

Mr. Secretary Otis delivered a message, notifying the House, that the Senate had concurred in passing the bill to indemnify the Trustees of Wilmington Academy.

Mr. Fitzsimons reported a bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers—which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole, on Friday next.

An engrossed bill to indemnify the estate of the late Major-General Greene, was read a third time, and, after a debate of some length, passed—ayes 33, noes 24—as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madison, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, W. Smith, Sterrett, Thatcher, Venable, Vining, Wadsworth, Willis—33.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Ward, White, Williamson—24.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the two additional sections proposed by the Senate to the Militia Bill.

The power proposed to be delegated to the President, of calling out the Militia to quell insurrections, &c. occasioned a warm debate, which was supported to a late hour, when the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

After reading petitions, the House proceeded in the consideration of the two sections proposed by the Senate to be added to the militia bill, viz.

“And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to call out the militia, or such part thereof, as the exigence may in his opinion require, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. And when Militia are employed in the service of the United States, they shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now made to the troops in service.

“And be it further enacted, That if any officer or private soldier of the militia, being ordered into the service of the United States, pursuant to the power herein given, shall refuse obedience to such orders, he shall forfeit to the use of the United States, a sum not exceeding the amount of one year's pay of such officer or soldier respectively, as herein established. And the Militia, while in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war: Provided, that the courts martial, by whom they shall be subject to be tried, shall be composed entirely of militia officers of the same state with the offenders.”

Several amendments were proposed to the first section, and disagreed to.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons, limiting the President's power of calling out the militia to the end of the next session of Congress, was agreed to—ayes 37, noes 20—as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Hillhouse, Huger, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, Sterrett, Sylvester, Thatcher, Treadwell, Wadsworth, Ward, Tucker, Vining—37.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Gerry, Giles, Grove, Key, Livermore, Macon, Mercer, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Venable, White, Willis—20.

On the question to agree to the first section of the Senate, with this amendment, the ayes and noes being demanded, are—ayes 24, noes 37—as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzsimons, Findley, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Hillhouse, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, W. Smith, J. Smith, Sterrett, Sylvester, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward, Vining—24.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Sheredine, Seney, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Williamson—37.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrolment, reported, that the committee had examined the Consular Bill, and the Wilmington Academy Bill, and found the same duly enrolled.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the House that an act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes, has received his approbation and signature.

The act regulating processes in the courts of the United States, &c. with certain amendments reported by a select committee, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A motion by Mr. Gerry was agreed to:—That a committee be appointed to report a bill for calling forth the militia, when necessary, to suppress insurrections, &c.

Mr. J. Smith informed the House that the committee of enrolment had this day laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation, the Wilmington Academy Bill—the Representation, and the Consular Bill.

In committee of the whole on the bill to direct the settlement of a certain claim of the state of Maryland.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

This claim was for a sum of money paid by the state of Maryland in discharge of a bond given by an officer of the late army of the United States, for a purchase made on account of the United States.—This bill being opposed, the committee came to no decision, but rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House, that the President of the United States had notified the Senate that he had approved and signed the following Acts:

An act supplemental to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons and buoys—An act for fixing the compensations of the door-keepers of both Houses of Congress—And an act for building a light-house on Montuk Point, in the state of New-York.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting alterations in the excise law. Mr. Stacey in the Chair.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid on the table sundry resolutions for modifying the law—these resolutions were read by the chairman—a motion for the committee to rise in order to referring them to a select committee for the purpose of reporting a bill, occasioned some debate, and was at length negatived—the committee then proceeded in the discussion of the resolutions, and agreed to the same with sundry amendments—which were reported to the House—A motion was then made and carried, that these resolutions should be printed for the use of the members.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, transmitting to the House the copy of a communication from the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the Secretary of State, relative to the commerce of the two countries.

Several letters that passed between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, respecting a determination on the part of the British Government, to carry their navigation act into execution, were read—the result was an explanation on the part of the British Minister, by which it appears that the prohibition of American vessels from entering the ports of Guernsey and Jersey, is alone contemplated by his Government.

The Secretary also informed the House, that the bill to compensate the Trustees of the public grammar school, and academy of Wilmington, for damages sustained during the late war, had received the President's approbation and signature.

A petition of William Heyburn, an invalid, was read—stating that an application made by him to the Circuit Court of the United States, agreeable to a late law, had been rejected by the court; and praying relief.

Mr. Boudinot informed the House that the Court considered the law lately passed for the relief of invalid pensioners, so far as it respects the Judges, as unconstitutional—and therefore refused to execute it.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, after considerable debate, a committee of five was appointed to enquire into the state of facts set forth in the petition of William Heyburn, and to report to the House.—Adjourned till Monday.

Philadelphia, April 14.

Last Tuesday the Assembly of this State adjourned sine die, having passed 46 Acts during the session.

Measures are pursuing by the English East-India Company, to import sugars from the East-Indies—from which country plenty may be obtained without any previous notice. In the empire of Cochin China, immense quantities are raised by the hands of freemen, and sold, according to an account in the travels of a French philosopher, at a cheaper rate than that cultivated by slaves.

A high handed robbery was committed last month in the house of Judge Carle, Morris-County (N. J.) by three villains; two of which have been since taken.

According to a late decree of the National Assembly of France, there is no travelling for strangers in that country without a passport.

Some opinions having been circulated in France, that attempts would be made to new model the Constitution, a spirited decree has been passed to counteract such a design.

In the Dutch Colony of Surinam, according to an account published in the American Apollo—there are about 3,200 whites and 43,000 slaves, the plantations contain from 500 to 2000 acres each—and are 550 in number; they produce annually about 16,000 hhd. of sugar—12,000,000 lbs. coffee, 700,000 lbs. cocoa—and 850,000 lbs. cotton. The number of regular troops in this colony is 1600—and a corps of 250 free negroes.

A London paper says, “We rejoice in the information of the promptitude of the Americans to assist the inhabitants of St. Domingo; like their brethren of England, they have exhibited to the world a noble generosity, and a determination to promote the peace and prosperity of mankind.”

Some curious persons in the North of England, have just stated the probability of making Sugar from the Birch tree; the juice of which is so much more copious and sweeter than that of the Maple tree of America, that it has afforded a pleasant wine for many years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in India, to his father in New-York, dated Canton, December 9, 1791, received by the Washington, Capt. Hodgkinson.

“In my last I omitted to give you an account of the war in India, between the English and Tippoo Saib, the son and successor of the late Hyder Ally, and one of the most powerful Princes in it. The commencement of it was in March, 1790, in consequence of an attack on a Prince in alliance with the English. General Meadows, who is Governor of Madras, took the command of the army from that quarter, and in April, moved to attack the enemy in their own country, which is separated from the Carnatic by a chain of mountains called the Ghats, which have but few narrow passes, deemed impassable, without it is acquired by stratagem.—After a number of miscarriages on our part, in consequence of a treasonable correspondence being carried on during the whole campaign, by a native Chief in our service, informing the enemy of every movement to be made, Meadows was obliged to return to Madras. Lord Cornwallis, from Bengal,

immediately took the command. The above correspondence coming to light, proved successful to Lord Cornwallis, who availed himself of it, by sparing the author's life to carry on the correspondence as before, and direct the enemy to guard a different pass, which was pretended would be entered on a certain day; by which means our army, when unexpected, was in the enemy's country, and soon joined by most of the neighbouring princes. Lord Cornwallis, seconded by Meadows, soon found they were at the head of nearly one hundred thousand, horse and foot, including ten thousand Europeans, and the native troops employed by the English, little inferior to them. Their movements soon commenced towards the enemy's capital, which lies nearly in the centre of the country; in their way towards it, every thing fell—the second city among the number; and after an obstinate action in last May, Tippoo was obliged to shut himself up in it. The periodical rains then setting in very severe, put a stop to further proceedings on our part; since that, I have not acquired further information.

“When the campaign again opens, Gen. Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, will be ready with about 10,000 effective men, to join the grand army. And by the time I reach India, it is my opinion a decisive stroke must be struck, or it never will. It is reduced to a certainty that the views of the English is to extirpate Tippoo, and rid themselves of a troublesome enemy, as well as to acquire more territory, besides the riddance of a tyrant to mankind in general—such is his character.

“Although I freely venture my opinion in justice to Tippoo, I think he will not be an easy conquest. He is at the head of an immense army, a great general and politician, who hath been bred in the field and cabinet, from his infancy, and perfectly acquainted with all the arts of war, conformable to the European mode, and what is more, fighting for life and empire: The former must ensue first, as he never will submit to the latter, while it remains, is the opinion of people in general, either by the hand of his enemy or his own. If opportunity will permit when I arrive at Bombay, I will write you all particulars.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cecil county, State of Maryland, to a gentleman in Wilmington (D.)

“A great deal of business was done at the March Term—the docket, grown to an immense size, by the irregularity of former proceedings, is now reduced to a few actions. Another court will clear it of the rubbish—the good effects of our new judiciary. Two causes of great importance to the interests of humanity, were tried: Mrs. — and her son—were found guilty of, and for their cruelty to negroes. The first was charged with unnecessary whipping, flogging and burning her negro woman. The burns were inflicted with a red hot shovel, on parts which modestly forbids mentioning. The son was indicted for inhumanly beating a negro woman with a large stick. The Lady was fined £50—and the Young Gentleman £5.—The costs will be very heavy.

“Another cause of no less consequence to the community, was tried and decided; I mean the indictment against Squire — for extortion.—The charge was fully proved; and notwithstanding the number and ability of his counsel, the jury had no difficulty in finding him guilty. He has moved an arrest of judgment—the argument is postponed to next court—Our friend — says the indictment will hold good.”

Were it as easy to find competent financiers, as it is fault-finders, no country would perhaps be in a more eligible situation than ours—but dear-bought experience has shewn, that tho in a multitude of counsellors there may be safety, yet in a multitude of financiers there is confusion, certain loss, and grievous oppression.

The funding system is faulted, because it has produced a rapid appreciation of the public securities, by which great fortunes were made for A. and Z. while it left P. and Q. in statu quo; but since the speculations of the former have gone off in fumo, the funding system is, on that account, a bone for the fault-finders.

The funding system, it is acknowledged by its enemies, has advanced our credit; but still they say it has soured the public mind. If it has advanced our credit, it is more than the joint or separate exertions of the old Congress, its Committees, Boards, or all the State Legislatures in the Union could effect, in a long course of years—and yet this system has soured the public mind!

Nett amount of Duties arising on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st October, 1790, and ending the 30th Sept. 1791.

Table with columns: STATES, Dollars, Cts. Rows include New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, and a Total row.

A summary of the value and destination of the Exports of the United States, from October 1, 1790, to September 30, 1791, agreeable to an abstract certified by the Register of the Treasury.

Table with columns: Dollars, Cts. Rows list exports to various regions: To Russia, To Sweden, To Denmark, To the United Netherlands, To Great-Britain, To the imperial ports of the Austrian Netherlands and Germany, To Hamburg, Bremen, and other Hanse towns, To France, To Spain, To Portugal, To the Italian ports, To Morocco, To the East-Indies, generally, To Africa, generally, To the West-Indies, generally, To the N. West coast of America, To Europe and the W. Indies, for a market, and a Total row.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 28, 1792. TENCH COXE, Assistant Secy.

The length of the Mint Act, and of the highly interesting correspondence between the President of the United States and General St. Clair, exclude from this day's Gazette the continuance of the Debate in our last—it will be resumed in next Wednesday's paper.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES. Table with columns: FUNDED DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, Half shares Bank Stock).