ly of improper behavior shall happen in the galleries, it be a standing rule of this House, that the Speaker or Chairman do order the galleries to be immediately cleared without taking the opinion of the House or committee.

An enrolled hill entitled an act declaring the affent of Congress are certain as of the State of Maryland. We was brought in and

to a certain act of the State of Maryland, &c. was brought in and

figned by the Speaker.

figned by the Speaker.

The House proceeded in the trial of the Georgia election; after a few introductory remarks, Mr. W. Smith moved the following resolution, viz. That Anthony Wayne was not duly elected a member of this House.—This resolution was unanimously agreed

member of this House... This retolution was unanimously agreed to, Ayes fifty-eight.

Mr. Smith then moved another resolution, viz. That a certified copy of the vote just passed should be transmitted by the Speaker to the Supreme Executive of the State of Georgia.

This motion, after considerable debate, was by general consent, laid on the table, till Monday.

The Houle took into consideration the report of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate the claims to half pay and invalid pensions, and agreed to said report, in consequence of which the bill is passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the Representation bill were read, and laid on the table. The principal amendments are an encrease of the Representation to 120 members; and alsigning additional members to those States which have the largest fractional numbers on the apportionment of one Representative to every go thousand persons, and expunging the section which provides for a second enumeration.

The report of the select committee, to whom was referred the

The report of the felect committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was taken into confideration; after confiderable debate, the House, without taking a vote, adjourned till to-mor-

BOSTON, February 22.
LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24.

A fingular letter was preferred by Amos Butterick, a Shaker, praying that government would receive back the fecurities, &c. which had been granted him, as a pension for the loss of an eye in the service; declaring, at the same time, that he could not conscientionly keep it, nor receive any gratuity; which was read and committed to the hon. Mr. Hosmer, Dr. Eustis, and Mr. Johnson—who reported, that the applicant have leave to deposit the money, &c. in the treasury, and that it be fasely kept for him.

There is a feasoning in wit, frequently to be sound in the most simple expression. On Wednesday, a young girl asked, what the siring and ringing were for? For Gen. Washington's Birth-Day, was the reply--- "What again," says she, "I thought they kept it a fortnight ago;" but recollecting herself, "I suppose," says she, "He is so great a man, that he was born twice."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE attempt of the persons in the gallery on Thursday last, to manifest their approba tion of what was doing in the House of Reprefentatives of the United States, by clapping their hands, was too fuddenly checked by the marks of severe displeasure which appeared on the part of the House. It might be faid, with more truth. by a part of the House-for proper exceptions are always to be made. But why should not the House suffer the people to express their sense ? They represent the people it is true—that, however, is in the quality of substitutes for those who cannot attend in person. Those of the people who are present in the gallery, represent them felves; and with the members, acting as attornies to those who are absent, the whole is reprefented. And fo things go as merrily as at an horse-race, by shouting and clapping of hands. Who will not prefer this mode of doing bufiness by the House and the gallery in conjunction, to the dull nuteracking, apple-pairing, drowfy hum of their ordinary proceedings ?-We talk of the dense of the people. But this, on the old plan, is mere talk: by the addition of the gallery, the advantage is doubled—we have two senses—at least we have something added besides the sense.

The fense of the people expressed at a distance, gets cold before it reaches Congress. But if Congress can be made to do as the gallery would have them, it feems clear that they will be made to obey the fense of the people. This, it is true, would throw a burden on the shoulders of the people of this city. But, for the fake of their distant fellow-citizens, they ought not to refuse, especially as it would give those whom they oblige great pleasure and fatisfaction, and increase the confidence reposed in Congress. Nay, if the distant states should happen to neglect chusing members, or they should neglect to attend, things immingly notwithstanding. The gallery would fee to them. The Senate keeps its doors shut, and seems to believe that a deliberative affembly may deliberate without a gal-It feems eafy to prove the very contrary. A gallery may govern very well without an af-They did fo at Athens; and it a fellow was noify, or too tall to fize with his townsmen, they shortened him by the head, or fent him to pasture in banishment by the offracism,

The opposition to clearing the galleries was very fit and proper, and no doubt it could be shewn that the motion was unconstitutional. If not from the constitution, at least there is a direct precept from another book, which is-"O clap your hands together all ye people. ENCORE.

To the Memory of JOHN HALL, Efq. late of Burke County, State

FOR thee, my HALL, I drop a tear---well known To genuine Friendship, and to her stone:

For thee shall lasting retrospection mourn. Weep o'er thy grave, and bathe thy peaceful urn. If e'er a tribute was to virtue due, Honor and truth confign the claim to you: Your life, unfullied, was by worth approv'd You died Ismented, honor'd, and belov'd.

Philadelphia, March 17.

By the latest accounts from Europe, it appears that a combination of different powers in favor of a counter-revolution in France, grows daily more and more obvious.

grows daily more and more obvious.

The papers contain a manifefto of the Emperor of Germany, and a declaration of the Swedish Minister at Vienna—both of which consider the King of the French as in a state of captivity.

On the 16th December, the King of the French appeared in the National Assembly, where he was received with every mark of refrect. In a speech to the Assembly, he informed them of the measures he had taken to disperse the assemblages of the emigrants on the frontiers; and of the requisitions made to the neighbouring Princes to divert them from giving them support.

The Emperor, he says, has done all that can be expected from a faithful ally—but his measures at the courts of other Princes, had not been equally successful.—He then informs them that he had anticipated their wishes, and those of the people, by causing a declaration to be made to the Elector of Treves, that if, before the 15th January, he does not put a stop, within his states, to all collecting of troops, and all hostile dispositions on the part of the French who have taken refuge in them, he shall consider him as the enemy of France—and that he had made the most proper military arrangements to render his declarations respected — The King concludes his speech with assurances of his attachment to the Constitution, and declaring that he "FEELS PROFOUNDLY HOW CONSTITUTED TO THE METERS OF THE TO THE STATES OF THE TENERS OF THE TO THE STATES OF THE TO THE TABLES PROFOUNDLY HOW CONSTITUTED. Confliction, and declaring that he "FEELS PROFOUNDLY HOW GLORIOUS IT IS TO BE THE KING OF A FREE PEOFLE."

This speech was received with shouts of applause.

The President of the Assembly replied to this address; in which the fullest affurances are given of every support necessary in defence of the national dignity, the Constitution, and of the King, whose throne stands on the unshaken basis of the Constitution.

whose throne stands on the unshaken basis of the Constitution.

The Minister of War, after the King had retired, gave an account to the Assembly of the measures and arrangements which had been made pursuant to orders from the King—by which he said 150,000 men would be on the frontiers in the course of a month—that he was going to the frontiers to inspect in person the fortifications and the army—that three armies were thought necessary, and were to be under the command of Generals Rochambeau, Luckner and La Fayette; three officers in whose patriotism and abilities the nation has the most unbounded considence.

An encrease of the public expenditure, he observed, would be a necessary consequence of the measures already taken, but France would not stand higgsing when its liberty was at stake.

The signal for war, he said, would be the signal for the return

The fignal for war, he faid, would be the fignal for the return

of public order.

The manifesto of the Emperor against France is dated the 21st of December, and was published by the French Minister De Lef-

of December, and was published by the French Minister De Leifart, in Paris, the 2d of January, 1792.

A very considerable earthquake was felt in Lisbon the 27th of November last—no accounts are received of any lives being lost, tho the people were in the greatest consternation.

Articles of a supposed treaty between Russia and Sweden are published in the English papers.

published in the English papers.

Articles of a luppoled treaty between Rulla and Sweden are published in the English papers.

Further European intelligence, by the late arrival at New-York, informs—That the treaty between Russia and Sweden is ratisfied; that the communication between Russia and France is broken off—That M. Duportail, the French Minister of War, has resigned. M. L. de Narbonne is talked of as his successor—Four hundred officers of the French navy have emigrated—That at Hanau, a town in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cass.], great preparations are making on the part of the emigrants—That the King of the French will not, in all probability, affix his signature to the decree against the Clergy—That the King of Prussia is making great military preparations—That parties run high in Petersburgh, since the death of Prince Potemkin, respecting the late war—That the spirit of toleration has penetrated even into Turkey, where the grand Seignior has forbidden any insults being offered to the Christians by the Mussimen—That the emigrant French Princes, have their public offices at Coblentz, such as war-office, secretary of states' office, &c. at which business is transacted with national regularity—That considerable sums of money have been remitted to Coblentz, but the Count d'Artois, considering it as intended for his own use, and that of some others of the royal houshold, had dissipated the greatest part of it. M. de Choiseul Gouffier is named Ambassache in a french court of London; and M. de Moussier to Constantinople.

M. la Fayette is arrived at Metz (a city of Germany, about 180 to Constantinople.

M. la Fayette is arrived at Metz (a city of Germany, about 180 miles east of Paris, subject to France) where he was received with every mark of patriotick distinction.

On Wednesday last Forty-five Indians of distinction, from the Northern Tribes of the Six Nations, arrived in this city; and were most cordially received by his Excellency the Governor.

Accounts from Georgia state, that the Creek Indians, finding Bowles descient in sulfilling his promises, had drove him away; and that Gen. M'GILLIVRAY intended shortly to attend to running the boundary line agreeable to treaty.

A fum of money has lately been subscribed in the city of Albany, to be disposed of in premiums, for the purpose of promoting the progress and improvement of maple sugar—particularly

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Post Vincennes, January 4th, 1792, to his friend in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania

" When we entered the Ouabache river it was tull of floating ice, Major Hamtramck with whom I came, had about 50 men; we had 170 miles to afcend the river in this fituation, and we had but ten days provision. About 200 Pyankeshaw Indians, who had heard of the defeat of the army, and that their prisoners were hanged at Fort-Washington, sell in with us; we happened fortunately to have two Indians with us who had been up to Fort. Washington to see their friends, who were taken by Gen. Scott and Gen. Wilkinson; these two informed their brethren, that their prisoners had not been hanged, as had been told them, but were well treated -- this pleafed them. But fill we apprehended they might wish to take some prisoners which they could offer in exchange for their wives and children, and there were three or four of them for one of us. To account for it, I cannot, but the fact is, they were very kind to us, gave us plenty of fresh meat, and all the assistance they could in coming up. God grant they may always continue in this disposition."

Extract of a letter from Boston.

" The bill for erecting another Bridge over Charles'-River has paffed both Houses, and is become a law

"The University of Cambridge is to receive 300l. annually

from the income.
"Three new Bridges will be building in this flate this year, of

great magnitude—two of them over Merrimack River.

"The fubject of the feparation of Maine has been warmly debated in the House of Representatives—the Sachem was very pointed in his firstures on the Boston seat; his remarks were properly noticed—an adjournment prevented further personalities, which began to wear a serious aspect. The sense of the people in the district is to be taken on the subject.

"We have had a great contest about the old business of incorporating the town—and were cut-voted. I have no doubt, how-

ever, that there are more than three quarters of the legal voters in favor of the reform; and measures are taking to ascertain facts.

"HENRY JACKSON, Esq. is chosen by the Legislature Major-General of the First Division of the Militia of the Commonwealth." ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

When men are feen in fmall tribes or claus it is a proof that When men are feen in the affirmes of clausite is a proof that they are in a very imperfect flate of civilization. As the focial fipirit improves they will defire a more extended briefherhood; and as men's powers and defires increase together, the capacity to spirit improves they will delite a more extended brotherhood; and as men's powers and defires increase together, the capacity to manage a more numerous society is found to grow with a disposition to form it. The wild Arabs exit in separate tribes and in a state of degradation and barbarism. Almost universally the spirit of society seems to be cramp'd until the scatter'd tribes are formed into a great nation. It would be a curious and really asserted. In a great nation the mind of the individual seems raised a grade or two, and the virtues and talents of men seem exasted. The American union, if kept entire, will confirm this theory.—It contains within itself the seeds of it's own improvement: It will call forth all-the energy of the human character. A nation so numerous, spreading over such a space, and so wonderfully prosperous will excite and reward the highest efforts of genius and virtue. A man the least disposed to be sanguine will not so much doubt the degree to which our national improvement is hastening, as the certainty of our continuing in our present course. He will admit that Macedonia in all its power, and Athens with all its taste, and Rome in all its glory had less to exult in and to hope for thau America. He will say it is yet too early to write the history of man, he has been seen only in his cradle. In this whole horizon of light, however, there is only one cloud—and that is charged with tempest and darkness and desolation. The separation of the States would blast all our hopes.—It is the only risk we run as a nation. The world has admired the reslecting character of America. It has done us the credit to suppose that the mind has given us our present national pre-eminence; we are thought to be the most fit to coalesce into a great and indivisible society. But if we divide we shall she who much we have been over rated—and if we consider what we shall lose and what we shall suffer from each other, we shall be the most miscrable and most degraded people on earth. we shall be the most miserable and most degraded people on

The actual flate of our country, in the view of every impartial patriotic observer, is a flat contradiction to the revilers of that government, which with so much joy the people so recently adopted. Perhaps it is not in the power of language to convey to the human understanding more ingenious arguments against the measures of Congress, than those which were offered in the House of Representatives, and which have been published, and circulated in all parts of the United States; but it is to be presumed, that the answers to these arguments were couched in terms equally forcible at least--these answers are likewise before the public---that public which has awarded its approbation to the measures of government, by re-electing their most distinguished advocates. by re-electing their most distinguished advocates.

Say, can ought foothe the reftless mind, To all, but its own merits blind?

Not George himself escapes the spleen,
Of canker'd malice and chagrine-Tho' Heav'n, all-wife, with gracious hand
Created him to save this land.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following gentlemen Officers of the squadron of CAVALRY, to be raised agreeable to an act passed the 5th inst. for the more effectual defence of the Fron-

Major.

Michael Rudulph, at present Captain in the 1st Reg. CAPTAINS.

John Watts, Virginia Lawrence Manning, S. Carolina John Craig, Pennsylvania John Stake, New-York

RobertMis Campbell, S. Carolina William Aylett Lee, Virginia William Davidson, Maryland CORNETS.

Leonard Covington, Maryland
Tarleton Fleming, Virginia

Solomon Van Rensselaer, N. York
James Taylor, Pennsylvania. James Taylor, Pennsylvania.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Mr. Isaac Neale, Printer, of Burlington, (N. J.) to Miss Peg Gy Kammerer, daughter of Mr. Henry Kammerer, of this

Died, in Charleston, (S. C.) Capt. ARCHIBALD M'ALLISTER, of the late Maryland line of the Continental Army. This gentleman served with distinguished reputation in the late war—he led the forlorn hope in the brilliant coup-de-main of storming Stony-

In New-York, HENRY REMSEN, Efq. Merchant, of that

SHIP NEWS. From PELOSI'S MARINE LIST. ARRIVALS at the PORT of PULL ADELDUIT

		7	
	Mary Ann,	Thompson,	St. Eustatia.
	Hope,	Lee,	Aux Cayes.
	Fredericksburg,	P. Mann,	Virginia.
	Samuel,	Kirby,	ditto.
	Polly,	Andaule,	Port-au-Pringe.
	Two Sisters,	Lownsbury,	Hifpaniola.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of April next, at the House of JOHN THOMPSO'N, in the City of Perth-Amboy, or at private

FARM, containing about four hundred acres of upland and A falt meadow, lying within three quarters of a mile of faid city; is a great part bounded on the found, and on a navigable creek, on which is a good mill feat. There are on the farm feveral eligible fituations for building, with delightful prospects, excellent brooks and springs; a large apple orchard, and some fruit trees of other kinds, and a sufficient quantity of sire-wood. The foil is good for grass and most kinds of grain, and may at small expense, from the conveniency of the falt meadow, and other advantages of manure, be made equal to any farm in New-Jersey.—

It will be fold all together or, in two cars brea diag. It will be fold all together, or in two or three divisions, as shall appear best to suit those inclined to purchase.

For further particulars, previous to or at the time of fale, apply the subscribers.

JOHN HALSTED, and (4t) MATTHIAS HALSTED. to the subscribers.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of John Craige,
John Bilderback, Samuel Barber, Aguila Hutchens, William Richardson, Gabriel Westlong and
Hugh Gunning, infolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the
County of Salem, in the State of New-Jerfey, that the Judges of
the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the faid County on application to them made, have appointed the fixth day of April
next for the faid Creditors to appear before any two or more of
the faid Judges, at the town of Salem, to shew cause, if any they
have, why an assignment of the said debtors estate, respectively,
should not be made, and they be discharged from confinement,
pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed 24th of November 1ast, for
the relief of insolvent debtors then confined.