

speedy remedy for recovery of their debts in those branches of business by instituting suits in the federal courts, which was read and laid on the table.

Also a petition from Joshua Barney, late a capt. in the navy of the United States, praying to be reimbursed his expenses, while a prisoner with the enemy; and that he may be put on the same footing with the other officers in the late American navy.

Also a petition of sundry officers of the late American navy, praying compensations for services, &c. the two last petitions were read, and referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Cadwallader presented a petition from the public creditors of Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, praying an alteration in the funding system, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Williamson moved that the rule of the house in these words "that no bill amended by the Senate shall be committed" may be expunged, which was agreed to by the house.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed a bill for erecting that part of the state of Virginia, called the district of Kentucky, into a separate state, and for admitting the same as a member of the union to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled and other spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 45th section. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

The bill for the admission of the district of Kentucky into the union, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motions on the table:—That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to authorize the President of the United States to cause the principal of the debt, due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is now payable in Paris, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be discharged.

That as it will be impracticable, during the present season, to consider and decide on the report of the Attorney-General respecting the judiciary system with that deliberation which the importance of the subject demands, the consideration of the said report be postponed.

Also that the Attorney-General be directed to report to this house a bill, making a temporary provision for the clerks, jurors, and other officers of the federal courts—and that he also report to the next session, a bill, making a general provision for the officers, and jurors of said courts.

In committee of the whole on the bill repealing after the last day of next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits—and laying others in their stead.

The discussion of the remaining sections was finished—and the bill, with the several amendments, reported by the chairman to the house.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, it was voted, that the consideration of the bill with the amendments be postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, on the bill declaring the officer, who, in case of vacancy in the office of President, and Vice-President, shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) motion for filling up the blank with "the Secretary of state for the time being," was read—which occasioned a renewal of the debate on the subject.—The committee appeared to be much divided, as before—and a motion being made for their rising, it was carried in the affirmative.—The committee therefore rose and reported progress.

Mr. Livermore gave notice, that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congress.

The house then went into committee on the bill declaring the time when the electors of president and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen; also when they shall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Some time was spent in discussing the first section of this bill; but the committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. Ames' motion respecting further compensation to the commissioners of loans, for extra services, was referred, on motion of that gentleman, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Bourne was added to the committee on the navigation act. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A memorial of Andrew Brown was read, purporting that he intends publishing a correct edition of the Laws and Resolutions of the Legislature of the United States, beginning with the

first session of Congress, and solicits the countenance of Congress to the publication.

Mr. White, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for establishing a land-office for the sale of the unappropriated lands in the Western Territory—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

Ordered, That 100 copies be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee to which was referred the petition of sundry officers of the navy, brought in a report, which was—That the prayer of said petition cannot be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition. This report was accepted by the house.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for appointing a committee to bring in a bill providing for the payment of the debt due to foreign officers, was taken up, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Benson and Seney.

Mr. Madison laid before the house a memorial and three resolutions of the legislature of the State of Virginia, on the subject of the funding law, which were read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill determining the time when the Electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen—and when they shall meet and give in their votes.

The committee finished the discussion of this bill and agreed to sundry amendments, which were reported to the house—the house took the same into consideration, and adopted them with some additional amendments; it was then ordered that the bill should lie on the table till Monday. Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A motion lately made in the National Assembly, that the French flag should display the national colours, occasioned a warm debate; in which M. Mirabeau distinguished himself, by his usual eloquence and address—so that the motion was carried, notwithstanding the opposition, from the aristocracy, was more open and bold than usual.

M. Mirabeau concluded his speech with adding to the original motion, for displaying the national colours on the French flag, a further clause directing that instead of the usual shout of *Vive le Roi*, on board the ships every morning and evening, and on all important occasions, it shall henceforward be "VIVE LA NATION, LA LOI ET LE ROI."—This motion, as thus enlarged, was adopted, after a clamorous and disorderly debate.

The three colours of liberty having been ordered to decorate the naval flag of France, a motion for the like change in the colours of the army, was agreed to without debate. The national colours are to be made of French manufactures.

A plan of national education has been reported to the National Assembly, by three eminent professors.

Mr. Barnave, on the 25th Oct. was elected President of the National Assembly.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.

Capt. Higginson arrived at Boston the 4th inst. from Milford-Haven, (England,) which he left the 21st November: He saw a London paper of 13th Nov. which contained the articles of the Convention, for a reconciliation between Spain and England, signed by Count Florida Blanca, and Mr. Fitzherbert.

The legislature of the state of Georgia have passed sundry resolves on the Treaty formed by the United States with the Creek-Indians:—

The first resolve recognizes the legality of the treaty—and says it ought to be preserved inviolate, and the house engages to support the faith of the United States pledged thereby.

The second resolve censures the treaty, as making too great concessions to the Indians.

The third resolve says, the third article of the treaty is particularly liable to censure, as it renders the restoration of the property, carried off by the Indians, precarious, and subjects the prisoners in their hands to a ten months longer continuance of their captivity.

The fourth resolve censures the treaty, as relinquishing to the Indians, certain districts, sold and ceded by them to the inhabitants of Georgia.

The fifth resolve censures the fifth article, as liable to a construction unfavorable to the sovereignty of Georgia over, and pre-emption to, the lands allotted to the Indians.

The sixth resolve, censures the seventh article as not being founded on a principle of reciprocity, and equality—admitting the Indians to hunt on the lands of the white people, while it restrains the latter from hunting on the Creek lands!

The governor of Georgia, in consequence of some murders and depredations recently committed by the Creek Indians, has issued a proclamation forbidding the Indians to come armed within the territories of that state, until the pleasure of the President of the United States is known, respecting those ravages.

THE PRESIDENT—a new Ship, of 1000 tons, was lately launched at Providence; the property of Messrs. Brown and Francis.

The tranquility of the United States—the equal rights of the several states—the apportioning of the public burthens—and protecting the agricultural states from the unjust impositions of the commercial, are inseparably connected with the exercise on the part of the general government of the power of laying and collecting an excise, in some such form as that proposed by the bill now pending before the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is to be remarked, that the objections generally urged against an excise, do not apply to the above bill—nor have such been offered by its opposers. A peal has however been rung upon the word—and it is very humorous to observe what a climax may be sounded upon a string of terms, without any meaning, in respect to the subject under debate.

Six per cents were at 17/ at Boston the 6th instant, pr. price current.

Amount of TONNAGE employed in the Trade of the United States, from 1st October 1789, to 30th September 1790.

	Tons.	
New-Hampshire,	13,519	
Massachusetts,	177,022	
Rhode-Island,*	9,525	54-25
Connecticut,	30,616	79-95
New-York,	48,274	1-4
New-Jersey,	5,514	1-2
Pennsylvania,	56,997	5-12
Delaware,	4,141	3-4
Maryland,	55,430	78-95
Virginia,	43,528	65-95
North Carolina, †	29,942	45-95
South Carolina, ‡	17,379	69-95
Georgia,	10,634	33-95

American,	502,526	40-95
Foreign Tonnage,	262,913	57-95
United States and British,	312	1-2
United States and other Foreign,	338	2-3

Total, 766,091 16-95  
DOLLARS, 165,465 93½ CENTS.

\* The returns from this State commenced 21 June, 1790  
† From North Carolina, 11th March, 1790.  
‡ Returns from S. Carolina for three quarters only received.

ON the first Friday of this month, the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL Society met, and agreeable to the fundamental regulations respecting the election of their officers, chose the following:

- President. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, L. L. D.
- Vice-Presidents, { Hon. Thomas Jefferson,\*  
Rev. Dr. John Ewing,  
Rev. Dr. William Smith.
- Secretaries, { Dr. James Hutchinson,  
Mr. Robert Patterfon,  
Mr. Jonathan Williams,  
Dr. Samuel Magaw.
- Curators, { Dr. Benjamin S. Barton,  
Dr. Samuel Duffield,  
Mr. Charles W. Peale.
- Treasurer, { Mr. John Vaughan.
- Counsellors to hold their office for three years, { Dr. Adam Kuhn,  
Mr. Jared Ingerfoll,  
Mr. Andrew Ellicott,  
Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths.

{ Dr. Nicholas Collin, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Duffield, deceased.

The Counsellors, whose period of office hath not yet expired, are the following, Hon. Thomas McKean, Dr. Blackwell, Messrs William Barton, Isaac Gray, Charles Pettit, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Dr. John Jones.

Extract from the Minutes. SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

\* Secretary of State.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1791.

BANK ACCOUNTS are now kept in DOLLARS and CENTS. All persons transacting business at BANK, are requested to draw their CHECKS in the following way.

100	100	100	100
Pence. Cents.	Pence. Cents.	Pence. Cents.	Pence. Cents.
1	1	25	28
2	2	26	29
3	3	27	30
4	4	28	31
5	5	29	32
6	6	30	33
7	7	31	34
8	8	32	35
9	9	33	36
10	10	34	37
11	11	35	38
12	12	36	39
13	13	37	40
14	14	38	41
15	15	39	42
16	16	40	43
17	17	41	44
18	18	42	45
19	19	43	46
20	20	44	47
21	21	45	48
22	22	46	49
23	23	47	50
24	24	48	51
	25	49	52
	26	50	53
	27	51	54
	28	52	55
	29	53	56
	30	54	57
	31	55	58
	32	56	59
	33	57	60
	34	58	61
	35	59	62
	36	60	63
	37	61	64
	38	62	65
	39	63	66
	40	64	67
	41	65	68
	42	66	69
	43	67	70
	44	68	71
	45	69	72
	46	70	73
	47	71	74
	48	72	75
	49	73	76
	50	74	77
	51	75	78
	52	76	79
	53	77	80

	CENTS.	
1-16 of a DOLLAR	6	1-2
1-8 Do.	12	1-2
1-4 Do.	25	
1-2 Do.	50	
1-2 PISTAREEN	10	
1 PISTAREEN	20	

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	16/6.	17/ pr. £.
3 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	8/9.	43½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/.	15/6.
Indents	8/6.—8/9.	43½ do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	11/.	11/6.