

FRANCE.

Sketch of a system of Colonial government, presented to the National Assembly by M. Barnave, Sept. 24.

Article 1. The National Assembly shall have the exclusive right of making laws for the Colonies, with the sanction of the King, as far as respects their external government. That is to say; the assembly shall make laws to regulate the commercial connexions of the colonies with the mother country, and to support the same in providing for the security of the trade by having the decisive right of punishing all infringements thereupon; also, to guarantee the execution of the engagements betwixt the merchants and the inhabitants of the colonies; and secondly, the National Assembly is to enact such laws as may be thought necessary to the defence of the Colonies; such as relate to the military; the declaration of war; the administration of the general government, and the marine.

Art. 2. The colonial assemblies shall have the right to petition and remonstrate on all those subjects: but these shall only be considered as simple petitions, and not provisional regulations—excepting only upon extraordinary and temporary occasions relative to the importation of provisions, and other supplies, when laws enacted by the colonial assemblies and approved by the governor, shall be allowed to operate as the dictates of necessity.

Art. 3. Such laws as relate to the situation of persons not actually free, and the political condition of Mulattoes and free Negroes, as well as the regulations for the execution of those laws, shall be made by the Colonial assemblies, and shall be executed provisionally, with the sanction of the governors of the Colonies, to be approved by the King, without any previous decree operating as an obstacle to the full exercise of the right conferred by the present article upon the Colonial assemblies.

Art. 4. In regard to the formalities of the execution of such laws as relate to the internal government of the Colonies, and which have no relation to the condition of the persons designated in the preceding article, they shall be determined by the supreme legislature, as well as other matters relative to the organization of the colonies, so soon as the Colonial assemblies shall be properly authorized to explain upon their particular constitution.

M. de Valory, one of Louis XVIth's Gardes du Corps, at the time of his flight riding as a postillion, when he was liberated from the prisons de l'Abbaye, went immediately to throw himself at the feet of his Royal master. The monarch raised and tenderly embraced him. At this touching moment one of the attendants appearing, M. de Valory exclaimed, 'Sire, some one approaches.' The answer was worthy of the Sovereign—'It is no matter who'—he continued to carefs his faithful and valiant attendant.

S A L E M, December 13.

Happy is that people, whose commerce flourishes in LEDGERS, while it is bewailed in orations; and remains untouched in CALCULATION, while it expires in the pictures of eloquence!

BEVERLY MANUFACTURE.

The goods first sent out from the cotton manufactory at Beverly, were made when the machinery was new and not sufficiently proved, and the work people inexpert—their quality proved them to be the first essays.—Great improvements have since been made in the manufactures, which are said to be quite equal to the European. A number of pieces of Thicksets were lately carried to Philadelphia, where they were much admired, compared with English thicksets, and pronounced superior.

B O S T O N, Dec. 14.

The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. we hear, has presented to the Humane Society, upwards of 3000. in public securities, and a Seal for the Society's use.

The following advertisement, copied from a late Halifax paper, may please the Anti-Theatricalists—who will consider it as a reformation! "Notice—That the METHODIST SOCIETY are in possession of the PLAY-HOUSE; wherein they will hold public worship, from this date.—Halifax, Nov. 18."

P R O V I D E N C E, Dec. 15.

The great improvement made during the present year in what is called the post-road from Providence to Norwich, deserves notice—and those who effected it are entitled to public thanks. This road a few years since was not passable, with any degree of safety, even on horseback, it is now a good and convenient road for any carriage. We wish the same laudable spirit would induce a thorough repair of all the roads in the State.

A L B A N Y, Dec. 12.

A subscription being opened in this city in the course of the last week, for the purpose of forming an extensive library, we are happy the list of subscribers is already very respectable, and it is probable the establishment of this useful institution will be carried into immediate effect.



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

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the service of the year 1792, and the support of the civil list of the United States, including the incidental and contingent expenses of the several departments and offices thereof, there shall be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding three hundred and twenty, nine thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-six cents, that is to say,

For the compensation granted by law, to the President of the United States, the Vice-President, Chief Justice, Associate Judges and Attorney General, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For the like compensation to the District Judges, nineteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the officers and attendants of the two Houses, estimated on a session of six months continuance, and including the travelling expenses of the members, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the several departments of the treasury of the United States, including clerks and attendants, and the salaries of the respective loan-officers, sixty thousand three hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the department of state, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the secretary and officers of the department of war, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the board of commissioners, for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, including the clerks and attendants, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For the like compensations to the governors, judges, and other officers of the Western Territory of the United States, including contingencies, eleven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annual grant to Baron Steuben, pursuant to an act of Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents.

For defraying all other incidental and contingent expenses of the civil list establishments, including firewood, stationery, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, rent and office expenses of the three several departments, namely, treasury, state, war, and of the general board of commissioners, twenty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars, and eighty-three cents.

And be it further enacted, That the compensation to the door-keepers of the two Houses, for services which have been heretofore rendered, or may be rendered in the recess of Congress for the year 1792, and certified by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House of Representatives, in manner required by law for like services during sessions, shall be discharged out of the money herein before appropriated for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That for discharging certain liquidated claims upon the United States, for making good deficiencies in former appropriations, for the support of the civil list establishment, and for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses, and for the establishment of ten cutters, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents: that is to say,

For discharging a balance due on a liquidated claim of his Most Christian Majesty, against the United States, for supplies during the late war, nine thousand and twenty dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For payment of the principal and interest on a liquidated claim of Oliver Pollock, late commercial agent of the United States, at New-Orleans, for supplies of clothing, arms, and military stores, during the late war, one hundred and eight thousand six hundred and five dollars and two cents: Provided, That the said monies be not paid to the said Oliver Pollock without the consent of the agents of the court of Spain.

For making good deficiencies in the last appropriations, for the compensations to sundry officers of the civil list establishments, five thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars.

For defraying sundry authorized expenses to the commissioners of loans in the several states, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For defraying a balance of certain liquidated and contingent expenses in the treasury department, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For defraying the additional expense of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in former appropriations, to discharge the expenses to clerks, jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the expense of keeping prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For the expense of clerks and books in arranging the public securities, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers in the execution of the laws of revenue, one thousand dollars.

For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, two thousand dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the payment of the annual allowances to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department, and for defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers against the Indians, during the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, by virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States, by the acts relative to the military establishment, passed the twenty-ninth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the thirtieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and for which no appropriations have been made, there shall be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding five hundred and thirty-

two thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars seventy-six cents and two-thirds of a cent; that is to say,

For the pay of troops,	102,686
For subsistence,	119,688 97
For clothing,	48,000
For forage,	4,152
For the hospital department,	6,000
For the quarter-master's department,	50,000
For the ordnance department,	7,204 64
For the contingent expenses of the war department, including maps, hire of expresses, allowances to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores of all kinds, advertising and apprehending deserters,	20,000
For the discharge of certain sums due for pay and subsistence of sundry officers of the late army, and for pay of the late Maryland line, for which no appropriations have been made,	10,490 36
For the payment of the annual allowances to invalid pensioners,	87,463 60 2-3
For defraying all expenses incident to the Indian department, authorized by law,	39,424 71
For defraying the expenses incurred in the defensive protection of the frontiers, as before recited,	37,339 48

And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations here in before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit: First, out of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which, by the act entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," is reserved yearly for the support of the government of the United States and their common defence: And secondly, out of such surplus as shall have accrued to the end of the present year, upon the revenues heretofore established, over and above the sums necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt during the same year, and for satisfying other prior appropriations.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
APPROVED, DECEMBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1791.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

In committee of the whole, on the Post-Office Bill. MR. WADSWORTH moved an amendment, to withdraw the privilege of Franking from the members of both houses of Congress.

In support of this motion, it was said, That the grand security which the people of the United States have in their representatives, is, that those representatives are subject to the same regulations, as their constituents: in the article of postage, this was not the case: Congress in this case assume to themselves a privilege, which they refuse to the people: they took money from their constituents, and paid none themselves: the people viewed this privilege with a jealous eye; and could not be pleased to see it enjoyed by Congress, whilst neither the members of the State assemblies, nor even the Governors were indulged in it: Congress enjoys only chartered rights; and all rights not expressly mentioned in the charter, are of course excluded: the constitution is their charter: the Convention, who framed it, had, no doubt, well considered the whole subject of privileges, and accurately defined all such as they wished the legislative body should enjoy distinct from their constituents: in the enumeration of those privileges, there is not a syllable tending to exonerate them from their share of the common burden of postage: they have no constitutional claim to such an immunity; and if they assumed it, they would increase the burden on their constituents; the post-office if unable to maintain itself, must derive its support from other sources of revenue: already, the members of both houses send and receive, during their session, as many letters through the general post-office, as all the other inhabitants of Philadelphia: those letters, if paid at the usual rates, would amount to half the postage of the United States: the number and bulk of the franked letters and packets excluded the newspapers from the mail, and thus prevented the circulation of intelligence: if the evil increased (and there was no probability of its being diminished, except by the utter abolition of the privilege) it would eventually prove the ruin of the post-office:—the example of Britain shewed to what an enormous height the abuse of such a privilege may be carried: and though similar abuses may not as yet have taken place here, yet it could hardly be doubted, that many unnecessary letters were daily sent by the post, which never would have been written, if subject to postage:—those letters are not only unproductive, but an actual expence to the post-office, as the post-master receives a certain percentage on these, as well as upon other letters: the privilege of franking is moreover unequal in its operation: while some members use it only for the purpose of transmitting political information to their constituents; others, absent perhaps during the whole session, use it for very