

to the United States, if they were cultivating the lands which now lie waste, and raising families, which would be of ten times more value than their fisheries. A nursery of virtuous families, which will produce soldiers, sailors, husbandmen and statesmen, must be preferable to a mere nursery of sailors, who generally live single, and often perish at sea. I always look upon the loss of a crew to an infant republic, as the loss almost of a new state.

I speak of this question, however, as a citizen of the United States, as a member of this House. Were I to discuss it as a citizen of Massachusetts, and in their legislature, I should say, as the state is nearly filled with inhabitants, and our fishermen increase our commerce in peace, protect us in war, and indeed even enrich us by their prizes, it is our interest to encourage them to the utmost, and to prevent their going into the service of other countries. I might therefore, as a member of the legislature of that state, do all in my power to procure bounties for them, and indeed for all the sailors belonging to that state; but I should not think of applying to Congress for their assistance, not only because I doubt their right to afford it, but because I should look upon it as in some degree derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the state. I should look upon such an interference of Congress as a step towards swallowing up the powers of the state governments, and as consolidating the different states into one government, which the wise and virtuous in every state always protested against as dangerous to their liberties; the fear of which consolidation prevented many good men from voting for the adoption of the new government.

(Remainder of this Speech in our next.)

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

A written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

KNOWING the friendly interest you take in whatever may promote the happiness and prosperity of the French nation, it is with pleasure that I lay before you the translation of a letter which I have received from his most Christian Majesty, announcing to the United States of America, his acceptance of the constitution presented to him by his nation.

G. WASHINGTON.

Translation of a letter from the King of France, of Sept. 19, 1791.

Very dear, great friends and allies,

WE make it our duty to inform you, that we have accepted the Constitution which has been presented to us in the name of the nation, and according to which France will be henceforth governed.

We do not doubt that you take an interest in an event so important to our kingdom and to us; and it is with real pleasure we take this occasion to renew to you assurances of the sincere friendship we bear you.—Whereupon we pray God to have you, very dear great friends and allies, in his just and holy keeping. Written at Paris the 19th of September, 1791.

Your good Friend and Ally,

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Signed) MONTMORIN.

The United States of North-America.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Ayes and noes on passing the Militia Bill—
A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Albe, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouse, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Lee, Learned, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Israel Smith, Steele, Sterret, Sylvester, Venable, White, 31.

N O E S.

Messrs. Baldwin, S. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Gilman, Gregg, Griffin, Heister, Livermore, Macon, Mercer, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Jeremiah Smith, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Ireadwell, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Willis, Williamson, 27.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

A bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, on Friday next.

Mr. Page, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, to enable John Churchman to prosecute certain observations for the discovery of the variation of the Magnetic Needle;—and also a bill encreasing the penalties for copying charts, maps, &c.—which were read a first time.

Mr. Vining presented a memorial, signed with the names of near sixty respectable merchants of this city, in opposition to the memorials lately presented from the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China.—Referred, as the two last mentioned, to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the amendments, proposed by the Senate, to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other persons;" and after having considered the same, agreed to some, and disagreed to others.

A resolution, some time since laid on the table, was then called up—viz.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House the Ways and Means, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

A bill to enable John Churchman to prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio Company of Associates, was read.—The substance of which is, that it would be inexpedient to exact a specific compliance with the original contract—that the sum paid by the contractors, is about the price contemplated by government in future sales of the Western Territory—that it would be expedient to relinquish the balance that remains due, &c. This report was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

A memorial was read from Henry Laurens, and referred to Mr. W. Smith, Mr. White and Mr. Clark.

The resolution reported by a select committee—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report his opinion to the House, on the best mode of raising those additional supplies which the public service may require for the current year, was further discussed—after debating the subject till 3 o'clock, Mr. Vining called for the Ayes and Noes, which were as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, Seney, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward, Wayne—31.

N O E S.

Messrs. Albe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Key, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Parker, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Wyllis—27.
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating the copy of a statement of the expenditure of public monies pursuant to the act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; this statement was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, which impose a small duty on tonnage for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the navigation of those States.—Mr. W. Smith in the Chair.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to strike out the first clause which declares the assent of Congress to the law of Maryland; after some debate in which the motion was supported by Mr. Giles, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Gerry; and opposed by Mr. Seney, Mr. Sterrett, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Mr. Niles, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Fitzsimons.—The motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other sections, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till a quarter after three o'clock—and the House adjourned without a decision.

L O N D O N.

PETER PINDAR, whose NAG is by no means unpleasant when confined to proper subjects, thus happily hits off the present situation of our Gallic neighbours:

Brimstone and Sin are downright out of fashion,
FRANCE is quite alter'd—now a THINKING nation;
No more of penitential tears and groans!
Philosophy has crack'd Religion's bones!

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Yesterday failed from this port the brig American Hero, Capt. M'Dougall, for Havre-de-Grace, with whom went passenger Mr. Henry, of the Old American Company.

His most Christian Majesty's Packet the Franklin, Monf. Orfit, commander, will sail from this port for L'Orient on the 18th inst. The mail will be made up by Mr. Simond, No. 41, Wall-street.

Philadelphia, March 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we are informed, has directed all the Collectors of the Revenue to receive no other notes but those of the Bank of the United States, and to pay all the monies they may receive into that Bank and its branches. Measures are also taken to make that institution and its dependencies the depository for all the public monies, and the channel through which they are to flow in all payments from the public for the interest of the debt, salaries to officers, &c. which will add immensely to the specie capital of the Bank, as the public money will lie frequently uncalled for, a considerable time, while the arrangement will afford a convenience to the government, and to its creditors. The Secretary has likewise subscribed for the five thousand shares allotted to the government.

The noble spirit of Canal Making has pervaded every part of the Union. A Company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting Cooper and Santee rivers by a Canal of one and twenty miles in length, in South-Carolina. The sum supposed to be ne-

cessary to complete this extensive work, is 55,620l. sterling.—Twenty-five per cent. are allowed by the Legislature in tolls for all monies advanced by stockholders.

Extract of a letter from Portland, dated Feb. 1792.

"The Indian War, Impoit, &c. cause many hard sayings among the people this way; and, I am sorry to say a degree of jealousy begins to appear, which I hope may not interrupt the present happiness of our government."

"This, I conceive, in some measure, may be attributed to want of genuine information; the proposed tax on newspapers, I think must certainly encrease it."

"Surely that government which has reduced us from an 'undigested mass' to a regular body politic, that has restored public credit to a degree of respectability which has astonished all Europe, and whose ingenious policy has been patterned by the great and extensive kingdom of France, whose legislators are perhaps some of the first characters in the world—surely, I say, such a government should by no means be reprobated."

"But certain it is, some members of the community are so lost to the feelings of self-interest, and the support of civil society, (which is the essence of human happiness) that they unadvisedly, nay, knowingly and wittingly, blast their own reputation!"

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated 6th of February, 1792, received by the brig Hetty, Capt. W. Davis.

"We have at last the pleasure to advise you, that 1100 men are arrived from France, and will be followed with 4900 more: those forces would have been here sooner, but the transports were ordered to stop at Cadiz to take up a sum of money for Government. This arrival keeps up our spirits: it was high time to stop the murders of the mulattoes at the south part of this Island. The Assembly sent immediately 400 men to the Cayes St. Louis, where the Mulattoes act in a horrid manner. It has always been told, that in the whole there are 18000 destined for our assistance; but we begin to doubt it will be too extensive, & are very sorry to add, in some regard too late, the negroes having destroyed this last month a vast quantity of plantations, and put fire to the ripe sugar canes—the only hope left to the planters entering again on their property, to make a small revenue to live on."

"All our produce is raised to exorbitant prices; sugar 90 to 120l. coffee 25 to 30s. cocoa 15 to 16s. molasses 100 to 120s. per velt. flour 6 dollars, rice 26 to 28l."

The sum of money received at St. Domingo, from France, is stated at 1,000,000.

A P P O I N T M E N T.

PROSPER WETMORE, Esq. Assistant Postmaster-General, in the place of JONATHAN BURRALL, Esq. resigned.

* * * Proposals are published by Messrs. COLLIER & BUEL, Printers, in Litchfield, for printing by subscription, a Collection of AMERICAN POEMS—part having been published, and part original—to contain not less than 300 pages—printed on fine paper with a new type—Price One Dollar.

Subscriptions received by the Editor hereof.

Sundry Favours necessarily postponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

JONES & BURROUGHS, STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON, BUY and sell every kind of the Stocks of the United States, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch. Boston, March, 1792. (law3m)

F O R S A L E, BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lambertton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, rat proof, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cris, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into small fields, all well watered, highly improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chestnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX. Philadelphia, March 7, 1792. (epi)