

A motion was laid on the table for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill, to confirm the award of the referees between the United States and Comfort Sands and others.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

Among a variety of private petitions, which were read, was one from Capt. John M'Pherson, setting forth, that he has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining the Longitude to a degree of precision far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretensions; and requesting that Congress, for the purpose of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will send him out in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the King of the French.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Cornelius Cooper, praying for a repeal of so much of the impost law as relates to Bristles, and the imposition of an additional duty on the importation of trunks and brushes, was referred to the committee of the whole house on the report from the Secretary of the Treasury on Manufactures.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the house, that he had this day approved and signed "An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the state of Maryland, &c. &c.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had agreed to the proposed conference on the subject of the disagreeing amendments of both houses, to the Representative Bill, and had, on their part, appointed managers;—also, that they insisted on some, and had receded from others of their amendments to the bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids, and other persons;—and also, that they had passed a bill for the erection of a light-house on Montauk Point, in the state of New-York—to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Otis delivered a second message, notifying that the Senate had, with amendments, passed a bill (sent to them from the house) providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established.

The order of the day, on the Georgia Election, being called for,

Mr. W. Smith withdrew the motion he had made on Friday last, for transmitting to the executive of Georgia a copy of the resolution respecting General Wayne's election:—and in lieu thereof, proposed one to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the seat of Anthony Wayne, as a member of this house, is, and the same is hereby declared to be vacant.—Ordered, that the Speaker do transmit a copy of the preceding resolution, and of this order, to the executive of the state of Georgia, to the end that the said executive may issue writs of election to fill the said vacancy."

Mr. Giles (with the consent of Mr. Smith, who waved his motion for the purpose) moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the petitioner, James Jackson, is entitled to a seat in this House, as a member for the lower district of the state of Georgia: and that the right of petitioning against the election of the said James Jackson, be reserved to all persons, at any time, during the term for which he was elected."

A lengthy debate took place, respecting the right of the House to pronounce a decision on General Jackson's election; and how far the illegality of one part of an election may operate to the invalidation of the whole.—Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

A bill to erect a light-house on Montauk Point, in the state of New-York, received from the Senate yesterday, was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act providing for the settlement of claims of persons barred by the limitations heretofore established," were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The Senate having receded from some, and insisted on others of their amendments to the bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, and other persons"—which had been disagreed to by the House—the House took into consideration the amendments thus insisted on by the Senate, and concurred therein.

The order of the day, on Mr. Giles' motion, respecting the Georgia Election, was taken up, and debated till after 3 o'clock—when the House (without coming to a decision) adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, March 8.

Maried, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Maxcy, Mr. THOMAS P. Ives, to the amiable Miss HOPE BROWN, daughter of the late Nicholas Brown, Esq. On this happy occasion, the elegant Chandelier in the Baptist Meeting-house was lighted by the Society, as well to testify their joy on the auspicious event, as to evince their grateful sensibility to the young lady, for her truly generous donation to the Society, by which the sacred Temple is richly and beautifully embellished.

S A L E M, March 6.

The beautiful new ship Grand Turk, 550 tons burthen, built in this town, and furnished with sails and rigging from the Salem factories, is ready to sail with the first fair wind for Calcutta, in the East-Indies: she is commanded by Capt. Benjamin Hodges.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

To criminate the proceedings of government, is a task at once easy and pleasing; easy, as it requires not the talents of inventive genius; pleasing, as it accords with the disposition to complain, so predominant in human nature.

To these causes may be traced the bitter revilings which fill many of our papers of late, against the management of public affairs. It is the misfortune of mankind that they look for happiness in every other situation than that they happen to be in; expecting to derive relief from every change, they rove from bough to bough, not like the bee, to inhale their sweets, but in search of thorns to enhance their pain.

Prior to that eventful period which gave us the form of government we now possess, the mind was borne on the wings of pleasant anticipation; this epocha was anxiously looked to as the period which would produce the tree of our political life; but no sooner do we find ourselves in the enjoyment of it, than the cold hand of discontent is employed to chill its blossoms, and destroy the maturity of its fruit.

Government is of too sacred and serious a nature, of too great importance to the welfare of society, to be raised up as children do their card houses, merely for the pleasure of tumbling them down again.

It is a duty incumbent on those who are so ready to rail at the present plans of administration, to offer some substitute in their stead; without this, their work is but imperfectly done; without this, their views are but half visible; or may be justly presumed to originate from flagitious principles: that the authors of them are either weak or wicked, is the necessary deduction.

What opinion should we have of a person, who, meeting us on a journey, should inform us that the road we were in was not the one leading to the place of our destination, unless he proceeded to designate the true path? Should we not suspect design masked under apparent friendship, and a wish to bewilder us, to answer some sinister purpose? We certainly should: then how superiorly aggravated must be his crime who endeavors to stagger the confidence of a whole people, in regard to those measures in which they place their safety and happiness, unless he points out the true magnet leading to these invaluable objects: happily their failure in this respect, by evincing the motives of their actions, tends to obviate the malignity of their effect.

There is a considerable number of politicians in all governments, who are always enemies to the present establishment; not because it is an ill one, or because those who administer it betray their trust, but because they themselves are not in it.

History, ancient and modern, is replete with evidences of the pursuits above alluded to, and their fatal consequences. Such have been the favorite themes of the demagogues of every age & country. Such have ever been used as stirrups by which to mount into the saddle of power, to ride over the necks of their fellow-citizens—the most vociferous advocates for liberty, have been often found its first and most powerful enemies. It is to be hoped that Americans, who have a government the offspring of unbiased judgment and sound understanding, will never permit the mists of party passion or prejudice to cloud the rays of reason; but that thro' the whole tenor of their political existence, they will exemplify to the world the superior power of public virtue.

VIATOR.

Philadelphia, March 21.

By the Ship Britannia, arrived at New-York, in 32 days from Greenock, accounts are received to 6th February:—They state, That the military preparations go on at Vienna, in Prussia and Sweden—That the Emperor has revoked the amnesty granted to the States of Brabant—That the Bishop of Treves has fulfilled what was required of him by the law of nations in respect to the French emigrants—That the refugees in his estates cannot be considered but as peaceable travellers and sojourners—That an embargo has been laid on all ships at Dunkirk,—this being construed by the municipality to extend to French vessels, the English shipping failed immediately—The Swallow packet has arrived from India; Lord Cornwallis's army had returned to Bangalore, where it was well supplied with provisions, and had not been molested by Tippoo—The English have taken the Fort of Ryacottah and Ossour, the place which Lord Cornwallis announced his intention to attack.

In August Tippoo attacked Coimbatore, but was repelled—A party of the Mahrattas, who continue firm to the English, had been defeated by Tippoo, and lost 7,000 men.

It does not appear that Lord Cornwallis had recommenced his operations for the capture of Seringapatam.

Fresh overtures of treating had been made by Tippoo—but Lord Cornwallis refused to treat in any way but that of writing. The English East-India Company has sent out this year 400,000. in specie. An embassy is intended for China, which is offered to Lord Macartney.

On the 16th January the National Assembly decreed that Louis Stanislaus Xavier, French Prince, has forfeited his right to the Sovereignty.

By accounts from Savannah (says a New-York paper) it appears that Gen. Bowles has taken a small fort belonging to the Spaniards, in consequence of which the Governor of East-Florida has offered a reward of two thousand dollars for his head.

Richard Morris, Esq. late Chief Justice of the state of New-York, is appointed Supervisor of New-York district, vice William S. Smith, Esq. who has resigned.

The superintendent of this port cautions all persons employed in conducting vessels to and from the same, from standing too close in towards the piers at Mud-Island; the outermost of the said piers having been so far destroyed by the late breaking up of the ice, that no part thereof is to be seen except at very low tides.

In the Massachusetts criminal code, but seven offences are considered as capital—in some others of the states the number may be less. According to Judge Blackstone, no less than one hundred and sixty are declared by a statute of the Parliament of England to be capital offences.

The following gentlemen are chosen Directors of the Bank of New London.

Messrs. Jedediah Huntington, Joshua Lathrop, Marvin Wait, Joseph Howland, William Stewart, Daniel L. Coit, Edward Hallam, Samuel Woodbridge, Guy Richards, Joseph Williams, Samuel Wheat, Joseph Perkins, George Philips.

After which the Directors met and made choice of Jedediah Huntington, Esq. President, and Mr. John Hallam, Cashier.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"The malignant pleasure of blaming the present, and applauding the past, was charged on mankind by *Tacitus*, and has been continued by moralists to this day—Every warm patriot must feel in his own breast a refutation of the calumny"—as it may be extended to the situation of the United States. We cannot, however, please ourselves with the expectation of an universal approbation either of constitution, laws, men or measures—for there are, and always will be, persons of so peculiar a cast, that they seem fated to derive no satisfaction from contemplating the works of either God or man.

The public liberty should have vigilant watchmen—but its greatest dangers arise from those who cry *Wolf* too frequently.

While those who disseminate principles that have a tendency to make mankind better fathers, brothers and citizens, merit more from their country than those who achieve the most splendid victories—those on the other hand, who by their writings attempt to weaken the bonds of society, by teaching the principles of a selfish policy, and inculcating doctrines that confound all distinctions of right and wrong, are more injurious to the world than earthquakes which depopulate whole regions.

While the new constitution was under the consideration of the people, preparatory to its adoption, one of its bitter and persevering enemies was asked, whether he had read a particular publication, which was in favor of the instrument? His answer was, that he had made up his mind, and was determined not to trouble himself with reading any speculations on the subject.—If persons, who at the present day are so zealous and industrious in poisoning the public mind, would adopt a different line of conduct from the above, we should not see so many barefaced falsehoods attempted to be palmed on it, respecting the exercise, impost, &c. &c.

Funding the public debt, is opening Pandora's box—What was to have been preferred? Why, annual provisions to pay the interest. This would have been pretty, indeed!—A debt under the management of 100 financiers!—The speculators have lost a glorious harvest—stop—there was a shorter cut to the end of the business.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has made the following Appointments and Promotions:

Appointments for Twelve Companies of Infantry.		
Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Vermont. William Eaton	James Underhill	Charles Hyde
New-York. Isaac Guion	Robert Cochran	Nanning J. Fischer
New-Jersey. Zebulon Pike	John Read	John Polhemus
Pennsylvania. Jacob Slough	Robert Thompson	John Paine
Delaware. James Wells	M. Bines, Penns.	Wm. Diven, Penns.
Maryland. Henry Carberry	Benjamin Price	Campbell Smith
Wm. Buchanan	Henry De Butts	Wm. Pitt Gassaway
William Lewis	Joseph Gough	Charles Wright
Nicholas Hannah	William M'Rea	Aaron Gregg
Joseph Brock	Henry B. Towle's	Peter Grayson
John Heth	Samuel Tinsley	Peter Marks
N. Carolina. Joseph Kerr	Thomas E. Sumner	Samuel Davidson

Promotions and Appointments in the Battalion of Artillery.

PROMOTIONS.		
Henry Burbeck, Major Commandant, vice Ferguson, killed November 4, 1791.		
John Peirce, Captain, vice Savage, resigned October 15, 1791.		
Moses Porter, Captain, vice Burbeck, promoted Nov. 4, 1791.		
Daniel M'Lane, Captain, vice Bradford, killed Nov. 4, 1791.		
George Demlar, Lieutenant, vice Spear, killed 4th November, 1791; promoted from an Ensign in 2d Regiment, to rank from 5th March, 1792.		

APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Elliot, Lieutenant, vice Peirce, promoted. (<i>South Carolina</i>)		
Purcey Pope, do. vice Porter, do.		(<i>Virginia</i>)
Ebenezer Maffey, do. vice M'Lane, do.		(<i>Maryland</i>)

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	22 ¹ / ₂ pr. £.	110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12 ¹ / ₂ pr. £.	62 ¹ / ₂ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	13 ¹ / ₂ pr. £.	65 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	19 ¹ / ₂ pr. £.	95 do.
Indents	12 ¹ / ₂ pr. £.	62 ¹ / ₂ do.
Half shares Bank Stock	70 per cent.	premium

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CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.