

accustomed sepulchral rites. The orchestra was numerous and complete; it consisted of above one hundred and fifty voices, including Mr. Dignum, of Drury Lane theatre, and several other public vocal performers of eminence. It is therefore almost unnecessary to add, that the music of the day, which was of the same character as the dirge, was admirably executed.

CEREMONY.

After the dirge which was finished at 12 o'clock, Doctor Douglas, the titular bishop of London, entered in procession, decorated with his mitre and episcopal robes, and proceeded to celebrate high mass, which having been gone through with much solemnity, accompanied with sacred music, four of the other bishops retired, and in a few minutes returned in procession, decorated in their sumptuous robes, and wearing their mitres. In the performance of this service, Dr. Douglas was assisted by Dr. Hussey, bishop of Waterford, several of the French bishops, and most of the Roman Catholic clergy in the metropolis and its vicinity.

FUNERAL ORATION.

This was delivered by Dr. O'Leary, in a very elegant, nervous and impressive style. In the course of this excellent oration, abounding with glowing imagery, classical allusion, and displaying in every sentence the energy of an enlightened and vigorous mind, the doctor took occasion to felicitate his flock, in the most emphatic terms, on the happiness enjoyed in this country, on the constitution and state of which he pronounced a fine panegyric, happily applying to the extent of our dominion and national glory the line of the poet—

"Imperium oceano, famaque noster terminas tristis."

From thence he proceeded to draw a just and horrible picture of the French philosophy, the features of which acquired additional hideousness from contrast with the beauty of that he had been just contemplating.

By this philosophy he said, which teaches that death is an eternal sleep, all future responsibility was taken away from human action, the rein laid loose on the neck of passion, and man, by impunity, stimulated to crime. Hence the deluge of guilt which covered all France, unstemmed by conscience, and uncontrolled by fear of punishment; but this philosophy, with all its parricidal crimes and horrors, was not satisfied until it had sacrificed on its altars an august and aged pontiff, before whose silvered locks and majestic countenance an Alexander or an Attila would have fallen down, and paid him homage. To make the triumph more complete, nothing was omitted that could aggravate the foul offence. To have sacrificed him on the spot would be to afford him the comfort of dying in his sacred sanctuary, in the presence of its guardian, saints and angels. It therefore became necessary to tear him away from the holy shrine and with the refined cruelty of the tyrant who ordered the executioner not to dispatch his victim by a single blow, but in such a manner that he should feel he was dying, this aged pontiff was doomed to protracted torture, in a foreign land of atheists and parricides. The presence of faithful domestics and friends had been always considered a consolation in the trying hour of affliction; but even this relief was refused, for on his arrival at the frontier of France, an order was issued, prohibiting any of his suite to set foot on the territories of the republic; and thus this aged and venerable pontiff was left alone in the hands of his executioners, to expire without a friend to perform the last sad offices of humanity, in an accursed and polluted land; a land that could not be better described than in the words of the prophet—

"A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any order, and where the light is as darkness."

Conclusion of the ceremony.

The oration being concluded, the four decorated bishops last mentioned proceeded alternately to walk round the Mausoleum, performing religious rites, with holy water, and burning incense, accompanied with solemn prayer and sacred music; after which all the episcopal dignitaries rose and stood, while the bishop of London performed similar devotions, terminating the solemn and religious ceremony of the day at four o'clock.

All the episcopal dignitaries, upon leaving the sanctuary in the body of the chapel, severally paid obeisance to the late pope's nuncio, as they retired.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.		
Six per Cent.	16/4 to 5	
Three per Cent.	9/10	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15/4	
8 per Cent Stock—4½ per Cent. advance.		
BANK United States,	25	
Pennsylvania,	18	
North America,	47½	
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	4 to 5 per cent. below par	
Pennsylvania, shares,	18 per cent. adv.	
East India Company of N. A.	10 per cent. advance	
Land Warrants,	32 dollars per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London,	62 at 30 days
	60 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 37 2-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 23 2-100 per Mark Banco.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Such of the Members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as mean to dine at the City Tavern, on Monday the 17th instant, are requested to write their names on the paper kept at the bar of the Coffee house for that purpose.

By order of the President,
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

March 11, 1800.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 10.

Mr. Bayard moved that the Committee of the whole House, to whom was referred the message of the President relative to Thomas Nash, alias Jonathan Robbins, and a resolution submitted by himself to the House, approbating the conduct of the President, and referred to that Committee; be discharged, from the further consideration thereof.

A long debate arose upon this motion, in which Messrs. Randolph, Davis, Jones, Nicholas, Livingston, and Eggleston spoke against it—and Messrs. Bayard, Bird, Otis, Kitter, Varnum, Rutledge, Edmond, Shepherd, and H. Lee, in favor of it; when the question was taken.

Ayes 62—Nays 31.

Mr. Gallatin presented a petition of John Armstrong, which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Fowler presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Military townships, praying the sale or lease of a certain tract of land, eligible for the erection of a mill-plant. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Hill presented a petition of John Bridges, and Elizabeth his wife, executors of James White, a soldier during the revolutionary war, praying compensation for services rendered by the deceased. Referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from John Steele, Esq. Comptroller, of the compensation allowed collectors of the customs for the year 1799.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Folger, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of David Jones and William Rogers, chaplains in the continental army, praying that grants of military bounty lands may be made to them and others in their situation. The report states, that chaplains were entitled to and did receive the same pay and emoluments as lieutenant colonels in the line of the army, military bounty lands excepted—that it is presumable Congress supposed the encouragement offered to gentlemen to serve in that capacity was sufficient—in the opinion of the committee it would not be expedient or advisable at this late day to go into a consideration of the subject; they therefore recommend the petitioners should have leave to withdraw their petition.

The report was committed to the committee of the whole house to whom was referred the report on the petition of Temple Elliot and others.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Campbell Smith, reported their agreement to the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the petition of Cato West and others—and the resolutions therein contained being under consideration, Mr. Claiborne moved additional resolutions, restricting the power of the governor of the S. W. Territory—upon which a motion was made and carried, that the committee rise, in order to give time to have them printed.

Mr. Griswold then said, he hoped the committee would not have leave to sit again, and the resolutions might be referred to a select committee—upon which a long debate took place—the question “shall the committee of the whole have leave to sit again,” was at length taken and negatived—ayes 43—noes 42—Mr. Speaker declared himself in the negative, and the report was recommended.

Mr. H. Lee, moved the following Resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, and report by bill or otherwise, the expediency of making further provision by law, to facilitate the communication between different parts of the United States, by means of post roads.

Mr. Harper also laid the following resolutions on the table, which were ordered to be printed, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the more convenient, certain and expeditious conveyance of the Mails of the United States, on the main post road leading from Portland, in Maine, to Augusta, in Georgia, it is expedient to make provision for promoting and aiding the establishment of turnpikes on the said road, and for rendering the course thereof in direct, between the places through which it is, or shall be, directed by law to pass; and that the surplus revenue of the post office ought to be set apart as a fund for those purposes.

Resolved, That the said fund ought to be vested in a Board, under the direction of the President of the United States, and to be composed of the Secretaries of the Executive Department of the United States, and the Attorney General; and that when any company shall undertake to make a good turnpike road on any part of the said post road, and shall apply to the said Board, stating their object, plan and means, and shall offer good and sufficient security for the accomplishment of the undertaking, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Board, and for refunding any money to be advanced to them by the said Board in case the said undertaking should not be so accomplished, the said Board ought to be authorized and empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to grant an act of incorporation to the said company for the purposes aforesaid, and under certain conditions, terms and restrictions, to be established by law; and to subscribe from the said fund, and on behalf of the United States, for any number of the shares of the said company not exceeding one third of the whole number; provided,

that the payments to be made on account of the said subscription, shall be made in such portions, and at such times, as the said Board shall stipulate, and may be withheld by the said Board, at its discretion, whenever the said Company shall fail to make its stipulated payments.

Resolved, That whenever two or more companies shall apply, as aforesaid, the preference ought to be given to that which shall apply for the part of the said post-road nearest to the city of Washington in either direction: Provided the plan of such Company shall appear to the President of the United States to be, in other respects, equally worthy of adoption with those of its competitors.

Resolved, That if there should not be, in any one year, sufficient applications as aforesaid to employ the whole of said funds, the surplus thereof ought to be applied, in manner aforesaid, to any other post road of the United States, respecting which applications in manner aforesaid, shall be made; or at the discretion of the President of the United States to be carried to the fund for the next year.

Resolved, That the tolls and dividends to be derived from the shares which shall be subscribed for as aforesaid, ought to be received at the Treasury of the United States and there accounted for and added annually to the aforesaid fund, to be applied in manner aforesaid, to the purposes therof.

Resolved, That when the said main post road shall be completed, the fund aforesaid ought to be applied in manner aforesaid, to the construction of turnpike roads on any other post road of the United States, and of toll bridges on such main or other post road.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to alter and establish sundry post roads—Mr. Edmond in the chair—after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

From the [N. Y.] Daily Advertiser.

SIR,

As it is possible the enclosed LIST of the time of the arrival of the British Mail at this port for some years past, may interest such of your readers as are now waiting with anxiety for Commercial as well as Political information from Europe, I send it to you for publication, being the latest I remember to have seen in print. Yours, &c. A. B.

April mail for 1788 arrived on May 21

1789 29

1790 June 7

1791 4

1792 9

1793

May mail for 1788 arrived on July 4

1789 10

1790 June 18

1791 July 22

1792 June 25

1793

June mail for 1788 arrived on August 22

1789 12

1790 2

1791 16

1792 1

1793

July mail for 1788 arrived on August 22

1789 20

1790 Sept. 21

1791 August 21

1792 Sept. 9

1793

August mail for 1788 arrived on Oct. 25

1789 3

1790 Sept. 29

1791 Oct. 4

1792 Sept. 20

1793

Sept. mail for 1788 arrived on Nov. 1

1789 Oct. 25

1790 16

1791 17

1792 Nov. 10

1793

October mail for 1788 arrived on Nov. 27

1789 23

1790 26

1791 Dec. 23

1792 Nov. 24

1793

November mail for 1788 arrived on Feb. 11

1789 11

1790 Dec. 31

1791 Jan. 14

1792 Feb. 8

1793

December mail for 1788 arrived on Feb. 12

1789 12

1790 Jan. 15

1791 Feb. 8

1792 7

1793

January mail for 1788 arrived on Feb. 2

1789 April 20

1790 March 17

1791 10

1792 Feb. 22

1793

February mail for 1788 arrived on April 10

1789 2

1790 13

1791 1

1792 8