

Enoch Leonard, Abigail Hale, Jeremiah Pritchard.

A petition of Lawrana Richardson was read, praying the issuing of a duplicate certificate of public debt, in lieu of one which she had lost—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House proceeded in filling up the blanks in the post-office bill, and completed the same. The blank respecting the amount beyond which the salary of no deputy post-master shall extend, was filled with 1500 dollars. The rest of the blanks being filled, the bill was passed.

A resolution which had lain on the table for some days, requiring the Secretary of War to lay before the House a particular statement of all ascertained balances due to invalid pensioners claimed or unclaimed—was called up by Mr. Giles.

Mr. Wadsworth moved that the resolution should be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to, and Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Giles and Mr. J. Smith, appointed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Catharine Greene.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) in the chair—The discussion of the subject was opened by Mr. Wayne, who after a few introductory remarks, proposed the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this committee, That the estate of the late Major General Greene ought to be indemnified for the engagements entered into by that General, with certain persons in the State of South-Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the army of the United States, under his command, in the year 1783—That a sum not exceeding ought to be appropriated and paid to his executors to make good those engagements—and That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

After some debate the committee rose without taking any vote, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, November 8.

The National Assembly of France have just passed the following decree relative to Louis Joseph Xavier, the King's next brother upon whose conduct that of the other French Princes is supposed to depend.

It having been before resolved, that the person entitled to the Regency would forfeit his right by remaining absent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th October,

- 1. That proclamation should be made within three days in Paris.
2. That the requisition should be notified to the Prince by no other mode than that of proclamation.
3. That conformably to the constitutional decrees, the promulgation of the law shall be made by the Executive Power.
4. That the suppliant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated the right of the regency.

The National Assembly have yet had but little time to discover their talents. A leading feature in their character, it cannot be doubted, is an attachment to the constitution established by their predecessors.

The National Assembly have passed a decree against the emigrants.

This country seems to have completely gained the confidence of the French, who are equally inclined to do justice to the moderation of our ministers, and the liberality of sentiment which has been displayed on the subject of their revolution in every part of the British dominions.

Since the last melancholy accounts from the French West-Indies, the Cabinet Ministers have had several meetings, and the most vigorous means are to be adopted, in order to prevent a similar spirit of discord and revolt in Jamaica and our other colonies.

Several Frenchmen, who had caused writings on Liberty to be translated into Portuguese, were lately put on board a vessel to be sent back to their own country.

The conduct of the captain and chief mate of the Neptune transport, lately returned from Botany Bay, is about to undergo a severe scrutiny. No less than 171 convicts died on the voyage; and many instances of the most inhuman treatment are daily brought forward.

Mr. Burke is talked of as the successor of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. in the office of Receiver General of the Customs.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. The King has been pleased to appoint Hugh Elliott, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Dresden.

The Revolution of France was on Tuesday, for the first time, called the Reformation; this is surely a misnomer; Reformation is yet to come.

The King of the French says briefly to the now defunct National Assembly—"Gentlemen good bye to you, you have finished, and the product of your precious labours be your reward—If what you have done be a good thing for France, it will ultimately be a good thing for you—Tell

the people that I have, and always had, their welfare at heart; as for yourselves, you must make them believe the same of you, as well as you can; but particularly tell them to pay the taxes cheerfully;—Gentlemen, good bye to you, and leave the rest to me."

M. d'Orleans was to have been in England in time for the present Newmarket Meeting; but the National Assembly having deprived him of a great portion of his Land, he feels the less inclination for indulging himself in the pleasures of the Turf.

The eyes of Europe are now fixed upon the New National Assembly of France, it being now considered the era in which "the Rights of Men" are either to be solemnly recognized and firmly established, or Monarchical Government regained and reinstated; little can be deduced from the proceedings of the Assembly, not having yet fairly entered into any national business; but the specimen that has been given us, carries with it a democratic tone. From the strong points of their prologue, we have every reason to expect a piece pregnant with much business and incident, in which the performers will have ample scope for the display of their several powers.

The French Patriots view their Constitutional Act as a divine work. It supplants the Sacred Scriptures, and is to them Divinity, Law, Physic, History, Philosophy, and Poetry. It will be law to the Senate, a precedent to the Bar, and a Text-Book for the Pulpit.

WARSAW, (Poland) October 24.

Yesterday evening intelligence was received here, by M. de Bulkakow, the Russian Minister to this Court, of the death of Prince Potemkin, which happened at Vassy, on the 16th inst.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Dec 4.

Some people, with, perhaps, more sensibility than reason, appear to condole with the Indians on their continual hunted state, and to lament the depredations which have been heretofore made on their settlements by the arms of the Union; but do not seem to compassionate with their unfortunate fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Georgia, who have frequently had their houses burnt, their property destroyed, their wives and children butchered, and themselves driven from their homes, by those savage murderers of the wilderness.

SALEM, December 27.

The idea has been suggested, that for Congress to grant to the people called quakers, the exemptions from military duty which they require, while the rest of the community are subject to such service, would amount to a "legal establishment of the Quakers form of religion, when no other form is even acknowledged by law to exist in the United States."

An old remark.—Sometimes the most frantic enthusiast, or the most absurd and unintelligible mortal, shall be the author of a doctrine or of a system, and shall beget sons and daughters after his own image and similitude. True it is, that such a sect seldom holds out for above half a century, or descends beyond the second generation: as, among the brutes, a mule, whose sire is an ass, leaves no posterity, and is the last of the family.

Philadelphia, January 11.

The President of the United States has approved of, and recognized the foreign appointments in our last—M. PALESKE, consul-general from his majesty the King of Prussia; and M. MARBOIS, vice-consul from his most christian majesty, within the States of Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey.

The uniting of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill by means of a navigable canal for shallops, appears to be seriously contemplated by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday last, the Governor of the State of New-York opened the session of that legislature with an address to both houses. In the address the public are informed, that, in consequence of the powers vested in the Governor, the people had been removed, who had intruded, some time since, upon the lands belonging to the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians, and thereby given cause of complaint to those tribes. The financial concerns of the State are represented to be in a flourishing condition; and, particularly, that from the sale and disposal of the waste and unappropriated lands, the Treasury would receive an augmentation sufficient to produce an annual revenue, exceeding the ordinary expenses of the government.—The report of the commissioners of the land office was, further, submitted to the legislature, by which it appeared that the junction of the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, by means of a canal, was practicable at a moderate expence; as also a junction between Wood Creek and Hudson's River, by similar means; all which could be effected from the ordinary resources of the State without the aid of taxes.

The Pennsylvania Hospital having been found inadequate to the two fold purpose of accommodating sick and mad persons, it has been proposed to erect a House, near the present hospital, for the exclusive use of such as are deprived of their reason.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort-Washington, dated Nov. 17. Active measures, indeed, must be immediately taken, to effect any good purpose; and the United States will deceive themselves, if they think an insignificant, undisciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with. They are numerous—they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder! They gained it, however, with considerable loss on their part; but we cannot ascertain it exactly.

Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians: it was raw, and wanted horse and riflemen; it was badly provided, and of course was discontented.

The length to which affairs have gone, certainly requires the most speedy exertion of the public; a strong army, compared to the last, must be raised, and disciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner; such an army, well commanded and modelled, I should like to serve in, and would still hope to see those savages subdued."

A message from his Excellency the Governor to the Legislature, last Friday, informed them of further alarms at Pittsburg, on account of the Indians—that a plan of defensive operations has been recently proposed to him by the President of the United States—"which, as it claims in some respects the sanction of the Legislature, he submits to their consideration"—suggesting at the same time the necessity of adequate appropriations of money for arms and ammunition, &c. to co-operate in the measures of the federal government for the protection of the frontiers.

This message was accompanied by a letter from the citizens of Pittsburg, to the Governor, and two letters from Lieut. Jeffers, commanding officer at Fort-Franklin—all of which express the strongest apprehensions of an immediate attack by the savages on the above Fort.

According to the late census of the inhabitants of the United States, it appears that in the States of Massachusetts, District of Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, the number of females exceeds that of the males—whereas in all the other states the number of males greatly exceeds that of the females. From this state of facts, the plea of any necessity in favor of polygamy, is invalidated, if not totally exploded.

According to the last accounts from Cape-Francois, affairs appear to be assuming a more tranquil aspect, and some late letters say that the market there promises good prices for our produce ere long.

It is however said that the Mulattoes have taken possession of Aux-Cayes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Every department of government, in a free country, has the idea of responsibility attached to it—but perhaps there are no officers in the executive whose characters should be fairer for integrity than those in the Post-Office. On this principle their compensations ought to be liberal—that abilities and honesty may be encouraged and rewarded, and every pretext for imposition on the public, entirely removed.

It is said that the power and importance of the state governments are declining, and depreciating in the estimation of the people—Quere, whether a great increase in the representative body of the Union will not tend to augment this disaffection to the state governments—especially when it is considered that this augmentation will most undoubtedly absorb a proportional ratio of the genius and abilities of the several states.

"Success crowns the enterprise."—Since the event of the late expedition against the Wabash Indians has been known, there has been wisdom enough displayed by certain individuals and writers, to have planned, and carried into compleat and successful operation a more arduous and complex expedition than either Congress, or all the executive branches of the government, will ever be called on to devise and execute from this time to the end of the world.

When Victory our hopes derides,
And in a passion changes sides,
Each politician, sage and four,
Is ten times wiser than before;
Can tell you, (and quite sly his nod is)
What has affronted madam Goddess;
And shew by dint of second sight,
What would have fet all matters right.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, for the annual election of Officers, on the 6th of January, the following Gentlemen were duly chosen:

- President—David Rittenhouse, L. L. D.
Vice-Presidents, { Thomas Jefferson, Sec'y of the U. S.
{ William Smith, D. D.
{ John Ewing, D. D.
Secretaries, { James Hutchinson, M. D.
{ Samuel Magaw, D. D.
{ Jonathan Williams,
{ Robert Patterfon.
Curators, { Charles Wilson Peale,
{ Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.
{ Caspar Wistar, M. D.
Treasurer—John Vaughan.
Counsellors, to serve { Charles Petit,
{ Nicholas Collin, D. D.
{ Benjamin Rush, M. D.
{ William White, D. D.
three years,

The Counsellors whose term of office is not yet expired, are the following:

- Adam Kuhn, M. D. Thomas M'Kean, L. L. D.
Jared Ingersoll, Robert Blackwell, D. D.
Andrew Ellicot, William Barton,
Samuel P. Griffitts, M. D. Isaac Gray.
Extract from the Minutes,
J. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry.

Arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, for the year 1791:—Ships and Barques, 122—Snows and Brigs, 250—Schooners, 78—Sloops 117—Coalters, 694—making in the whole 1261.

Neither New-York city papers, nor any from the Eastward thereof, were received by the Editor, by yesterday's post.

The remarks on the "Respondent," signed Candidus, we do not think correspond with the signature.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities like 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, and Bank Stock with their respective values and percentages.