

charges—this was a private purchase by major Burnett, from Mr. John McQueen, a gentleman well known in South Carolina; and it was thought to be a very advantageous purchase for major Burnett at the time it was made (although it has turned out otherwise) but it was necessary for him to obtain security, previous to receiving titles—He applied to Gen. Greene to become his security upon that occasion, which was complied with—and in that act he certainly displayed a superior degree of private friendship, and such as has already been found extremely injurious to his family—but it is by no means connected with the claim now under consideration.

The danger of establishing a precedent in future, unsupported by previous authority obtained from Congress, is also mentioned as an objection—

Mr. Chairman—There never can be any danger of drawing this circumstance into precedent; for the page of history never did before, nor I believe never will again, produce a similar precedent, i. e. an army facing and surmounting every difficulty and danger through a long and bloody contest, badly clothed, and worse paid, and frequently destitute of the common necessities of life.

Sir, it's for the honor of Gen. Greene that we contend—and I am warranted in asserting, that he was not interested in the contract of Mr. Banks, otherwise than from the pure and virtuous motives of serving and saving his country—I therefore feel myself interested and bound in honor, to support and defend the character of my departed friend—and to demand this claim as a matter of right and not of grace—and I have a confidence that the candor and justice of this committee will induce them to adopt the principles of the resolutions submitted to their consideration.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Churchman, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

[The report states, that Mr. Churchman is entitled to the applause of the enlightened world, and to the encouragement and support of his country;—that, as a greater and more accurate knowledge of the variation of the magnetic needle would answer many very valuable purposes, encouragement ought to be given to such persons as contribute towards perfecting that desirable knowledge;—and that Congress may with propriety patronize such a person as Mr. Churchman, and grant him such aid as may be necessary to enable him to prosecute his laudable enquiries, to good effect.—The committee however submit to the house the propriety of making such a grant at the present time; but recommend an increase in the penalties for copying Charts, Maps, &c.]

An engrossed bill, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up—whereupon the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Steele laid the following motion on the table:

That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report to this House, their opinion of the number of Indians now in arms against the United States—the documents whereon that opinion may be founded—the causes of the delay of the Federal Army on the Ohio—the scarcity of provisions and forage—the quality of the powder—and such other causes as may have been, in the judgment of the committee, conducive to the late unfortunate defeat.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States, were taken into consideration by the House, and all of them agreed to, except one or two, which respect a variation in the cross posts.

One of the amendments proposed by the Senate, and agreed to by the House, is in favor of the newspapers; inasmuch as it permits any person whatever, without authority from the Postmaster-General, to "take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry, and deliver" newspapers for hire on the established post-roads, without being subject to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture for so doing.

By another amendment, it is enacted that if any person employed in any department of the post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, with which he shall have been entrusted, such offender shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 50 dollars:—and the Postmaster, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the person, with whom such contract is made to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail.

The bill making further and more effectual provision for the frontiers, was passed yesterday—Yeas 29—Nays 19.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

After reading and referring sundry petitions and memorials, Mr. Goodhue moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the fishery bill; this motion, after some opposition by Mr. Parker and Mr. White, who urged the superior importance of immediate attention to the militia bill, was agreed to—and Mr. W. Smith took the chair; the bill was then read by the clerk, and on the first section's being repeated by the Chairman—Mr. Giles moved that this section should be struck out; this motion being seconded, a debate ensued, in which Mr. Giles and Mr. Murray, spoke in opposition to the bill—and Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Ames, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Barnwell, in favor of it: The committee rose without coming to a vote, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the House made to the amendments of the Senate to the post-office bill.—Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, January 21.

We are informed that a number of the associated pastors of this town, have subscribed among near four hundred of the inhabitants, a memorial, setting forth their reasons against the repeal of a law prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, &c. And we are assured that those of them who did not see their way clear to sign the memorial, have, with their brethren, unanimously expressed their opinions against a theatre, and placed it upon their own records.

RICHMOND, January 27.

On Tuesday evening last the frost was so severe, that Madeira wine froze in decanters standing in closets, and antimonial and spirits of wine were also frozen in the Apothecaries shops in this city.

We learn that on Thursday se'nnight, the ice was so firm at Norfolk, that people passed over to Portsmouth upon it.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 23.

A petition of Richard Yates, Abraham Duryce, and others, subscribers to a new Bank, by them called the Million Bank, praying to be incorporated with Walter Livingston, and others, whose petition was presented to the House on the 26th inst. was read, and referred to the same committee as the petition of Mr. Livingston.

QUEBEC, December 19.

The following are the Gentlemen appointed for the Councils of Lower Canada, in conformity to the act published for a division of this country:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Smith, Hon. P. R. de St. Ours, Hugh Finlay, Francois Baby, Thomas Dunn, Joseph de Longueuil, Adam Mabane, Pierre Paner, Adam Lymburner, Esquires.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Smith, Hon. J. G. C. de Lery, Hugh Finlay, Picotte Belestre, Thomas Dunn, Paul Rock de St. Ours, Edward Harrison, Francois Baby, John Colins, Joseph de Longueuil, Adam Mabane, Charles de Lanauviere, George Pownall, R. A. de Boucherville, John Frazer, Esquires.

Philadelphia, February 4.

On Monday next the Supreme Court of the United States will meet at the new Court-House in this city, when it is expected the important question will be agitated and settled—Whether a state can be compelled to appear and answer to a Process issuing from that Court?

Richard Peters, Esq. having resigned his office of Speaker of the Senate of this State, Samuel Powell, Esq. was on Tuesday last elected in his stead, and was placed in the chair accordingly.

We hear from Albany, that wheat of prime quality is sold there at six shillings (New-York currency) and Indian corn, three shillings per bushel, in exchange for goods.

Accounts were some time since published of the infamous murder of Mr. Hogeboome, sheriff of Albany county, New-York, by one or more cowardly assassins, who waylaid and shot him on the road. The last papers from the northward, mention the death of his widow, Mrs. Sarah Hogeboome, on the 16th ult. as an undoubted consequence of the cruel fate of her husband.

The boy who was charged with setting fire to several stables in this city, was lately tried, and acquitted.

Lately interred in the burying ground of the Dutch Presbyterian Church near Newtown, Bucks County, the remains of Mr. — Corfin, who when alive weighed four hundred and fifteen pounds.

The General Court of New-Hampshire have passed an Act incorporating a Company of Gentlemen, for the purpose of establishing a Bank at Portsmouth, by the name of the New-Hampshire Bank.

A gentleman of New-Haven, by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in an exposed part of that city, found the Mercury, on Monday morning 23d inst. to stand at 14 below cypher.

The Quebec Herald, of January 2, contains accounts of the celebration of the New Constitution by four different companies, viz. By the "friends of the Constitution," at Frank's Hotel.—"The late Committees and a number of Inhabitants," at the Merchants' Coffee-House.—"The Garrison Club"—and by a number of Gentlemen, at Lane's Tavern. Lord DORCHESTER is among the Toasts given by the three latter companies.

The tenor of many publications on the Indian war, and of certain strictures on the heads of the executive departments of the government of the United States, strongly impresses the mind of every attentive reader with this idea—That they are the productions of foreigners. Two reasons may be assigned for this opinion—the first is, the inveteracy of these writers against the government now so happily established, and the total want of sympathy, so strikingly apparent in their writings, in regard either to the prosperity, or the misfortunes of our country. The other reason is, the similarity of the epithets which abound in those publications, with those

which distinguish the opposition-speculations of a certain street in London.—A correspondent is however made happy in observing a disposition in the people to read both sides, and to judge for themselves. Some instances of the good effects of counter-publications to the effusions above referred to, have fallen under his cognizance; which plainly shew that it is the duty of every friend to the government, to exhibit from time to time, facts, in opposition to the declamations of those who take pleasure in sowing the seeds of distrust and disunion among the people.

The rise of the public Stocks of the United States, it has been said, does not indicate the rise of the public credit—it merely shews that the Legislature has by law provided for paying the interest—and the credit of the Securities is exactly in proportion to the rate of that interest.

But in answer to this remark it may be said, that the credit of an individual is always in proportion to the value of such individual's promissory note—and this credit depends on the character of such individual for ability, probity, and punctuality—for it is evident, that all the legal engagements which can possibly be made, will not enhance the public credit in the smallest degree, without corresponding provision and punctuality to fulfil them.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1792.

SIR,

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honor to address to you from Fort Washington, a postscript was added, relating to information communicated by Capt. Slough to General Butler, and not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the postscript must have appeared mysterious, and it is proper that I should explain it.

Capt. Slough, sir, was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and so it was endorsed upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needless to insert the particulars; and had he presented it, you no doubt would have inquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceased; but at the moment he should have set off, some account of the situation of Colonel Gibson (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another person, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleased, sir, to recollect it was stated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the rest of the army—For greater security, and to intercept any small parties of Indians that might be approaching, with predatory views, it was thought fitting that a party of regular troops should be advanced, from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia. The party was taken from the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and Capt. Slough was the officer ordered out by him for those purposes. In the night, it seems, he discovered the Indians approaching in such numbers, that he thought it necessary to draw in his party, and immediately made report of what he had discovered to Gen. Butler, from whom he had received his orders. He proposed to the General to make the same report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he must be fatigued, he had better lay down to sleep, and he himself would give the information.

This is, as nearly as I can recollect, the account Captain Slough gave me at Fort Washington.

The orders given to Col. Oldham, mentioned also in the postscript as not executed, were, That he should send out, from his command, an hour at least before day, and as much earlier as possible, four or five parties of 20 men, with an officer to each, in different directions, for the purpose of making discoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without some doubt that it might not be punctually attended to: the Adjutant-General was therefore, about the dawn of day, but rather before it, sent to Col. Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Col. Oldham was met by him at some distance from his encampment, and informed him the parties were not then gone out, but would be dispatched the moment he returned.—Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. ST. CLAIR.

The Honorable Major-General Knox, Secretary of War.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, January 20th, the following gentlemen, Foreign and American, were duly elected members:

- Count Paul Andreani (member of several literary societies) of Milan, Italy.
Rodolph Valltravers, Esq. F. R. S. Hamburg.
Anthony Fothergill, M. D. of Bath, England.
Anthony Renatus Charles Mathurin de la Forest, vice-consul general of France, to the United States.
M. Joseph Ceracchi, of the city of Rome.
Palifot de Beauvois, de la Societe des Sciences & Arts du Cap Francois; and, correspondent de L'Academie des Sciences de Paris.

John Rouelle, M. D.
Mr. Richard P. Barton, of Mount Airy, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Doctor David Jackson, of Philadelphia.
Doctor William Smith, —ditto.
Nicholas B. Waters, M. D. ditto.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'y.

Died, at Leicester (Mass.) Mr. — SOUTHCATE, one of the first settlers of that town, aged 90.—He never experienced a day's sickness in his life, and was able the morning on which he died to walk from his bed to the fire. Twelve children, all he ever had, followed him to his grave.

The writer who signs "One of the Levies," complains of the scantiness of the pay, badness of the clothing, and want of necessary supplies for the late expedition under General ST. CLAIR—Other assertions in his narrative contain more direct imputations. The writer will perceive that the subject is likely to undergo a legislative investigation—the Editor therefore supposes, that in an interview with the author, he could convince him that it would be improper to publish his performance.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price, and Percentage. Includes entries for 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, and Deferred 6 pr. Cents.

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price, and Percentage. Includes entries for Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, and Bank Stock.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Ellenborough, nearly opposite Reedy-Island, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age; took with him a new felt hat, homespun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair stockings, two homespun shirts, two pair shoes, and some summer cloaths. It is supposed he went on board some vessel, as he was seen going in a bateau towards some vessels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy-Island.—Whoever takes said apprentice, and returns him to his master again, shall receive Two Dollars reward, by BENJAMIN HOLME.