

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, January 5.

The petition of William Seymour was read, stating that he had been severely wounded in the attack of Fort Griswold; praying the benefit of a pension. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Key, and Mr. Griffin.

The petition of sundry persons, merchants of the city of Hudson, was read; praying that the port of said city may be made a port of entry, as well as of delivery. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Gabriel Allen, was read; praying the renewal of two lost certificates 500 dollars each. Referred to the committee of the whole House, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject.

The petition of Nicholas Vriglind, was read; praying the renewal of a lost certificate. Referred as above.

The petition of Jonas Stevens, was read; praying compensation for services, and losses during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of War.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the memorial of Timothy De Mombrun, was read; which was against the prayer of the petition. It was then voted, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and papers.

A bill to provide for the widows and orphans of certain persons who were killed by the Indians under the sanction of flags of truce, was brought in engrossed, read the third time and passed.

In committee of the whole, on the resolution for reducing the military establishment of the United States.

A long debate ensued, which ended in a motion to amend the original resolution, so as to read thus—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to reduce the military establishment of the United States, to regiments, to consist of the men who are now in service, or which may be recruited before the day of _____ next, &c.

This being put, was negatived—32 to 24.

The question then was on the original resolution, as moved by Mr. Steele; which being put, it was negatived, 21 members only rising in favor of it. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported accordingly. The report was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, January 7.

Mr. Livermore of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to repeal part of a resolution of Congress of August, 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post St. Vincennes—read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

A new appropriation bill, making provision for the support of government for the year 1793, was reported, by the select committee, to whom the former bill was recommended.—It was twice read, taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—reported without amendment, and laid on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions.—Mr. Dayton in the Chair.—The motion of Venable for invalidating the proceedings of the judges, pursuant to the law passed last session, was discussed. Mr. Giles called for the reading of all the representations relative to the law, received from the judges the last winter. A lengthy debate ensued on this motion, in which the construction put on the above law by the judges, was critically discussed till after three o'clock. The committee arose without taking a vote, and the chairman reported progress.—Adjourned.

Erratum—in our last, in Mr. Steele's Speech, 2d col. 8th line from the bottom, for "formed", read farmed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.

This day, weather permitting, M. Blanchard takes his flight; The balloon we are assured will rise precisely at 10 o'clock.

The accounts from London by the Packet further state—that the hopes of harmony between the states of Erabant and the Austrian government, seem to have vanished.—On the 27th October the King of Prussia arrived at Luxemburg on his way to Berlin.—Great tumults it is said prevail in Holland.—The French government lately contracted with Mr. Atkinson of Yorkshire for 100,000l. worth of coarse woollens for the use of the French army; which sum was actually paid previous to the delivery of the goods.—It appears that the French troops met with a check at Hanau, from a body of 4000 Hessians. Gen. Custine, informed of this reverse, sent to Frankfort on the 30th October, for a reinforcement to make a second attack.

A British Admiral in the port of Genoa, fired several broadsides into a French ship for not saluting the British Squadron on the celebration of the British King's accession.

It appears that General Custine has taken Frankfort on the Main, and imposed a contribution on that city of two millions of florins—he has also taken the crown, sceptre, and regalia, used at the coronation of the Emperors of Germany.

A report from a committee on the trial of the King of France, concludes with a number of articles, among others—That Louis XVI. can be tried.—That he shall be tried by the National Convention.—A detail of his crimes to be made out, printed and published.—The day for the trial is not fixed. As to Maria Antonietta, the committee say, the Queens of France have always been liable to trial for their crimes.—General Montesquieu has been accused of peculation—one article of the accusation is, that he charged the nation 13 liv.

for shoes, for which he paid only four and an half.—Gen. Custine has denounced Gen. Kellerman to the National Assembly.—Admiral Truguet, commander of a French fleet, has taken, plundered and burnt Onaglia—this is a sea-port on the Mediterranean, about 70 miles from Genoa. This severity was brought on the place by the treachery of some peasants.

M. Dumourier has signed a wish to the National Convention to retire; Ghent, Namur and Brussels are in possession of the French.—General Dumourier entered the last at the head of a numerous army.

M. Neckar has published a long pleading in favor of Louis XVI. A battalion has set out from Dunkirk to take possession of Oitend, agreeable to an invitation of the magistrates of that city.—The Regent of Sweden has acknowledged the Republic of France.—300,000 livres of the contribution levied on Spits had been received by the National Convention.—Gen. Dumourier has urged the giving general Valence the title of Commander in chief of the Ardennes.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were chosen, by the Stockholders, Directors of the Bank of the United States:

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| Thomas Willing, | Samuel Ereck, |
| Thomas Fitzsimons, | William Smith, |
| Trifram Dalton, | Samuel Johnston, |
| Henry Nichols, | James Watson, |
| James McClurg, | Joseph Ball, |
| John Watts, | Isaac Wharton, |
| Nicholas Low, | James C. Fisher, |
| Andrew Craigie, | William Bingham, |
| Herman LeRoy, | Joseph Anthony, |
| James Davenport, | Archibald McCall, |
| George Cabot, | Israhel Whelen, |
| Rufus King, | Robert Smith, |
| John Lawrance, | |

At a general meeting of the Members of the German Society, on the 16th ult. at the Lutheran school-house in this city, the annual election of their officers was held, and the following gentlemen were duly chosen:

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| President—Frederick A. Muhlenberg. |
| Vice-President—Lewis Farmer. |
| Treasurer—John Steinmetz. |
| Secretaries—Andrew Geyer and Leonard Kechmle. |
| Solicitor—Henry Kammerer. |
| Overseers—Conrad Haas, William Leehman, Christopher Kucher, John Stock, Frederick Frayly, Peter Ozeas. |
| General WM MOULTRIE is elected Governor of the state of South-Carolina. |

The names of the Wabash Indians lately arrived in this city, on a visit to the President of the United States, are as follow: Great Joseph—Baptist du Quon, and his squaw Alansonqua—Thomas—Nancopeta, or red Trowlers—Swecana, or Three Legs—Gomoo—A soldier and his squaw Wapetsonequa—Le Petit Casto, or Little Beaver—Wapeteia, or Little A—e—Wilkeohn, or painted face—Wawvecefeto, or circle—Le Petit Beafie, or Little Elk—Hawpautapeagh, or Rising Man—Quoquouquejea, or the Chafier—Mecoueyod, or Aquiline Nose—Monekarav, a squaw, unmarried—with 3 interpreters.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We have men who go round and round like mill-horses in the drudgery of defaming the officers of government. They repeat over and over again the same humdrum tales of vice and folly, which they tax every body with but their own angelic faction. It is in vain to read to this party the precept—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," because the old book which records this honest and god-natured advice is out of credit with these profane fainets, these men of new inspiration, who set about reforming us out of out old principles.

There are certain things often transacted by collective bodies, which no individual of them will justify or defend.

We may very safely confer honor on imaginary heroes, because among such there is no comparison of merits.

To praise a man, because we suppose he thinks as we do, is nothing less than an indirect compliment to ourselves.

To clog our attachment to the government which we have ourselves established, with conditions founded on arbitrary constructions, is, to say the least, cold-hearted patriotism.

To be governed by principles abstracted from men, is an idea too evanescent for common use.—To be governed by men, without regard to principles, is passive obedience.

It is a very pleasant thing to feel superior to all the rest of mankind.

Every class of citizens, in supporting the community, support themselves. If by their utmost exertions in their various vocations, a bare competency only can be obtained, what would be their fate, should they employ one half their time in discussing political subjects.

Suspicion is the virtue of base minds—those who have no honesty themselves, are commonly the first to cry out *rogue*—making true the old proverb.

The principles suited to one period, will not be found adapted to another—if they will apply on all occasions, the work of destruction will never be finished.

The public liberty is to be guarded by the vigilance of the people—but an ignorant people will never be active from principle—their vigilance therefore will always be directed by individuals who may have an interest in betraying the liberties and the government of a country. The truth is the PEOPLE as such, cannot always watch; but afford to every individual the means of instruction, and they will invariably chuse their best friends for their rulers and watchmen.

Our faction have been four years inventing foul names and foul suspicions against the constitution. They have selected the sweetest flowers of Grubstreet to adorn their essays and paragraphs. The plan of our government is a scheme of despotism. Too much power is given, and that is unchecked and arbitrary; and when they speak of the officers of the government, they are to be suspected and hated. The business is bad, and the agents are worse. Yet these pure and stubbornly virtuous men in the worst of times, these tyranny haters, finding that open attacks on the government avail nothing, condescend to use a little hypocrisy. They tell us they are federal. Hatred is turned into love and admiration. Nay, they love the constitution so well, they suspect its old friends—they would not trust its mother to fuddle it. In short, no-body will do but those who fought its life, to rock and guard its cradle. But the people too well remember their enmity to the child of our nation's hopes, to be deluded by their arts. The hypocrisy of pretending to be federal, is labor lost—for they threaten while they would coax, and their former hatred is still mingled with their new fondness.

Our government has been moulded into order with great care, and still more good fortune. The people have all the fruits of a revolution in favor of liberty, without having shed any blood. That very order is now alleged as an offence of our government—all the good it has done, is made a cause of jealousy, and a reason for treading backward. Trifles are magnified, little prejudices are addressed as if they were first principles, and every exertion is made to degrade the authority of the laws and the reputation of the public officers. Good men, the natural supporters of virtue, liberty and government, look on carelessly, and say it is not two-pence matter how these petty quarrels may end. They are worthless fellows who make them, and nobody minds what they say.—Granted. But they should mark well that our mobocrats insist upon the saying A, because they foresee B, must be said afterward.—Z and B come next—for when government begins to slide down, its first motion is scarcely to be perceived. Men are not alarmed till the motion is too rapid to be resisted. Let any observing man notice the extreme zeal and industry with which the meereest stuff is seriously held up as republicanism in our Gazettes, he will be convinced that these incendiaries have great points in view, which they mean to carry by making a hue and cry about little ones.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it. But it is beyond question a cause of its being broken. Seven-eighths of the wretches who suffer punishment for crimes, are destitute of learning. A tyrant is said to have hung up his laws in small letters, and on a high post, so that the people could not read them. He is justly execrated for thus catching innocent transgressors in a trap. But what shall be said of the neglect of those legislators who suffer the citizens to remain so unprovided of common school advantages, that if the laws were written in large letters, and not hung on a high post, but on a level with their eyes, they would not be able to read them. At least this is the case in regard to thousands of our citizens. Is it not a shame in a free country! With respect to such victims of ignorance, it may be truly said, our criminal statutes are first made known at the whipping-post, and the knowledge they get of their nature is written on their backs.

There can be no true liberty without good laws; no good laws without firm government; no firm government without public confidence; no public confidence without disinterestedness in those who govern; no security for this virtue but in the watchfulness of those who are governed. The true friends therefore of a free as well as firm government will never attempt to brand a scrutiny into abuses with the names of jealousy or anarchy.

To load the proceedings of the government with indiscriminate and exaggerated praise is not the way to serve the government. Doubts and suspicions are bred by the over-eagerness to prevent them.

Considering the difficulty in all governments of preventing the Trustees of the public interests from carving out separate latent interests for themselves, a public debt and such an institution as the Bank of the United States, which facilitate the practice, are so far, great public evils.—And as the evil in the case of the Bank is vastly increased by the members thereof, being in the government—lo, quere in the other case whether the secrecy of the Bank of transfers is not a greater evil than good, by concealing who are and who are not stockholders. The people ought to know the particular interests of those they trust, in order to see that they enough harmonize with their own, and to judge better of the conduct of the trustees. According to the present rules of office, a member of Congress may hold millions of paper and his constituents suppose, when he is in fact voting for himself, that he is voting according to his judgment for the interest of the farmers, merchants or manufacturers.

Although the public judgment has fully condemned the doctrine that public debts are public blessings, the preachers of it show they still adhere to it by ascribing all the blessings we enjoy to the funding system.—They must think very contemptuously of American discernment, to suppose it unperceived that this is the same creed turned into different language. If the three million of dollars put into the pockets of the tax-gatherers and creditors (the last partly foreigners) were to remain in the hands of our farmers, merchants and mechanics, people of common sense, will not be easily persuaded that the country would be less rich and flourishing. The men therefore who enjoy the immense wealth so cheaply gained out of the public systems should give over insulting the understandings of those who bear the burden. They should be content with saving, we agree that public debts and funding systems are

public evils, especially in Republics which ought to watch on all sides against the accusations of corruption; but it would be a greater evil not to pay public debts or not to execute laws in force for that purpose.

It is vastly imprudent in the great wealthy certificate holders to maintain that a public debt is a public blessing, and that the funding system is the fountain of our prosperity; because it may tempt people to account for so absurd an idea, by supposing that some confessions of the means of getting their money wealth inclines them to apply to the nation of interest rather than to the motive of justice in the public.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
THE frequent misrepresentations of the proceedings in Congress, are more than sufficient to sour the minds of the best disposed people in the world—I am peculiarly led to the observation at this time, by a publication in Mr. Freneau's paper of last Saturday, relative to members of Congress, being also members of the bank of the United States.—The writer may be an honest republican, but he has demonstrated himself a very ignorant or inattentive one.—It is sufficient to state the fact, as a full and satisfactory answer to every honest mind.—The public owe to the bank two million of dollars, for which they pay six per cent interest.—By accident there are 500,000 dollars in the treasury, which cannot be immediately disposed of as appropriated, and therefore is lodged for safe keeping in the bank, who have the use of it, as they have of all other deposits, till drawn out in the usual manner.—The purpose of the bill was to pay this money, with others to the bank, and thereby stop an interest of 6 per cent, and save so much to the public treasury. For this bill the gentlemen voted, who are now charged with partiality to their own private interest. Had they voted in the negative, what would this honest republican have said, when the bank was receiving 6 per cent from Congress, and 6 per cent more from discounts, made on the credit of it.—A new loan, to replace these monies, is proposed to be made, not exceeding 5 per cent, by which means, one per cent at least will be saved, (besides the 6 per cent till the loan is made) amounting to 20,000 dollars per annum, but this seems to be a matter of small concern to this honest republican. FAIR PLAY.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the Dividend declared for the last six months, viz.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of July, Sixteen Dollars.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of August, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of September, Fourteen Dollars, 57 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of October, Fourteen Dollars.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents.
For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.
For each three-quarter share, Twelve Dollars.
By order of the President and Directors,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Federal City.

THE Subscriber will convey forever, by good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Washington, situated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and sufficient brick houses, within three years from the date hereof.
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.
City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,
Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be early next Spring, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:
1. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

2. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

3. Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.
11. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

No advance required.
IV. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

V. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

* * Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the booksellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States. (1awt)