

copy of the presentment of the grand jury of the federal court for the district of South-Carolina, in which the causes are stated which prevented the completion of the census of that State within the time limited by law.

These papers being read, the motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) for allowing further time to complete the enumeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina, was taken into consideration, and agreed to—and Messrs. Smith, Boudinot and Venable, appointed a committee to prepare a bill accordingly.

Sundry petitions for compensations, pensions, &c. were read, and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Muhlenberg of the Committee appointed to report such standing rules and orders as may be proper to be observed by the house; brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne (R. I.) moved the following resolution, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House, the amount of the subscriptions to the public loan, made pursuant to the act making provision for the public debt—as well in the evidences of the domestic debt of the United States as those of the debts of the respective States—the amount that remains unsubscribed; also such measures as he may think expedient to be adopted to complete the object of the Law; this resolution was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day on the President's Speech. The Speech being read by the Clerk, the following articles recommended to the attention of the House, on motion of several members were respectively referred to committees, who were directed to report a bill or bills making provision in the several cases, viz.

That which relates to trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, was referred to Messrs. White, Lawrence and Key.

That part of the Speech respecting the Militia, Magazines and Armies, was committed to Messrs. Wadsworth, Dayton, Giles, Ward, Gordon, Wayne and Steele.

The paragraph respecting the operation of the Law laying duties on distilled spirits gave rise to a motion that a committee should be appointed to report the inconveniences attending the execution of that law, &c. this motion occasioned some debate and was eventually withdrawn—and a motion that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House any information he may have received of difficulties which have occurred in the execution of that law was adopted.

The motion for a reference to a committee was renewed by Mr. Vining, and after some discussion was lost.

The article respecting the sale of the vacant lands of the United States was committed to Mr. Williamson, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. White.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) reported a bill allowing further time for completing the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State of South-Carolina—this was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. Adjourned.

The following address was delivered by the Speaker to the House, on his taking the chair:—

GENTLEMEN,
I FIND myself unable to express to you the full sense I have of the distinguished honor you have done me in the choice of your Speaker.

The diffidence I feel in my abilities to discharge, with propriety, the duties of the chair, is almost insuperable in my own mind. But encouraged by the known candor of this honorable body, and depending, as I think I may confidently do, on the kind assistance of each individual in it, I shall enter on its duties, with full assurances to you, gentlemen, that I shall endeavor to conduct myself with that impartiality, integrity and assiduity, which become the conspicuous station in which you have been pleased to place me.

Philadelphia, November 2.

Monday a person was brought before the Mayor of this city, on suspicion of having been concerned in the late attempts to burn Philadelphia—he was, after examination, committed to jail.

The brig Hetty, Capt. Cloufer, arrived here on Monday, from Cape-Francois. Captain Cloufer left the Cape the 6th instant, and contradicts the extract of a letter from New-York, published in several papers.

When Capt. Cloufer failed, the Negroes continued obstinate—they refused all terms of accommodation, but that of equal liberty—and the several attempts made to defeat them had proved fruitless.

His Excellency WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq. is unanimously re-elected Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Chew, Esq. one of the Judges, and President of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of this Commonwealth.

Accounts from Port-au-Prince say, that upwards of 20,000 Negroes have risen and are encamped in that quarter. The price of flour is limited to 2 dollars. Provisions plenty.

Last Saturday arrived in the ship Delaware, Art, from Charleston, Maj. Gen. Wayne, Mr. Gouverneur, Mr. Pelletie, and two other passengers.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 500 dollars for apprehending any of the persons concerned in lately setting fire to sundry stables in this city. In addition to the above, a few private citizens have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the same purpose.

NATIONAL BANK.

Saturday last the Directors of the Bank of the United States proceeded to the choice of a Cashier, and on counting the ballots, a large majority was found in favor of John Kean, Esq. of South-Carolina—whereupon he was declared duly elected Cashier of the said Bank.

The popularity of this cement of the Union—the liberal principles on which it is bottomed—and the respectability of the gentlemen who are appointed to offices in it, must render the institution highly beneficial to the people, and government of the United States; and will command the confidence of capitalists in Europe—whose property cannot be as safe in the confusion which perpetually reigns there, as in this tranquil country.

SCIOTO.

A gentleman just arrived from Gallipolis, the new French settlement on the Scioto, communicates the following information from that quarter. The original number of the settlers has greatly decreased: Owing to various disappointments some have returned. These had chiefly

carried with them a numerous train of dependants; who soon found that in a new country, where industry is the best recommendation, they could live independent and as well as their masters, and consequently left them almost to a man, to seek their fortune in that extensive country. Thus the colony suffered a considerable diminution, and this desertion on the other hand, was one of the causes that drove the wealthy part of the settlers to France again. The number now remaining, about 320, appear well pleased with their situation and determined to persevere. They have not in a single instance been molested by the Indians, who are often seen crossing from their side of the river to commit depredations on the American settlement immediately opposite to them.

The country there abounds with the greatest quantity and variety of game imaginable, and the river is well stored with fish of different kinds. The soil is surprisngly fertile; less than half an acre has been known to produce 67 bushels of Indian corn.

These new settlers have cleared about 590 acres of land, and are every day making improvements. A few years promise to render it a settlement of the first importance. Its particular situation on the Ohio, greatly favours an increase, and we may in a short time expect to see it a second Kentucky.

The settlers now there are chiefly men of industry, and many persons of talents and education. Perhaps more insight into the Botany Mineralogy, and Antiquities of our country may be expected from their labors, than from any source whatever. They have among them an excellent botanist, an eminent mineralogist and natural philosopher; who, however, have wisely resolved in the infancy of their colony to handle the ax and guide the plough, and to be at first rather attentive to improving the surface than searching into the bowels, and less anxious to discover new and curious plants than to introduce useful ones. Indeed their exertions in this way have already produced gardens abounding with all kinds of vegetables in the highest perfection. From the month of May they already begin to furnish a plentiful supply for their tables. Steps are taking to introduce fruit trees, to the growth of which the climate and soil is very favourable.

General Advertiser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent observes, that present appearances in the National Legislature, presage an harmonious session. The general happiness diffused over the face of our country, is traced by every man to its proper source—the Constitution and Laws of the United States. The administration of the general government has been peculiarly subservient to the best interests of our country—Such republican principles form the distinguished features of every public address and communication from our civil fathers—that posterity will quote them as the oracles of freedom. On the sure basis of public faith, credit and confidence, is raised such a system of industry, energy and enterprise among the people, as will in its effects astonish mankind. The present session of Congress therefore will, in all probability, proceed with that promptitude and decision in completing what remains to be finished, and in developing and applying the principles of the Constitution to the public exigencies, which is inspired by the unparelled success with which the measures of their predecessors have been crowned.

A correspondent observes, that among the various and very important objects recommended to the attention of Congress by the President of the United States, the lineaments of distinguished patriotism are most forcibly portrayed on the article respecting the disseminating of knowledge and information among the people.

Government is made for the PEOPLE—it is therefore essential to its support and preservation, in connection with any degree of Freedom, that they should know and approve of the reasons and principles on which its measures are founded.—It is apparent from all the ordinances of the old Congress respecting the Post-Office, that letters only are contemplated in all the arrangements that have heretofore been made—but says our correspondent it is in vain to consult the interests of any particular class of men, without a proper attention to the means of enlightening and satisfying the great body of our citizens—the security of property, the prosperity of trade and commerce, and the enjoyment of all our civil rights, and of every blessing of society, depend on the tranquil and efficient operation of the general government—this again depends on public opinion—that opinion, enlightened and unprejudiced by misinformation, and misrepresentation, will eternally be in favor of a wise and just administration.—How worthy then of that wisdom, which the world hath celebrated, to take the most effectual measures to ensure this great and important object

As experience is our best teacher, it would be an useful employment to compare the situation of the State Governments, at this moment, with the apprehensions entertained by their friends before the adoption of the national Constitution. Instead of being crushed and rendered insignificant, as it was pretended they would be, there is not a Government that has not been a gainer by the new plan of Government, in point of wealth and power. The treasuries of New-York and Pennsylvania are full, and indeed overflowing into the most useful channels. The contrast of the years 1787 and 1791, forms the eulogium of the present Government of the United States. After considering facts, we may indulge conjectures—What more fatal blow could be given to the respective State Governments, especially to the small States, than weakening the government and union of the whole body politic. It becomes us to judge, therefore, whether a zeal for the State Governments is properly directed, when it is made use of either to narrow the bounds and to impair the force of the general authority, or to make encroachments on Congress to the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

We are one—by pretending to be more, we shall be in danger of becoming nothing.

It is called puffing to remark in the papers upon the prosperity of our country. But truth is not puffing. Did any country ever prosper more? Did our own ever prosper so fast as of late? The sense of that prosperity makes us all happy. And when we see by the papers that the sentiment is universal, and is felt at the same moment by our fellow-citizens, we indulge a double satisfaction, and we indulge it without restraint. There is not one social sentiment that is not worth nursing. When men are brought to live and think together, they will become better and happier. What sentiment affords more pleasure than the love of our country—it is an enlarged self love that embraces first our country, and next the world.

Ignorance is the enemy of mankind. Why is not mankind the enemy of ignorance? Why is not all the virtue and wisdom in the world employed against the common enemy? Perhaps it is: but the sufferers loath their physic, and are jealous of their physicians. The men of worth and talents are called Aristocrats, and are pointed out as the enemies of the country. Yet such men are found the foremost in every attempt to confer knowledge, or power, which is the same thing, on the body of the people. Divines talk about the millennium—it will never come till ignorance is gone. Knowledge, the knowledge of the body of the people, is worth more than it would cost, and more than it is valued at. Learning has not yet had credit for half the good it has done, and still less for what it is capable of doing. It is time to provide for it.

It is agreed that men are what education makes them. Why then do we neglect to provide for it? Why do we not enjoin it by law upon cities and districts of country to support free schools, as it is practised in New-England? It is doing more than Sparta did to make the youth the children of the public. The uses of this provision cannot be numbered—still less can they be estimated. It is probable, that during 20 ages, time will continue to disclose new advantages, resulting from proper establishments for instructing the great body of the people. Who can say how many vices will be eradicated, how many social habits will be formed. The rich can buy learning—it is a luxury. But to the poor it is a necessity, and to them, O Americans, it is denied. Let this reproach be wiped off. We are proud of our cities, of their wealth and extent, their public works, and edifices—we make a parade of our luxury—and shall we not blush at the degraded state of great numbers of the laboring poor! What the town of Boston has done to remove this stigma, deserves to be read.

An Albany paper, received by yesterdays post, gives an account of the murder of CORNELIUS HOBBOOM, Esq. Sheriff of Columbia County—by a party of 50 men, disguised as savages, who started up from an ambush and fired a volley, by which the above gentleman was killed on the spot. Particulars of this affair in our next.

Died, in Charleston (S. C.) Doctor BUDD, for many years an eminent Physician of that place.

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Thetis,	Bird,	Liverpool
Brig Maria,	Hoves,	Boston
Hamilton,	Vanburg,	Tobago
Sally,	Barnes,	Bristol
Swallow,	Snowden,	Boston
Newton,	Hawkins,	St. Croix.
Hetty,	Cloufer,	Cape-Francois
Schooner Alexandria,	Town,	Port-au-Prince
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