

The committee then rose and reported the bill with one amendment. The House took this amendment into consideration—on the question to agree to the same, the ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow :

A Y E S .

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Boudinot, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gerry, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Heister, Hillhouse, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward—34.

N O E S .

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Key, Lawrence, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis—30.

The blanks were then filled up, as follow :

Table with 3 columns: State, Ayes, Noes. Rows include New-Hampshire (4 Ayes, 1 Noe), Massachusetts (14 Ayes, 8 Noes), Vermont (2 Ayes, 19 Noes), Rhode-Island (2 Ayes, 2 Noes), Connecticut (7 Ayes, 10 Noes), New-York (10 Ayes, 6 Noes), New-Jersey (5 Ayes, 2 Noes), Pennsylvania (13 Ayes, 2 Noes).

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for altering the times of holding the Circuit Courts, &c. was taken into consideration ; some amendments were agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed.

A Message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the House to the bill providing for the establishment and support of light-houses, &c.

A communication from the Secretary of War, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, was read, accompanied with various papers relative to the late expedition under General St. Clair.

In committee of the whole on the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of duties on certain teas.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—The committee made no amendment to the bill, and the House ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill, and made sundry amendments ; one of which was to strike out the 8th section—which were reported to the House ;—the House took the amendments into consideration, and adopted the same. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Passed, the bill concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls—the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of the duties on certain teas imported since 3d March, 1791—and the new Representation bill.

Mr. Findley, of the committee on the memorial of Henry Hill, reported that it would be proper to annex a provisional clause to the bill now pending before the House, for the indemnification of the estate of the late Major-General Greene—This report was referred to the committee of the whole on the above bill.

A report was read on the memorial of Moses Young, which was in favor of the memorialist.

A bill was read twice, to direct the settlement of a certain claim of the state of Maryland—and made the order of the day to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to indemnify the estate of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene—Mr. Seney in the chair—On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, the provisional clause above mentioned, was added to the bill—some other amendments were added—and then the committee rose, and the amendments were reported to the House—The House took the same into consideration, and agreed to them, except the proviso—several other amendments were made, and on the question for engrossing, the ayes were 37—noes 23—As follow,

A Y E S .

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrence, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madison, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Sheredine, W. Smith, Sterrett, Thatcher, Venable, Vining, Wadsworth, Willis—37.

N O E S .

Messrs. Ashe, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Goodhue, Grove, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Ward, White, Williamson—23.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrollment, reported that they had examined four bills, and found them duly enrolled.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed the bill apportioning Representatives according to the first enumeration.

Another message from the Senate informed the House that they agree to the amendments of the House to the bill for altering the times of holding the circuit Courts, &c. also to the amendments to the bill concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

The House took into consideration the amendments of the Senate to the militia bill—and agreed to the principal part ; the consideration of two additional sections proposed by the Senate was postponed till to-morrow—and then the House adjourned.

H U D S O N , March 2.

On Saturday last a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, met at the city tavern, agreeable to notification, in order to take into consideration the proposed plan for establishing a bank in this city. The proposed constitution was discussed with temper, and finally adopted with very few alterations.

H A L I F A X , January 5.

Extract of a letter from General Bowles, to a gentleman in this Town, dated Nassau, New-Province, August 31.

"This is the third letter I have directed to you since I left Halifax, by virtue of an act worthy of the British Parliament, I have this day hoisted the flag of the Creek nation, on board our new armed brig called the Union, which flag received all the honors, by salutes, &c. that could be possibly given by the Governor, and who likewise gave a very sumptuous entertainment to a vast concourse of respectable characters, who attended upon the occasion. This evening or to-morrow morning we intend to sail for our nation, where I hope to see you shortly after my arrival.

"We still continue in the opinion, to build our new town, for the seat of Government, at the Forks of the Apalachicola, where vessels of considerable burthen may come to, from the Bay of Mexico.

"From the goodness of the land, healthfulness of the climate, and the great emigrations that are taking place, I am in hopes our country will, in a few years, vie with, if not exceed the progress and rapid strides of the States of America."

Philadelphia, April 11.

The Statue of Dr. FRANKLIN was last Saturday fixed in its niche, over the front door of the new library in Fifth-street.

FRANCOIS LAZZARINI is the sculptor, and Carrara the name of the place where it was executed. If the intrinsic merit of this master-piece of art did not speak its value, the name of the artist, where he is known, would evince it. Here perhaps its price may give the best idea of its worth. We have heard, but not from such a quarter, however, as positively to warrant the assertion, that it cost above 500 guineas.

The Statue of Dr. FRANKLIN is a full length figure, erect, clad with a Roman Toga—the position easy and graceful—in the right hand is a sceptre reversed, the elbow resting on books placed on a pedestal—the left hand, a little extended, holds a scroll.

Proposals for carrying the Mail of the United States, agreeable to the act for establishing the Post-Office, which takes place the first of June next, are advertised for by the Postmaster-General—the terms to be given in by the first of June.

By accounts from Cape-Francois, to the beginning of March, it appears that the civil commissioners sent by the King and the Colonial Assembly do not agree—the consequence is a continuance of the dissensions which distract that unhappy country.

Sixty-four dwelling houses ; nine kitchens independent of the houses, and eleven stables, were built in this city last year.

On Saturday last a message was delivered to the legislature of the State, in which the Governor mentions, that he had repaid the loan of £60,000 to the Bank of North America ; and that he had finally settled and discharged the legislative grant to the Proprietaries. The message was accompanied with a full acquittance of the claims and demands on account of that grant.

Friday last arrived in this port the barque Neptune, Captain Earle, from Calcutta, which she left the 26th of November, at which time Lord Cornwallis had marched from Bangalore, preparatory to the re-commencement of his operations against Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo's dominions—A ship that had been sometime ready to sail for England, was detained to carry home his lordship's dispatches, which it was supposed would contain an account of the event of the expeditions.

The fine new ship President Washington, built in the State of Rhode-Island, was sold at Calcutta, in November last, for 120,000 sicca rupees, or 15,000 sterling.

The accounts from India, by the Neptune, state, that a pestilential distemper, probably the plague, prevails in various parts of that country—that in addition to the other forts taken by the troops under Lord Cornwallis, he has captured Nundydroog ; this place was carried by storm, and was a post of considerable strength—That Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital, is in great distress for provisions, owing to a long drought—That the English army is encamped 14 miles from Bangalore. Keenopy is another hill fort which has surrendered, and several others are invested.—That Lord Cornwallis expected to be before Seringapatam by the first of November—That a marauding party of Tippoo's army had taken about 900 bullocks belonging to the grand army—That Currumcundah, a place in possession of Tippoo's forces, was besieged by the Nizam's army, one of the English allies ; but they met with great opposition—That a party of Mahrattas had been defeated by a detachment from Tippoo's forces—That Tippoo had recently put to death great numbers of English and native prisoners in a most savage manner. The drought had prevailed very extensively, and grain had in consequence greatly advanced in price. Rice was selling from 6½ to 8 rupees per bag.

An account was received by a passenger in the Neptune, of a dispute between a French and English frigate ; in consequence of which, a broadside was fired into the French vessel, by which a number of men were killed. The English frigate was the Thames. This frigate had the last dispatches from the British Government in India. Lord Cornwallis had not commenced an attack on Seringapatam ; and his operations hitherto, were not considered in a very important point of view.

DESCRIPTION.—FROM QUEBEC.

The Messalago Chief is a person 6 feet high—about 45 years of age, of a very low and morose countenance, and apparently very crafty and subtle. His dress was Indian hose and moccasins, a blue petticoat that came half way down his thighs—an European waistcoat and fourtout ; his head was bound with an Indian cap that hung half way down his back, and almost entirely filled with plain silver broaches to the number of more than two hundred—he had two earrings to each ear, the upper part of each was formed of three silver medals about the size of a dollar—the lower part was formed of quarters of dollars, and fell more than 12 inches from his ears—one from each ear over his breast—the other over his back—he had three very large nose jewels of silver that were curiously painted. The account he gave of the action, was, That they killed : 400 of the Whites, with the loss of 9 only of their party, one of whom killed himself by accident.—Our informant is full in the opinion, that the British have not in any instance encouraged the Savages—but that the Refugees are very bitter against the United States. He was frequently in company with the Messalago and other Chiefs at the House of a gentleman who was a linguist to the savages, and from him derived this information.

We hear, that on Thursday evening the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania elected their Professors—when the Rev. Dr. Ewing, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Dr. James Davidson, Mr. Robert Patterson, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, and Rev. Dr. Helmuth, were duly chosen.

The New-York Journal contains a letter dated Port-au-Prince March 16—which says that the Negroes on the plains of Leogane have revolted and embodied—that on the 12th March their whole force entered the town of Leogane, but by the whites and mulattoes they were driven out again, and in a desperate action which ensued, report says that 2000 of the revoltors were killed. Nearly 56 plantations were burnt and ruined by them.

A writer in the Freeman's Journal points out the following, among other defects in the patent system :

There is no sufficient provision to render patents surreptitiously obtained, voidable ; in case patent privileges are violated, competent provision to obtain redress and damages is not made in the law—patents may be issued to twenty different persons for the same thing—there being no mode for trying and ascertaining the merits of the applications ; a more perfect system therefore appears absolutely necessary in justice not only to many ingenious citizens who have expended much time and money in prosecuting their inventions, but also to the public who are now deprived of the benefit of their useful discoveries. Every free citizen has an inherent right to the acquisitions of his labor and industry—but if there is any property which appears from any peculiar quality to have a superior claim to the protection of law and government, it is that which a person derives from the exertions of his mental faculties.

Our systems of finance are said to be servile copies of the British. One would suppose the fault finders would scorn to copy ; but the terms in which this charge is made and the tenor of the complaints in the newspapers against the administration of the national government, are all copies from old London papers. They rail at the ministry and corruption and court parasites, and jobbing and forty other cramp words that are not yet well understood in America. It would ease the virtuous labors of our fault finders in their work of writing down an oppressive government which has crushed the people almost to death without their knowing it, if an importation of some old London papers were made. They might take out paragraphs almost without changing a word which would answer the purpose to a charm. The clergy it is thought sometimes preach old sermons, and why should not a like accommodation be permitted to a dozen writers in the newspapers, who virtuously take upon themselves the trouble of finding out the grievances that the people do not suffer and who are making these grievances known so eloquently as to make them feel just as if they did suffer them. Make a man heartily angry with another, and he will soon find or make a cause if he had none at first. If these worthy writers can make the people angry with their own government, there is no doubt suspicion will find a multitude of devils and devils imps which are now invisible. Hitherto these hunters for grievances have not found much game.

Three enlightened nations are enjoying freedom and prosperity under three different forms of government. The knowledge of the best means of promoting the public liberty and happiness will be improved by their experience.—We shall see how differently these are affected by the political systems of America France and England. Perhaps we shall see that each plan has its merit, who has a right to decide dogmatically that there is but one right way in politics ? Yet there seems to be in some a persecuting spirit, as if the world was to be converted to the true orthodox political faith by force.

SHORT—AT LEAST.

TO pay, or not to pay—that is the question ?  
To pay—I'm ruin'd for a time—perhaps.  
To stop—my character is damn'd forever.

APPOINTMENT.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the office of the department of State, in the room of HENRY REMSEN, resigned.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship, Captain, Port. Rows include Ship Industry (Cassin, Cadiz), Four Friends (De Hart, do), Suffex (Marshall, Coruuna), Rising Sun (Eldridge, do), Brig Minerva (Thompson, Fayal), Cadet (Ofwald, Madeira), Louisa (Moore, Antigua), Nancy (Barry, Cape-Francois), Schooner Franklin (Eve, Port-au-Prince), Sloop Polly (Brady, Virginia), Commerce (Belcher, Cape-Francois), Lively (Baird, Malaga), Renown (Ingraham, St. Kitts), Eliza (Tatem, Cadiz).

Arrived at New-York, the ship Washington, Captain Hodgkinson, after a passage of 3 months and 25 days from Canton.

Captain Hodgkinson, on his passage from Canton, spoke a Dutch East-India ship from Calcutta, who informed him that the ships President Washington, and Governor Bowdoin, of Boston, were arrived at that place.

The British Packet Dailwood, Capt. Roberts, from Falmouth, has arrived at New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price, Description, Price. Rows include FUNDED DEBT: 6 pr. Cents (20s pr. £ par), 3 pr. Cents (12s pr. £ par), Deferred 6 pr. Cents (12/6 60 pr. cent. 6½ do). UNFUNDED DEBT: Final Settl. and other Certificates (19s 95 do), Indents (12s 60 do), Half shares Bank Stock—50 per cent. premium.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO comprize in the present volume of this Gazette all the Laws which are and may be enacted by Congress in the present session, it will be necessary to extend the numbers to the last of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimensions than the present, provided the Editor's receipts of arrears shall enable him to do it—the price to continue at Three Dollars per annum.

Three years are nearly expired since this publication first made its appearance ; during which, scarcely a single instance has occurred of remissness in punctually dispatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the subscribers, have been owing to causes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publisher. Under the new regulations of the Post-Office Department, the Subscribers for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES may therefore promise themselves the advantage of the strictest punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greatest reason to expect will distinguish the superintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Post-Office Department, will ensure a steady transmission of Newspapers to all parts of the Union.