

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seney presented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore town, praying for the establishment of an Health-Office in that place—Laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented the petition of Isaac Mansfield, a late Chaplain in the Continental Army.

Mr. Jackson from the committee appointed, brought in a bill to continue an Act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts, of the States of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia. Read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the militia bill.—Mr. Livermore in the Chair.

The committee made some progress in the discussion of the bill. Several amendments and alterations were proposed and some of them adopted.

Mr. Gilman moved that persons upwards of 45 years of age, instead of upwards of 50, as in the bill, should not be enrolled in the militia. This motion was agreed to.

A motion made by Mr. Parker, that such persons, as are unable to furnish themselves with military accoutrements, should be supplied by the United States, after some debate was negatived.

The residue of the conversation this day was on the subject of exemptions from militia duty. Several motions were made; but no essential alterations took place in the bill. A sketch of the debates this day is prepared; but the length of the preceding prevents its appearing till our next.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Hon. Benjamin Bourne, Esq. Member from Rhode Island, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat. Hon. J. Hathorne and J. Sevier, also took their seats this day.

Mr. Seney moved that the petition from the town of Baltimore should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that as the subject of regulating Harbors, &c. would undoubtedly come before the legislature, and a general provision be made respecting the object of the petition—he submitted it to the gentleman whether it would not be best that this petition should be referred to the committee that would be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Seney acquiesced, as he said his wish was to have this petition referred to a select committee.

Mr. Madison presented a petition from Francis Taylor—which was referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Gilman, the petition of Isaac Mansfield, was referred to the Secretary of War.

An Address was presented from the people called Quakers, praying an exemption from militia duties, and penalties on that account.

The bill for continuing an Act declaring the consent of Congress to certain Acts of several States, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the Senate informing, that they have passed a bill supplementary to an act making further provision for the debts of the United States, in which they desire the concurrence of the House, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole, on the Militia bill.—The subject of exemptions occasioned further debate. The committee agreed to sundry alterations, and proceeded in the discussion to the 3d section; they then rose and reported progress.

Adjourned till Monday next

BOSTON, December 1.

In a late paper, the number of vessels in the port of Philadelphia, was stated to be 148—on the day this account was published in this town, (Nov. 3.) a gentleman took pains to count the vessels in this harbour—and found that there were then in this port, 216 above 50 tons burthen—78 of which were square-rigged vessels.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.
DISTRICT OF MAINE.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship *Ariadne*, Capt. John Musley, in fifty three days from Bourdeaux.—The political affairs of France are in the utmost confusion—Paper bills of credit, funded on the late property of the Clergy, are in general circulation.—French guineas and French crowns are rarely seen.—Dollars may be purchased, but at an advanced price: For the paper currency has evidently depreciated. A number of French ships of war had been dispatched to Martinique for the sole purpose of quelling the disturbances in that Island.—The Markets at Bourdeaux were extremely low.—Captains D. Smith and E. Preble, of this town, were there when Capt. Musley failed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 13, 1790.

“Mr. Necker left Paris on the evening of the 8th inst. This departure, which almost wore the appearance of a clandestine retreat, so far from exciting the least sentiment of public regret, was on the contrary highly satisfactory to a crowd of persons, whose aversion to this minister this year, is as groundless as was the enthusiasm they discovered last year.

“In the month of August, 1789, the return of Mr. Necker to the capital was a triumphal entry. The people insisted upon drawing his carriage—the streets and public squares were illuminated—the air rung with shouts of joy and applause—he was the favourite of France. To speak with moderation of his personal qualities, or his administration, was a sort of high treason against the nation. To appear to doubt his genius, or his virtue, was confessing one's self an Aristocrat. And in the midst of the general delirium, which on the evening of that ever memorable entry pervaded the capital, the fatal lamp chord would perhaps have punished the temerity of him who should not have prostrated himself before the national idol of the day.

“In the month of September, 1790—all is changed!—Oppressed with disgust, contradiction and dependency, subject to attacks daily renewed—justly perhaps, but at any rate, bitterly blamed by some—infamously calumniated by others—torn by the libellers, who to the shame of the Nation, but too often possess themselves of the public opinion—abandoned by this public opinion, which had ever been the main spring of his political existence, Mr. Necker finds himself compelled, by the universal murmur of a numerous and powerful party, to resign the helm of State, on which he had so long placed his hopes of glory and happiness.—The same people which had proclaimed him to be the *Saviour of the State*, tumultuously demand his dismissal, of the National Assembly—equally ignorant of the reasons why last year he was the *tutelary Genius of France*, and why this year he is suddenly become its *enemy*.

“But this is not all. Scarcely had this venerable Minister of State, of late so popular, now so strangely discountenanced—scarcely had he left the gates of Paris, ere he was arrested as a fugitive whose crimes perhaps might call for public punishment, though he produced sufficient passports from the King, and the Municipality of Paris. On Saturday the 11th, Mr. de Jette, President of the National Assembly, introduced a letter received by him from Mr. Necker, then in a Tavern at Arcy sur Aube, under the con-

finement of the National Guards; in which letter the Minister informed the Assembly of his detention; and rather recalling to mind his fervent State to the utmost of his ability, supplicated that they would not suffer, that in return for his exertions, he should be deprived of that personal liberty which the laws secured to every citizen.—After this, was read the report of the Mayor and municipal officers and Notables of Arcy sur Aube, in which they state that, considering that the National Assembly has decreed the responsibility of Ministers of State—that the passports in question, announce Mr. Necker's departure from France, and that responsibility is null when the subject has passed the frontiers; therefore the people, sensible of the importance of the principles of responsibility, have determined to detain Mr. Necker, and his fellow travellers, till orders for their release should be received from the National Assembly.

“After some debate the Assembly resolved, That the President should have it in charge to answer to the Municipality, that no delay should be offered to the journey of Mr. Necker, and his companions; and that the President should write particularly to Mr. Necker, and read his letter to the Assembly. This being immediately done by M. de Jette, the missive was found to be extremely dry and laconic, being nothing more than an inclosure of the decree. A strange contrast with the sentiments expressed a year before to the Minister, by an Assembly, which perhaps owes its existence to him: But, at the same time, a striking lesson (in addition to so many others) for those who are intoxicated with the fumes of popularity, and to those who might be tempted to sacrifice their tranquility for the attainment of this empty phantom.

“At the time that Mr. Necker thought himself obliged to quit the scene, his grand adversary, M. de Calonne conceived the moment to be favorable to his re-appearance. He has just published “Observations on Finance,” addressed to the Assembly. In the preface to this work, the most copious abuse is heaped upon Mr. Necker, and his administration.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

On Tuesday last the ship *Sampson*, Capt. Thomas Moore, arrived here from London. In this vessel came passenger the Right Rev. Doctor John Carroll, recently consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States. On the landing of this learned and worthy prelate, he was respectfully waited on by a number of his fellow-citizens of various denominations, who conducted him to his residence. In the same vessel also came passenger (and was landed in Virginia) the Right Rev. Doctor James Madison, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Virginia, who was, on the 20th of September last, consecrated at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Rochester.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.

By the Pittsburg paper of the 4th inst. we have received the following particulars of the WESTERN EXPEDITION. A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deserted, and some of the houses burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed; also in holes in the ground, to the amount of 5 or 6000 bushels. Col. Harden who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped in the town before the arrival of the remainder of the army. About five acres of the ground was picketed—A party of 300, under the command of Col. Trotter, and Major Rhea, were sent out, and discovered the trails of the Indians for several miles. They saw 30 Indians, but did not attack them—not knowing but there was a superior force in their rear. They saw 5 towns which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light horse, went out—they proceeded 6 or 7 miles, saw trails of Indians in several places. Marching in columns in a swamp, Lieut. Armstrong who commanded one of the columns, was ambuscaded by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated—the Indians rushed in with their tomahawks.—The regulars bayoneting them till Armstrong's men were all cut off—Many of the Indians fell—We lost 70 men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn—we killed 2 Indians. The day following set out and marched 8 miles homeward and encamped. In the night Col. Harden, Major Wyllis, Major Fontaine, Major McMullan, and Col. Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town—they arrived about day light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town—each party was attacked, and skirmished three hours. Major McMullen drove a party of the Indians into the river Miami. Col. Harden was obliged to retreat with loss. Major Wyllis, with about 60 men, were cut off by a party which came in his rear through some hazels. Lieut. Frothingham fell at this time. Major Fontaine having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage rode directly back into the throng of the Indians, cutting and lashing, till he was wounded, and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards seen dead and scalped. Major Wyllis was left mortally wounded; he wished to be helped on his horse to give them another charge; but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done. The whole amount of the Indians killed is supposed to be 200. Our loss is about 160 killed and 20 wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by several of the militia who are returned.

The last purchase of public debt made by the Treasurer of the United States, which was on Tuesday last—he gave FIFTEEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE on the pound, for funded six per cents: Since which they are got up to 16/8. and are still rising.

Wednesday evening the Hon. Judge Wilson, law professor in the College of Philadelphia, delivered his introductory lecture in the College-hall. The President of the United States, with his lady—also the Vice-President, and both houses of Congress—the President and both houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, together with a great number of ladies and gentlemen, were present; the whole composing a most brilliant and respectable audience.

After Mr. Wilson's lecture, a commencement was held for conferring Doctors degrees in medicine. The business of the commencement was introduced by an address from Dr. Rush, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College. The candidates, Isaac Sayre, A. B. of New-Jersey, and Moses Bartram, A. B. of Philadelphia, were then examined on the subject of their respective theses—the former in English, on the *cause and cure of pulmonary consumption*; the latter, in Latin on *Aliments*. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on both by the Provost; also the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. James Wilson, Francis Hopkinson, and Edward Shippen, Esquires.

The important subjects of deliberation submitted to the National Legislature—and on which they will be called to decide, must render the debates of the present session highly interesting.

From past experience we justly anticipate a full and candid discussion of every proposition; and the success of public measures already adopted, will doubtless inspire a confidence in all parts of the Legislature, in discharging the powers with which they are invested by the Constitution.

Our commerce, our navigation, our agriculture and manufactures, those great objects of national concern, on the prosperity of which depends that of every individual citizen of the United States, derive an invigorating principle

from the Speech of the President of the United States.—They appear to have engrossed a great share of his contemplations during the recess—and with that zeal with which he embraces every idea connected with the public happiness, he recommends them to the serious consideration of the National Legislature.

The establishment of a judiciary system for the United States, is a subject on which the greatest diversity of opinions has been entertained—when this business came before the legislature of the Union, the division of sentiment without doors did not appear to be excluded from Congress.—After long and interesting debates, in which the most patriotic concern for the rights of the people and the particular States, was abundantly exemplified: the public judgment preponderated in favor of such a system; and accordingly the law establishing the necessary courts was passed. But the legislature feelingly interested in the happiness of the people, and the security of their persons and properties, keeping in view the imperfection, and consequent possibility of improvement of every human institution, at the close of the last session, directed the Attorney-General to make report at the present, of such alterations and improvements in the system, as experience may dictate to be necessary, or the public good may require.

From the acknowledged abilities of that respectable character, we may expect much justice to be done the subject.

The organization of the militia of the United States, is a most important subject of legislative consideration; the observation of the President of the United States, that the present time affords the most favorable opportunity to lay the foundation of an efficient and competent militia, by availing ourselves of the experience and abilities of our soldier-citizens, the officers of the late continental army—is a trait of that everwakeful vigilance, which suffers nothing to escape its attention, that may contribute to the credit and security of the United States: this idea is weighty, and will doubtless have a due influence on the minds of our civil fathers, in expediting the militia establishment of the Union.

The Senators—whose times expire in March next are Hon. Messrs. Carrol, Dalton, Edworth, Elmer, Foster, Hawkins, Maclay, Read, and Schuyler. Messrs. Carrol, Edworth, Foster, and Read, are re-elected for six years.

M. DUVERNE has been appointed *Ordonnateur du Tresor Public*, or director of the public Treasury of France, in the room of M. NECKER.

The paragraph handed us respecting American paper we cannot suppose is well founded—the specimens of almost every species manufactured in this State which have been sent to England—have astonished the manufacturers in that country—consequently we cannot suppose that the quality of our paper is not equal to every public and private use whatever.

The following character of the Comedy entitled the *Father, or American Shandy-ism*, appeared in a late *George-Town* paper:—As this excellent Comedy very justly stands in the first rank of American productions, and equal to any of the most finished European dramatic pieces, it is presumed, that it cannot fail of proving not only an agreeable, but a very pleasing Evening's Entertainment; it being replete with sentiments wholly calculated to improve, reform, and refine the HEART, whilst, at the same time, it *diverts, amuses, and delights*.

AT an adjourned meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year:

- The Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq. President,
- Gen. Walter Stewart, Vice-President,
- Mr. Mathew Carey, Secretary,
- Mr. John Taylor, Treasurer,
- Charles Heatly, Esq. and } Counsellors.
- Jasper Moylan, Esq. }
- Dr. James Cunningham and } Physicians.
- Dr. John Carlson, }

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	16/4	—16/8.	pr. £. or 83½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/4	—8/6.	or 42½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	7/4	—7/6.	37½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	4/4	—4/6.	72½ do.
Indents	8/4	—8/6.	42½ do.
State debts	9/	—9/3.	46½ do.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,
AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subscriber submitted to the public consideration, and under the most flattering assurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that
THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

will be opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia, on MONDAY next, the 20th inst.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to repeat the declarations of his sincere intention to prosecute his undertaking with the most respectful assiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor suppress his invariable wish, that those gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-House with their presence, will communicate such articles of intelligence received from their correspondents as they shall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occasion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subscriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for select parties, upon the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and proposes at two o'clock on each day, when the public business of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for such guests as shall please to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
Dec. 18. VINCENT M. PELOSI.