

the President's speech which respects the encouragement of science and literature was read. He then moved that it should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Stone enquired what part of the Constitution authorized Congress to take any steps in a business of this kind—for his part he knew of none. We have already done as much as we can with propriety—We have encouraged learning, by giving to authors an exclusive privilege of vending their works—this is going as far as we have power to, by the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman said that a proposition to vest Congress with power to establish a National University was made in the General Convention—but it was negatived—It was thought sufficient that this power should be exercised by the States in their separate capacity.

Mr. Page observed, that he was in favor of the motion. He wished to have the matter determined whether Congress has or has not a right to do any thing for the promotion of science and literature—He rather supposed they had such a right—but if on investigation of the subject, it shall appear they have not, I should consider the circumstance said he, as a very essential defect in the Constitution—and should be for proposing an amendment—for on the diffusion of knowledge and literature depend the liberties of this country, and the preservation of the Constitution. The House adjourned without a decision on this motion.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have passed a bill for extending the judicial law of the United States to the State of North Carolina—also, that they have concurred in the vote of the house for the appointment of Committees to consider if any, and what further rules are necessary to be adopted in conducting business between the two houses—also to determine the period at which the appointment of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States commenced agreeable to the Constitution.

The bill to authorize issuing Certificates to a certain description of Invalid officers was read the third time and passed.

A memorial of—Moore, of North Carolina proprietor of West-Point was read, referring to a resolution of the late Congress for purchasing the property, and praying the present Congress to confirm said resolution.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adjusting and satisfying the claims of the Baron de Steuben.

Mr. Stone moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Baron's memorial should be read—the clerk read the same. The committee proceeded in the discussion of the bill.

The clause which proposes an annuity for life was objected to. Several amendments were proposed and lost; a lengthy debate was supported on other propositions, but a motion for the committee's rising prevented a decision.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill providing for the government south of the Ohio—the amendments of the house to this bill were not agreed to.—Adjourned.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA, The following NOTES, on the subject of that Commonwealth, are most respectfully inscribed, by A CITIZEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN the present state of the affairs of the United States, the true condition of the country is an object of most useful knowledge to the body of the people of Europe. To give them some just ideas of that part of it, whose affairs are committed to your charge, is the design of this publication. As you are annually selected, by the free and equal choice of your constituents, from the mass of the citizens, on account of your knowledge of their local interests and general rights, and as you are required, by our constitution, to be inhabitants of the city or county which you respectively represent, it will appear probable to an European reader, that no gross deception or material misrepresentation is designed, imposed upon them, in a publication made under your eyes, and which the writer has ventured to address to you. That you may be able to judge more perfectly of the truth of the facts, and the justness of the observations, they will be confined to Pennsylvania.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA is an oblong, of 156 miles wide from north to south, by about 190 miles in length from east to west. On the east of it lies the Delaware river, dividing it from West Jersey and New-York; the north New-York, and a territory of about a million and a half of acres on lake Erie, which Pennsylvania purchased of Congress; on the south west lies lake Erie, on which it has a considerable front and a good port; on the west are new lands of Congress, called the western territory, and a part of Virginia; on the south lies the part of Virginia, Maryland, and the

State of Delaware. The contents of Pennsylvania proper, are about 29,000,000 acres, but, including the lake Erie territory, it exceeds 30,000,000. It lies between 39 deg. and 43 min. and 42 deg. of north lat. The bay and river of Delaware are navigable from the sea up to the great falls at Trenton, and have a light-house, buoys and piers, for the direction and safety of ships. On this river are the small towns of Chester and Brittol, and the city of Philadelphia, which is the capital of the State, and the largest and most populous sea-port and manufacturing town in the United States. The distance of this city from the sea is about 60 miles across the land to the New-Jersey coast, and 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware.

(To be continued.)

PITTSBURGH, April 17.

On Friday the 9th instant, six persons having crossed the Ohio river, about five miles on this side Hollyday's Cove, to the Indian side, as it is commonly called, where they were attacked by a party of Indians, and five of them were made prisoners, the other got as far as the river and attempted to cross, but was pursued by the Indians who fired at him several times, and it is supposed killed him, as he has not since been heard of. This account may be relied on as authentic, as we have it from a gentleman immediately from the spot.

We are sorry to remark, says a correspondent, that the accounts from Kentucky, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming: It appears evident that the Indians are determined on hostilities, and though they are not seen in large bodies, yet the great number of small parties which keep continually watching the river bank, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, bears an aspect which is by no means favorable, but seems rather to threaten the people of Kentucky with a very troublesome summer.

It may be well enough to inform those who are not well acquainted with this country, and who may wish to remove thereto, that we are perfectly secure from any depredations of the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this town dated February 19, 1790.

On the first of December last, the Indians killed a Mr. William Brown and Mr. Allison, on their way from the Miami to Lexington, and on the third they fired on a boat, about twelve miles above Limestone, and wounded two men and one woman, one man and the woman died at Limestone of their wounds; a few days after this they killed two men on Licking river, and took a boy prisoner, and on their return from doing this mischief, they attacked a boat below the Scioto, just as it had been landed, and killed four men, and took one man and two women prisoners, and about four weeks ago, they fired on a boat and a canoe above the Scioto, from both sides the river, and wounded two men in the canoe; on the 17th instant, they killed a boy and wounded a man six miles from the Upper Blue Licks. This information you may depend upon as fact, and I wish it made public, that people coming down the river may be aware of the danger, and be prepared accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

We are informed that a Tragedy is getting up at the Theatre in this city called the WIDOW of MALABAR, written by a citizen of the United States, not more remarkable for his poetical talents, than liberality of sentiment; both of which are eminently displayed in this elegant production, tending to inculcate the noblest of all sentiments, HUMANITY.

Extract of a letter from London, March 22.

Robert St. Etienne is chosen president of the National Assembly; he succeeded L'Abbe Montesquieu, one of the ablest men they have. He is a protestant minister and a monied man, which are two singular circumstances in France. He thanked them for the honor, as it was giving the pledge of the principles the Assembly set out upon—but the times were overcoming prejudices. They write they hope to finish the constitution soon. The 17th of July, the anniversary of storming the bastille, they are to have a thanksgiving and procession.

The church lands will, it is supposed, be soon arranged and some practical measures adopted. Instead of 240 millions, the state reserves for them 80 millions. Two millions lives a year to be saved by the plan of the army. Taxes are becoming more efficient—and a few months will enable them to stem their greatest embarrassments. Neckar wished a council of finance, but the request was not granted.

While other nations are at an immense expence to cut canals, the numerous rivers of the United States, penetrating an extraordinary length into the bosom of this extensive continent, are joined by navigable, though inferior streams, that facilitate commerce and manufactures, and fertilize the country in their course. It is remarkable that no river in all the Kingdoms of Europe is navigable, by ships from the sea, to more than half the length of the Hudson or the Delaware or a third of that of the Potowmac.

NEW HAVEN, April 28.

On Thursday last the Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut, was opened in this place by the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, the Hon. William Cushing, Associate Judge and the Hon. Richard Law, District Judge.

The sessions continued until Saturday, during which several civil causes were heard, and sundry

rules and regulations adopted for future proceedings.

The good sense and candor of the Judges has left an impression on the minds of the people, favorable to this New Institution.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Extracts of sundry LETTERS.

APRIL 22.

IT is now in the power of Congress to establish public credit fully and completely—the general opinion and wish of the people are strong in favor of it—and very justly—for they feel the accumulation of burthens to originate in a want of confidence in the public engagements—If the present favorable moment therefore should be neglected, who will be answerable for the consequences? If the Representatives of the people think as highly of this matter as many of their constituents, they will never lose sight of the object one moment, till it is accomplished—the people in this quarter wait this event with anxious hopes, and a countenance of solicitude resembling the perilous days of doubtful war—Public credit has begun to decline, and private embarrassments to encrease while this "our thing needful" has hung in a state of suspense.

APRIL 24.

In the first of this session of the national legislature, after the President's speech and the Secretary's report were published, so universal were the expectations of the people that public credit would be immediately established, that there was perhaps the most visible and general change for the better ever experienced in any country—the public securities rose rapidly—land greatly appreciated—(more farms were bought and sold in two months, than in five years preceding) all kinds of property seemed to increase in value—money circulated more than it had for many years—many iron repositories, whose hinges had not creaked for a long period, were emptied of their contents, to the great advantage of trade, which evidently appeared to revive, and give industry new vigor—the whole country wore a pleasing and animated countenance.—If these things were the effect of anticipation only—what may not the reality of Public Credit be?

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 25.

Yesterday the officers of the customs attached Capt. S—t's ship the Neptune, for running goods that were not entered, and other breaches of the revenue laws. It is said more than 10000 dollars duties had been paid on her cargo.

Unless public credit is firmly established, the revenue will decrease—and of course, many of our expected blessings vanish like a dream.

We still hope some medium may be thought of—some accommodation—that some enlivening ray may illumine our political horizon.

Should the Excise law of this Commonwealth be carried into full execution, it will do more injury to the Revenue of the United States than is at present conceived of.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

You will see by the papers that our old goaler, BRADISH, has taken himself off in a summary way—The mode was a little singular—and tho' not quite original, was very effectual—he fixed the muzzle of a fowling piece in his mouth, and with a yard wand pushed off the trigger, like an old fool. He was 70 years of age—and Death, in a less terrific form could not have been very distant.

GARDENING.

From an English Paper.

Owing to the extraordinary mildness of the winter, the gardens and other lands surprisingly abound with the kind of grubs which in the summer change to the flying insects called cock-chafers. These grubs are exceedingly voracious, devouring all sorts of grain and pulse, both before they have germinated, and when in leaf—they are equally destructive in the kitchen gardens, entirely eating thro' the stems of young plants close to the earth, particularly pease, cabbages, brocoli, cauliflowers, borecole, lettuces, endive, &c. In short, there is scarcely any vegetable in family use, except onions, leeks, garlic and shallots, that they will not greedily devour. The best way to preserve plants from these destructive animals, is to strew saw-dust, the coarser the better, about their stems, the asperities thereof being so offensive to them that they cannot creep over it. To strew saw-dust along the drills of pease, soon after they have broke ground, so as slightly to cover them, is an effectual method to preserve them from slugs and grubs, and also from being injured by cold or wet.

MARRIED]—On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Dr. Linn, the Hon. JOSHUA SENEY, of Maryland to Miss FANNY NICHOLSON, daughter of James Nicholson, Esq. of this city.

DIED]—Yesterday Morning, at his house in Broad-Way, JOHN FOXCROFT, Esq. Agent to his Britannic Majesty's Packets.

Moses Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip. New-York, May 5, 1790.