

government will make some arrangements for their protection, as that they shall be obliged to contribute for the defence of the western frontier.

But their commerce, it seems, must not be supported!—taxes however must be laid: and those taxes applied to encourage the farmer, and to bribe the Indians into peace!—Is this fair?—is this pursuing a liberal system of politics?—will this reconcile the minds of our people to the general government?—if so reasonable a proposition be neglected by the House, it will convince the citizens of that state, that it is the object of government to destroy their commerce, and to make them entirely dependant on the agricultural interest.

Here Mr. Gerry read a statement, to shew the diminution of the revenue in consequence of the failure of the fisheries;—and added,

To support the fishery, is to support the revenue: by that staple, the citizens of Massachusetts are enabled to pay the revenue that is expected from them; and, by an attempt to save 10,000 dollars, government will probably sacrifice an hundred thousand; and besides, lose the confidence of the citizens of that state.

The only question now is whether this be a direct bounty, or simply a commutation of the allowance already granted by Congress?—If the latter be the case, I can see no reason, why we should refuse our assent to a proposition, which is only calculated to do justice to the people concerned, and to give encouragement to a very important branch in the United States; especially as the proposition will even have a tendency to encrease the revenue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Ayes and Noes on passing the Representation Bill: A Y E S.

Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Jacobs, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Vining, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—34.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ames, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, I. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher, Wadsworth—16.

Ayes and Noes on the motion to recede from the amendment of the House, to the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, &c. which was to substitute in the 9th section, "The Secretary of State for the time being," in lieu of "the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being," as the officer to fill the vacancy.

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Goodhue, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Murray, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sylvester, Tucker, Wadsworth—31.

N O E S.

Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Gilman, Griffin, Grove, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Vining, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—24.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Speaker and the members of the House, preceded by the Serjeant at Arms, went in procession to wait on the President of the United States, to compliment him on the anniversary of his Birth-Day.

On their return to the House, an engrossed bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established—was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Gerry laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers.

The committee to whom were referred, on the 8th inst. a message from the President of the United States, and a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to certain expenses incurred for the liberation and relief of American sailors, impressed to serve in the British navy, made a report.

Mr. Lawrance presented a petition from sundry merchants of the city of New-York, praying to be indulged in a longer term for the payment of the duties on teas by them imported from China—Referred to a special committee, to examine and report.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Livermore's motion, relative to the indemnification of the estate of the late Major General Greene, under certain provisions.

After a short debate, and the reading of a number of papers relative to the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

A report on the petitions of the tanners, respecting the exportation of bark, was read—which states that the subject is of high national importance, but for want of proper documents, Congress cannot, at present, make adequate provision in the case—The committee therefore propose, that the business be referred to the next session, and that in the mean time the duties on imported manufactures of leather be enhanced; laid on the table.

Mr. Macon called up a resolution which he laid on the table some days since—in substance as follows, viz.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the Treasury lay before the House a statement of the balances, if any, due to the United States from individuals, previous to the 4th of March, 1789—also a statement of the sums of public monies entrusted to various persons previous to the above period, and which have not been accounted for.

It was moved to strike out "Comptroller," and insert Secretary before the word Treasury—which was done.

The resolution was then discussed in a debate of some length—a motion to refer it to a select committee was carried in the affirmative; ayes 31, noes 27.—The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Boudinot, Dayton, Gerry, B. Bourne, and J. Smith.

A message was received from the Senate, with the bill making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers—passed the Senate with amendments.

In committee of the whole on the resolution respecting the indemnifying the estate of the late Major Gen. Greene, under certain provisions, &c.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Livermore and Mr. Gerry entered into a full discussion of the merits of the subject—they were in favor of adopting the resolution.

The committee rose without coming to a decision, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

After reading several petitions, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill making further and more effectual provision for the defence of the frontiers—on which the galleries were shut.

Philadelphia, February 25.

Wednesday the 22d inst. being the anniversary of the Birth-Day of the President of the United States, the same was observed in this city with those demonstrations of joy usual on the return of this auspicious occasion.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 21st and 22d instants, the two Dancing Assemblies gave each, successively, a Ball, in honor of this anniversary—at both of which were present, the President of the United States, his Lady and Family—the Vice-President of the United States—the Heads of Departments—the Foreign Ministers—the Speaker, and most of the Members of the two Houses of Congress—the Governor of the State—the Governor of the Western Territory—and many other respectable Officers of the United States and of this Commonwealth—and to crown all, there was as brilliant a display of Beauty as was ever exhibited in this city.

Elegant entertainments succeeded, when a variety of sentimental and patriotic Toasts were given.

The Military arrangements on the 22d instant, and the exhibitions of the day, did honor to the Commander, and the respective Corps assembled on the occasion.

Recent accounts from Port-au-Prince, by Capt. Webb, arrived at Salem, say, "There appears to be no longer any subordination—The Provincial Assembly and the Municipality would, no doubt, compromise matters, if their proceedings could be free and unawed. The Mulattoes, as a body, alledge their innocence with respect to the destruction of the town—their wives—their children—their property, suffered in the conflagration; but the mob declare them guilty. The Mulattoes wish to return—and, to secure themselves, as well as the Whites, against the outrages of lawless people—to be put in possession of the forts, &c.—but the mob say they have formed a plot to massacre all the Whites. The troops act without much regard to the civil authority, and the officers cannot controul them. The nominal commander of the ship in the harbour is obliged to submit to the will of his under officers and crew. If the populace cry out against any one, as an enemy, the civil arm cannot protect him. On the 25th of December, three respectable men were taken up on suspicion of having supplied the Mulattoes; the Municipality, finding no proof against them, committed them to jail, in order thereby to secure them from the violence of the mob; but they were taken from the guards (who pretended they were forced to give them up) and hanged: two days after, four others shared the same fate. Among the sufferers, were an Attorney at Law, a Counsellor and his Clerk, and the Doctor of the King's hospital. These executions the civil and military officers beheld with tears in their eyes, but were unable to prevent them.

The Senate of this Commonwealth have passed a resolution instructing their Senators in Congress to exert their influence that the Debates of the Senate of the United States should be public. Proposals for instituting a Bank in Salem (Massachusetts) New-Haven and New-London (Connecticut) and Albany (N.Y.) are on the carpet. The persons who were in confinement at Claverack, charged with the murder of the late sheriff Hogeboom, or of having been aiding or assisting therein, have all been acquitted by a jury of their country.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The heads of departments are men who do not stand in need of newspaper support. Our country did not trust till it had tried them. Yet on reading the papers a stranger would suppose that the very worst men in the country had crept into the first offices.

The world is bad enough, but though there are a few in it who are mean enough to believe and wicked enough to circulate the vilest slanders, the world rejects them unless accompanied with some kind of proof.

Men are often blamed by their friends without a cause—but the advice and even the reproaches of a friend carry a balsam to the wounds they give. Are the writers alluded to of that spirit? No, they poison the weapons they strike with. In their eyes, the best acts of the government are crimes—and why? Because they secure it against their hostile attacks. They make honest men its friends. It concerns honest men therefore, to watch for the government—since the attacks made upon it discover a spirit of resentment which it is evident nothing but its speedy overthrow can appease.

Extract from LINDSAY'S (Norfolk) Hotel Diary, Feb 6.

This day arrived from Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, in 16 days, the Brigantine Barbados, of Liverpool, I. Brown, Master—who informs us that two regiments had arrived from England—that the martial law was taken off, and all was peace and harmony.

Died, in Maryland, Major-General WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, formerly Governor of that State—a soldier, a statesman and patriot, honored and revered in public and private life, and whose decease is sincerely lamented.

—At Providence, Rhode-Island, Mrs. REBECCA PITMAN Consort of the Rev. Mr. John Pitman.

ERRATA.—In the production under the Philadelphia head in our last—line first, for "space," read place—18th line from the top, for "And," read For.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-street, on or before the first day of April next.—Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut. of the City and Liberties.

Philad. Feb. 25, 1792.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Thursday the 26th ult. a bright Bay HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle; about 14 hands and an half high, a darkish snip reaching down his face to the end of his nose, a little white on two of his feet, with a white spot under his left eye, about the size of an English shilling, his hind feet turn up, round made, five years old, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive Fifteen Dollars; or the above reward for the horse and thief, paid by the subscriber, living in Piscataway, about 9 miles from New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. BARZILLAI F. RANDOLPH.

February 22, 1792.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor Lewis Johnston, deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemen's Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.—The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and BOWES REED, Trustees to the said Estate.

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, wherein the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expence of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern States and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 25, 1792.

(cp6w)