is every evening filled with Politicians, who freely and loudly discuss the present situation of affairs. The democratic party, assisted by the national guard, keep the Aristocracies a little in awe, and they even go so far as to shut up the Coffee houses where they are supposed to meet.

An evening paper says, "we have often heard of the Lord's prayer being written in the compass of a filing, but have lately seen a piece of paper of that dimension, which contains in manuscript, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, Psalms 117, 120, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 150—9th chapter of Proverbs, Prayer of St. Chrylston, two Collects, Prayer for the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c. &c. the blessing and Justice, 1702, the name of the writer. This curiosity is in the possession of Mr. John Reeler, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a sale where it was lately sold, purchased it on very easy terms. It is not legible without a good glass."

ANECDOTE. A COUPLE of sailors, four years ago, went ashore at Charleston, in South-Carolina. They naturally advanced towards a crowd which had gathered round the celebrated Whitefield, who was preaching with great vehemence against the sins of his audience. They arrived just time enough to hear him say, with his utmost exertion of voice and gesture, "and I your pastor, your teacher, shall be forced to bear witness against you, at the awful day of judgment." "Holla, Jack, cried one of the tars, whom the crowd divided from his comrade; "dama my eyes, if that is not just as it goes at the Old Bailey—the greatest rogue always turns King's evidence."

TICKETS. In the third Class of the STATE LOTTERY, To be sold by Ebenezer Hunt. Northampton, June 14, 1790.

FOR SALE—By Daniel Butler, At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton. Large and small Bibles, Perry's Spelling Books, Webster's Grammar, Heart and Clubb German Steel, Blistered do. Rum, Bohea Tea, &c.

LOST. IN some part of either the town of Northampton or Hatfield, some time in the month of April last, a Note of Hand against Mr. Jonas White, of Watertown, dated April 24, 1790, for the sum of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings, lawful money, payable to the subscriber on demand, without any intimation of Interest. Whoever shall find said Note and send the same to the Printer hereof shall be handsomely rewarded; by ELMHU CLAP. Westampton, June 17th, 1790.

THIS Creditors and Debtors to the Estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esq. are hereby notified that the settlement of their accounts is postponed to some future season, as the administration of Timothy Dwight is at present suspended, proper notice will be given at some future time when that business will be attended to. Erafastus Dwight. Northampton, June 11, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber about the 10th of May last, a light bay mare COLT, two years old past, tross and paces. Whoever is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. NOAH BARDWELL. Whately, June 8, 1790.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber in Chester, about the 28th day of April last, a brown STEAR, with a small mark of white under his belly; no artificial mark, it supposed to be 2 years old this spring. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away. JOSEPH HENRY. Chester, May 31, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of NATHANIEL MIGHLELS, late of WILKINSON, deceased, requested to bring in and support their claims—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Capt. Thomas Warner, in Ashfield, on the first Mondays of July, August, and September, from 4 to 5 o'clock P.M. No accounts will be allowed after that term. THOMAS STOCKIN, PHINEAS BARTLETT, DANIEL MIGHLELS, Administrators. ALL Persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to DANIEL MIGHLELS, Administrator. June 8, 1790.

LAND. In the State of Vermont, for sale. Enquire of the PATRIOT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, May 31.

MR. FITZSIMONS moved, that when Congress adjourn, they may adjourn to meet at Philadelphia, this occasioned a debate which lasted a whole day; it was at length agreed to leave the name of the place blank. The question being called for, it was first put to fill up the blank with New York, which was negatived. Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boiker, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Groat, Hartshorn, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Partridge, Schurman, Sherman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylvester, Surges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker. 25. Nays—Messrs. Ahe, Baldwin, Brown, Caldwell, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley Heister, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Mahlenburgh, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Stanicoff, Smith, (M.) Steele, Steeles, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wyancoop. 35.

The question was then put with an amendment of Mr. Seney to insert "Philadelphia or New-York," which was negatived. Nocs 38. Ayes 22.

Ayes—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Boiker, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Groat, Hartshorn, Huntington, Livermore, Lawrence, Renflect, Schurman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylvester, Trumbull, Tucker. 22. Nays—Messrs. Ahe, Baldwin, Brown, Brown, Caldwell, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Mahlenburgh, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Stanicoff, Smith, (M.) Steele, Steeles, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamson, Wyancoop. 38.

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 a 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 or 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 had examined the following enrolled bills, and found them correct—to which the speaker affixed his signature, viz. 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, taken up and passed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 2. Mr. Carroll brought in the report of the committee on the petition of ———— respecting a glass manufactory in Maryland, proposing a resolution to the consideration of the house, for the purpose of giving power to the Secretary of the Treasury to make a loan of \$5,000, upon the security of the said manufactory.

The enrolled bill for making a provision for the debt of the union, or funding bill, was read the last time, and passed the house, after filling the blanks.

The clause appointing commissioners was filled up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Amount. New-Hampshire 650 dollars, Massachusetts 1500, Connecticut 1000, New-York 1500, New-Jersey 700, Pennsylvania 1500, Delaware 600, Maryland 1000, Virginia 1500, N. Carolina 1000, S. Carolina 1000, Georgia 700.

The bill respecting John McCord, passed the house. The bill for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Seney in the chair.

Mr. Vining's motion of yesterday, for striking out the first clause and inserting an amendment, was debated, and sundry amendments proposed thereto.

But, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress; and the speaker resumed the chair.

THURSDAY, June 3. The bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in respect to the State of Rhode-Island was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Gilman informed the House that the Committee of enrolment had examined the bill for granting relief to Thomas Jenkins and Co. the Speaker fixed the same.

The bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining in certain cases, was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Carroll the report of the select committee on the petition of J. F. Amelung was taken into consideration and after some debate, was rejected.—The report was submitted by Messrs. Carroll, Seney, Stone, Boutwell, Vining, Ames, and Gerry, and opposed by Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Sherman, Sedgwick, Jackson and Livermore.

In Committee of the whole—on the bill providing for the settlement of the Accounts between the United States and individual States—further progress was made in the discussion of this bill—sundry amendments agreed to, and several clauses expunged—the Committee rose and reported progress.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 4. The engrossed bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States as therein mentioned, in respect to the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States in the State of Rhode-Island—read the first time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had given his assent to an act for giving effect to an act entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina."

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

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

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States.

The committee nearly finished the discussion when they rose and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. Madison moved that the committee of the whole, should be discharged from any further proceeding on this bill, this motion being adopted the bill will be taken up in the house.

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

A bill for extending the judicial system of the United States to the State of Rhode-Island, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the regulation of the Post Offices and Post roads.

Mr. Sedgwick from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for extending the enumeration law of the United States, to the State of Rhode-Island.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing that he had approved of, and signed the resolutions respecting the arrest of pay due to the troops of Virginia and North-Carolina, lately serving in the army of the United States.

TUESDAY, June 5. The bill for giving effect to the law for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, in respect to the State of Rhode-Island, having been engrossed, was read the third time; The salary of the District Judge was fixed at One Thousand Dollars: The blanks being filled up, the bill was passed to be enacted.

The bill for extending the law of the United States, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants, to the State of Rhode-Island, was read the second time and recommenced.

On motion of Mr. Boddicot, a committee was appointed to enquire, and report to the House, the business necessary to be transacted previous to an adjournment.

The bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, was taken into consideration.

Several amendments were proposed and debated—Some were agreed to, and others rejected.

The bill being finished, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee to whom was re-committed the bill for the relief of Nathaniel Twining, reported several amendments to the bill. Laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for relieving itself from the discharge of the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead. The bill being read, some progress was made in the discussion—the committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE. TUESDAY, June 5. On motion, the Senate agreed to postpone the bill for establishing the seat of government of the United States, and the report of the committee thereon—and to take up the Resolution of the House passed the gift of May.

This Resolution was non-concurred—13 to 11. The opinion of the Senate was taken, "Whether it is expedient at this time to determine the permanent seat of government of the United States," and the question determined in the negative.

On motion to fill up the blanks in the bill for fixing the permanent residence, with the words, "The eastern banks of the Potowmack," it passed in the negative.

Baltimore and Wilmington were then proposed, and were also negatived.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, June 6. The bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, having been engrossed, and amended by sundry additions, was recommitted to a select committee.

Mr. Parker moved the following Resolution, viz.—That when the two houses adjourn to close the present session, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, adjourn their respective Houses to meet and hold their next session at the city of Philadelphia.

The introduction of this motion occasioned some conversation about order. It was asked if it had been laid on the table, or the House had been in possession of it agreeable to the rules of the House? The Speaker observed that the gentleman gave notice of his intention to bring forward such a motion yesterday; but that he had not observed it on the table. He said he would read the rules and leave the house to determine whether the motion thus circumstanced is in order or not.

Mr. Gerry thought the motion was not in order. Mr. Vining contended that it was; and enlarged on the subject.

Mr. Livermore declined the chair for a moment. The Speaker expressed giving his opinion, and then served, that circumstanced as he was, he supposed, by leave of the house, he might be excused; numbers cried out—by all means.

Mr. White observed that as it would be attended with very pernicious consequences for the two Houses to disagree respecting the place of their meeting, he