

To practice meanness, forbearance and charity, says the Layman, is the duty of all mankind, and particularly belongs to those persons, who call themselves the servants of God, and the successors of the Apostles."

This is certainly true, and it is also true, that it is the duty of a Christian Minister, to warn the people whom he addresses, against the introduction of all such principles, as would inevitably subvert not only their temporal, but ETERNAL happiness.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE.

I have signed my name to the above, because the attack was so pointed, that the reader could not mistake its application.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, April 9.

The hon. John Henry from the state of Maryland attended.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the following bills, to which severally, they desire the concurrence of the Senate—a bill, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Toussard an equivalent for his pension for life," A bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others"—a bill, entitled, "an act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued to him for services in the late American army," and a bill, entitled, "an act for erecting a light-house on the island of Seguin, in the district of Maine"—

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he did on the 5th instant, approve and sign, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river, and other places."—And he withdrew.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Toussard an equivalent for his pension for life," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued to him for services in the late American army," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for erecting a light-house on the island of Seguin, in the district of Maine," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, April 10.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions."—And he withdrew.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President."—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Toussard an equivalent for his pension for life," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for erecting a light house on the island of Seguin, in the district of Maine," was read the second time.

On motion to add the following clause as an amendment to the bill to wit:

"And also to provide by contract for building a light-house on the island of Cumberland at the entrance of the river St. Mary's in the state of Georgia"—

Ordered, That the bill together with the amendment proposed thereto, be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Rutherford, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued to him for services in the late American army," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Monroe, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, April 11.

The Senate assembled, and the several committees not having perfected their reports—

On motion, The Senate adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, April 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the department of Treasury with a general statement of exports from the United States for one year, ending on the 30th day of September 1793; which were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass—

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, April 15, 1794.

Mr. Mitchell from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant issued to him for services in the late American army," reported that it pass without amendment, and the report being adopted.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, April 15, 1794.

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

I lay before you a letter from the Minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Secretary of state; a letter from the Secretary of the territory south of the river Ohio, enclosing an ordinance and proclamation of the Governor thereof; the translation of so much of a petition of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, addressed to the President, as relates to Congress; and certain dispatches lately received from our Commissioners at Madrid—These dispatches from Madrid being a part of a business, which has been hitherto deemed confident, they are forwarded under that view.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH QUARTERS IN FLANDERS.

Wevilgaam, January 20.

WE took this position a few days since,

in consequence of some movements made by the enemy, to attack Menin and Contrary.—This village is situated between those towns nearly an equal distance from each; and we can instantly assist either in case of an attack, an event we hourly look for. Four regiments of cavalry from Ghent are stationed here, with some infantry of the 14th; the 34th and 53d are to take this duty next Month.

Notwithstanding the proximity of this place with the French Frontiers and that the inhabitants have been twice plundered the peasantry are engaged with as much zeal in their agricultural avocations as the husbandmen in England who sow with the conviction of reaping also. The village is charmingly situated, and the adjacent country richly cultivated.

A few days ago, an Austrian piquet of 20 men, with two or three British light dragoons, which had advanced too far into French Flanders, without leaving centinels behind them, were surrounded by a party of the Carmagnols; a smart action ensued, but terminated in favour of the enemy; some were killed, and the survivors were made prisoners.

WORMS, February 8.

The French are again advancing in great force, and already in possession of Oggerheim; a great number of fugitives are therefore again daily passing the Rhine to escape from the rage of those republicans.

TREVES, February 6.

A person who arrived here from Luxembourg this day informs us that the inhabitants have received orders to provision themselves for three months, and that all strangers had been ordered to quit the city in 24 hours.

Fifteen thousand French threaten Metz, and another column of 40,000 men is on its march from Thionville against Luxembourg.

FRANKENTHAL, Feb. 10.

The hostages whom the French carried from hence to Landau, returned hither the day before yesterday to the great satisfaction of our citizens. The cordon formed by the German troops on the left bank of the Rhine extends at present from Mentz to Mundenheim where 400 Austrians took post yesterday. It is said that the French at present intend to entrench themselves along Spirebach, from Spires to Newstadt, and that they have a design to unite the grand Bailliwick of Germerheim to the French Republic.

LONDON, March 1.

HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning, in consequence of the necessary official documents from the Right Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of London, to the Dean of the Arches, a suit was instituted in Doctors Commons, at the instance of the King.

This suit is to set aside a marriage which has for some months occupied much of the female conversation in the upper circles. It is that of Prince Augustus Frederick with a Lady Elizabeth M—y, which about ten months ago, took place in Italy. It is also rumoured, that this curious affair will be followed by another equally novel, in which a young gentleman nearly allied to his Royal Highness is implicated.

The proceedings are founded on the act which was passed subsequent to the marriage of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, for the purpose of preventing in future the Blood Royal from being prophaned by mingling with that of the Swinish Multitude.

Lady E. M—y came from Leghorn, we hear, in one of the last vessels from thence. On the arrival of the ship on the coast of England, she wrote to Lord Grenville, stating her marriage, and requesting to be exempt from the usual form of quarantine, being far advanced in her pregnancy. Her request being instantly complied with, her Ladyship hastened to town, and was a second time conducted to the Altar, where the sacred ceremony was a second time performed.

The Duke of Montrose bantering Mr. Pitt, on his intended tax on carriages and horses, at Lord Chancellor's late feast, observed, "Do what you will, Pitt, his Majesty and myself will drive more carriages and horses free of expence, than any other two persons in England."—"Aye," replied the Heaven-born Minister, (looking at the Duke of Portland and Mr. Powis) "that you might do, but I will take care to drive more asses!"

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 28.

A correspondent says, the letter from the American Captains at Bourdeaux, to their deputies at Paris, exhibits an affecting recital of the distresses of a large number of American Citizens—he queries whether the humanity and justice of this country are not pledged to make immediate provision to enable those unfortunate men to return to their own country, should the embargo, which has plunged them into their present destitute situation be taken off?

Are the Clergy to be browbeaten and calumniated for pointing out the dangerous tendency of Atheism in a foreign country? Is it not their duty to guard against the corruption of morals and the prostration of all religious principles, by exhorting their congregations to persevere in the ways of truth and virtue? The Clergy may err, it is admitted.—It may be that what France is doing, is to encourage religious faith, and the practice of virtue.—But they must preach as they believe, unless like the Paragraphist in the General Advertiser, they make the truth a matter of indifference as many examples, and one recent one, have shewn.—Go on, Gentlemen of the Clergy, you have the respect of a Public, not yet as deeply corrupted as your Calumniators.

On Saturday morning expired, from the wounds received by a light waggon's running over it on Thursday last, a child of Mr. Brown in south Fourth street, about three years old.

As the Tragedy of Hamlet is to be repeated, an Observer would suggest the correction of several small oversights; errors which appear trifling at first, are often of great consequence. Was not the character of Polonius particularly defective? Mr. Morris is in general an excellent performer, yet here he certainly over acted his part: Polonius altho' a very conceited, pragmatical, opinionated old man, should never excite the laughter which was occasioned, more particularly when he is killed.

In the first act, the centinels were not perfect in their parts.—The cock did not crow, on the disappearing of the Ghost; the Ghost did not speak in time, on the proposal of the oath.—The elegant soliloquy of the King was omitted, and the larger part of the Player King's speech.—Osrick's dress was too finical, and his part over acted. Mr. Fennel did not perhaps express sufficient surprize, on learning Ophelia's death, and the bowls of wine and the rapiers would have been more properly arranged on a table. These things if corrected, will render the exhibition much more pleasing: But when we set them aside, and consider the performance of Mr. Fennel and Mrs. Marshall, we must pronounce it superior to any thing yet exhibited.

Mrs. Marshall had exhibited before, so well, that all further improvement was supposed to be precluded, but her appearance in Ophelia beggars all praise.

A Correspondent Says,

Whether it is incumbent on the officers of the police of this city, to take some effectual measures to guard the lives and limbs of the citizens, old and young, from the dangers and accidents to which they are exposed, and from which they very frequently suffer, thro' the carelessness of draymen, carmen, waggoners, coachmen and others, who drive carriages thro' our streets in an unlawful manner, the sad experience of many leaves no room to doubt. Two or three very melancholy instances have occurred in the course of the last week, of children being run over, and shockingly bruised—some have been so badly injured, that their lives are almost despaired of. A person can scarcely walk the streets without witnessing the most wanton deportment on the part of servants and others, who gallop thro' the streets and turn corners with such rapidity as to hazard the lives of foot passengers, who cannot be apprized of their danger, till mischief overtakes them; surely these things ought not to be.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held on Friday last, the following gentlemen were duly elected Members of that Society, viz.

- Thomas Mann Randolph, of Marticello in Virginia.
- James Anderson, L. L. D. of Cotfield, Scotland.
- The Earl of Buchan, P. S. S. A. of Scotland.
- Dr. James Greenway, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia.
- Edward Stevens, M. D. F. R. S. of Edinburgh, &c. of St. Croix.
- John Nancarrow, of Philadelphia.
- Eberhard Augustus William Zimmerman, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philoso-