

Indians, or of any other assistant, would have an equal right to claim a compensation, at the national expence, and that the multitude of such claims would drain the public coffers; that Congress was not infallible; and if the late Congress had committed an error in granting a pension where it was not justly due, the present Congress have a right, and are, in duty to their constituents, bound to rectify the mistake, by revoking the grant. On the other hand, it was said, that, although Mr. Younglove was not, under the then existing laws, entitled to a pension, yet, as the late Congress thought him deserving of one, and conferred it on him, it would ill become the present Congress to revoke the grant. They ought to suppose that their ancestors had sufficient reasons to influence them in making it; at all events, the grant being once made, and the public faith pledged for the continuance of the pension, they could not now withdraw it, without destroying the public confidence in the promises of government.

The question being taken on the motion, it was carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Sundry petitions from officers and soldiers of the late army, praying compensations and pensions for services and disabilities, were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The bill providing a mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been lost or destroyed, shall be renewed, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Dayton, referred to the committee of the whole house, to be the order of the day to-morrow.—Ordered, that 100 copies of the above bill be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, respecting the quantity and situation of the unclaimed lands in the North and South Western Territories of the United States. This report being read, it was ordered that 200 copies of it should be printed.

Mr. Williamson laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent the invalid pensioners of the United States from selling their pensions before the same shall have become due."

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the message from the President of the United States, and the report from the Secretary of State, which accompanied the same, were referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the sale of the vacant lands in the Western Territories of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the house came to the following resolution, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house, a statement of the amount of the exports from the several districts of the United States respectively—also the amount of the duties on imports and tonnage, from 29th Sept. 1790, to the 30th Sept. 1791."

ORDER OF THE DAY—THE CENSUS.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The proposed amendment to Mr. Lawrence's motion, by striking out *thirty* before the word *thousand*, under consideration.

Mr. Gerry opposed the amendment, and in a speech of some length, advocated the original motion of one representative to every thirty thousand persons. He was replied to by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Steele, Mr. Clark, Mr. Barnwell and Mr. Goodhue. Mr. Baldwin coincided with Mr. Gerry. The committee rose without coming to a vote, and had leave to sit again.

[Our limits will not admit of giving a sketch of the debate this day—it shall appear in our next.]

Mr. White's motion for a committee to report a bill for settling unliquidated claims against the United States, was taken into consideration—many difficulties were suggested in opposition to it—and on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, being varied to read in the following manner, viz. "A bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established," was agreed to—and Messrs. White, Fitzsimons and Niles, appointed the committee accordingly. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1791.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—but as a great proportion of the members were on committees who were not ready to report, Mr. Steele moved that, in order to afford those committees time to prepare and bring in their respective reports, the House should adjourn until Monday next—which motion was unanimously agreed to.

WINDHAM, (Con.) October 29.

Last Wednesday, four men, said to be concerned in a late riot in Columbia county, state of New-York, whereby the sheriff of the county was unfortunately killed, were apprehended by their pursuers, in Canterbury, in this state, and the same evening lodged in the goal in this town—from whence they were taken yesterday to be conducted back to the state of New-York for trial.



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND CONGRESS.

An ACT granting further time for making return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants in the District of South-Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Marshal of the District of South-Carolina, to complete and make return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the said district to the President of the United States, in the form and manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," at any time on or before the first day of March next, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SONNET.

BY DR. AIKIN.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

POINT of that Pyramid, whose solid base Rests firmly founded on a Nation's trust, Which, while the gorgeous Palace sinks in dust, Shall stand sublime, and fill its ample space: Elected Chief of Freemen; greater far Than Kings, whose glittering parts are fix'd by birth, Nam'd by thy country's voice, for long tried worth, Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war: Deign, WASHINGTON! to hear a British lyre, That ardent greets thee with applause lays, And to the Patriot Hero homage pays! O would the Muse immortal strains inspire, That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame, Might soar to times unborn thy purer, nobler name!

Philadelphia, November 12.

We are assured, that General St. Clair, with the main army, must probably have arrived at the utmost point of his destination by the 20th of the last month. His great object will be to establish strong posts in the Indian country, to curb and overawe such of the neighboring tribes as may be inclined to hostility. His force and talents are so respectable, that it may be justly expected, he will effectually answer the public expectations: It is rather improbable, the hostile Indians will meet in such numbers, as to occasion any serious contest. On the contrary, it is probable, as he carries the olive-branch in one hand, and the sword in the other, that the campaign will establish a firm peace with the unfortunate natives of America.

Thursday last arrived here from Cape-Francois, SYLVANUS BOURNE, Esq. Consul of the United States for St. Domingo.—In the same vessel came also two French Gentlemen, Agents from the Colonial Assembly.

The Legislature of New-Jersey is now in session, and we hear that there is every reason to believe a most liberal plan of incorporation will be granted to the association for promoting manufactures in the United States.

By the latest accounts from Cape-Francois, it does not appear that tranquility is in any good degree restored to St. Domingo.

The salutary effects of the treaty made by the United States with the Creek Indians, are now apparent; the settlements on St. Mary's River, in the State of Georgia, it is said are in a most flourishing condition.

Some accounts from Cape-Francois say, that the blacks have put some of their white prisoners to death, by breaking them on the wheel, and by other cruel and infernal modes.

Besides the civilities which strangers, on visits among us, have a right to expect, on the principles of hospitality, the Countess of EFFINGHAM, just arrived at New-York from Jamaica for her health, has claims to the distinguished attention of our citizens. Earl EFFINGHAM, in the beginning of the late contest with Great-Britain, alone opposed, in the House of Peers, an attempt to reduce these States *vi et armis*. Finding his opposition of no weight, he resigned a commission of Lieutenant-General, rather than act against us.

Last Wednesday evening, at a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, it was determined that four branches should be established, one in Boston, a second in New-York, a third in Baltimore, and a fourth in Charleston—to commence operation in January next. These branches are to have the benefit of a part of the specie capital.

Some of the papers have mentioned that the salary of the President of the National Bank is fixed at 3000 dollars. This is a mistake—the salary of the President is not fixed, and cannot be fixed by the Directors; but must be settled at a general meeting of Stockholders. Gen. Adv.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those persons are greatly deceived, who think that government derives advantage from flatterers. Government, like an individual, has need of friends—but it is injured by deception. When any thing goes wrong in public affairs, it is doing government a favor to point out the error. There is no channel for conveying this kind of advice so useful as the newspapers. By regulating the Post-Office in a manner to convey information to every part of the country, the rulers are placed in a condition to receive advice from all their well-wishers. And if ever ill humors are engendered in the body-politic, it is most salutary that they should have some pores to perspire thro. The Post-Office should be a kind of chimney to the federal edifice. If it was not for a vent, the house would be on fire, or would stifle its inhabitants with smook. The Post-Office should be, in matters of opinion, a kind of Bank—the common centre of circulation, the instrument and the measure of improvement—Knowledge is cheaper than luxury—yet it is worth more—The Post-Office affords a means of obtaining it, which pays its own way.

The people of America have ten thousand rights; any one of them would be sufficient to change the political condition, and the order of thinking in almost any other country. But what are they all worth unless the people are taught, and taught too in the school house to understand and to estimate the value of them. Ages would pass away before a people could be brought into such habits of thinking as we in America have adopted; we have done so much it is scarcely possible we should stop where we are, we must make progress—our political state is good—let us mend our moral state—let our knowledge be made commensurate with our liberties.

There are two ways of governing men—either to make them govern themselves, or to govern them by force. The latter is the European and Asiatic method; it is governing by main strength—the former is the American, which is governing by flight of hand. For what have you to govern? Mens' passions—surely, and if you make their reason do it for you, which it always will when enlightened, your work is done to your hand.

But as governing the youth in the way of education is a slow affair, which we have not patience to wait to see the effects of, let us tell the grown gentlemen their rights and duties. Why should not the Post-Office be made use of to tell the people what is done, and why it is done? Fame says that the people in the back parts of North-Carolina do not get dispatches from the seat of government in less than two months. What an hazardous interval is left for art to dupe credulity, or credulity to dupe itself! Men have a right to know how their affairs are managed; it is doing the public business behind their backs to neglect or to conceal from them the facts and reasons which are necessary to the forming a sound judgment upon men and measures. The people do not know and can scarcely overrate their own impotence, as it respects public men and measures. The public is a court, which tries both; they bring vice and error to the test, and expose them to shame.

Died, at Trenton, New-Jersey, the 1st inst. much lamented, Mrs. JOANNA SPENCER, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Elisha Spencer, in the 63d year of her age.

Her illness, which was long and severe, she bore with uncommon fortitude and christian resignation.

On the Thursday following, her remains were interred in the Presbyterian Church-yard of said place; when a well adapted discourse was delivered by the Rev. James F. Armstrong, from Revelations 14--13.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Four Friends,	Volans,	Madeira
Mary,	Curry,	Grenada
Brig Theodosia,	Lake,	Cape-Francois
Georgia Packet,	Carson,	Savannah
Sloop Three Sisters,	Thompson,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner Industry,	Shackford,	Portsmouth (N.C.)
Tabella,	Anderfon,	St. Eustatius

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/10 22/ pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	13/ 13½	66 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett'l. and other Certificates	19/	95 do.
Indents	11/6	56½ do.
Bank Subscriptions,		140 Dollars.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it appears by the proceedings in a certain cause now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein William Webb is the plaintiff, and John Parker, (executor of Thomas Brady, deceased) is the defendant, that Henry Webb was put out an apprentice to the sea trade by the Greenwich school, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and sailed from England in the year 1776, to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel Artemissa, Capt. Lecwellyn, formerly a Spanish trader, and at that time a navy victualler or transport in his Majesty's service—and whereas it appears that the said Henry Webb deserted and ran away from said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer called the Revenge, or Vengeance Privateer, of which one John Dean was master or commander, then lying at New-York, North-America; and that the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, sailed from New-York aforesaid to Savannah, and arrived at such last mentioned port in or about the month of March, 1780, and on the month of April following, to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and in the month of May, 1780, the said ship or vessel was seen at Barbadoes in the West-Indies, but the said Henry Webb has not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead; it having been reported that the tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, which ship was then commanded by Capt. Knowles, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabouts, (and among whom the said Henry Webb is supposed to have been one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.—Now, in pursuance of an order made in the said cause, bearing date the 3d of December, 1790, any person or persons who can give any account or information touching the said Henry Webb, or of the said ship Vengeance, or whether the said Henry Webb be living or dead, and if dead, when or whereforever he died, are requested to give such information to William Weller Pepsy, Esq. one of the Masters of said Court, at his Chambers in Symonds'-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London; and such person or persons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to Samuel Naylor, Esq. the Solicitor in said cause, No. 4, Great Newport-Street, London; or to the Rev. John Stanford, No. 33, John-Street, New-York; or to John Prettyjohns, Esq. Bridgetown, Barbadoes. W. W. PEPSY.