

tion for an Academy destroyed in the late war, was read. This report was made on general principles, and in favor of the petition.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated at New-York the 5th inst. stating their opinion and agreement relative to the "Act to provide for the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions." Read and laid on the table.

This letter contains certain objections to the above law, as blending the branches of the government, and improperly subjecting the judiciary to the controul of the legislative and executive powers—the judges however agreed to execute the law as commissioners.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the President of the United States has notified the Senate that the act for altering the times of holding the circuit court in certain districts of the United States—and the act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls, have received his approbation and signature.

A second message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the House that the act apportioning representatives according to the first enumeration, has received the President's approbation and signature.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers, jurors and witnesses. Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded through the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments, which were reported, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

A bill to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was read twice, and committed for Thursday next.

The committee on the memorial of J. Ceracchi, brought in a report, in which, after reciting a resolution of the Congress under the late confederation, for erecting an Equestrian Statue to the memory of General Washington—the report says,

That the honor and dignity of government require a speedy execution of the above resolution—and nominates the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, to superintend the business—laid on the table.

Two reports from the Secretary of the Treasury were read—the first stating the exports of the several states—the other respecting additional appropriations for the services of the current year: the last report was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill—report to be printed in the interim.

A third report was read from the Secretary on the memorial of the marine society of Boston, respecting a marine hospital—also on a memorial on the same subject from Virginia, referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sterrett and Mr. Parker—100 copies to be printed.

A report from the Secretary on a number of petitions was also read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

A petition from W. and J. Symmes, owners of the ship Brothers, cast away on her voyage from New-York to Philadelphia, praying to be discharged from a bond given to the collector of New-York for the duties on the cargo of said ship—read and referred to a select committee.

A petition from ——— in behalf of himself and other French emigrants, settlers at Gallipolis—praying a right of exemption to a tract of land on the Mississippi, near the French settlement of Illinois, on paying compensation for the same; read & referred to a committee of five.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the Frontiers.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 6th section—and made some amendments—they then rose and reported progress.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that the Senate

Have passed an act, authorizing the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio company of Associates, with an amendment.

Adjourned.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

|                      |            |             |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Brig Trimmer,        | Murphy,    | C. Francois |
| Virginia,            | De May,    | Malaga      |
| Neptune,             | Appiebean, | Liverpool   |
| Nancy,               | Strosbury, | Surinam     |
| Schooner Sans Souci, | Crozier,   | Virginia    |
| Lawrence,            | Perry,     | Shelburne   |
| Delight,             | Merrick,   | Nantucket   |
| Sloop John,          | Thatcher,  | Bolton      |
| Two Brothers,        | Martin,    | St. Kitts   |
| Cleopatra,           | Bacon,     | N. Carolina |
| P. W. Henry,         | White,     | Bermuda     |
| Dove,                | ————,      | Newburyport |



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. AT THE FIRST SESSION, Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for finishing the Light-House on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the State of North-Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, be authorized, as soon as may be, to cause to be finished in such manner as shall appear advisable, the Light-House heretofore begun under the authority of the state of North-Carolina, on Baldhead, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river in the said state: And that a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, be appropriated for the same, out of any monies heretofore appropriated, which may remain unexpended, after satisfying the purposes for which they were appropriated, or out of any other monies which may be in the Treasury, not subject to any prior appropriation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. APPROVED APRIL THE SECOND, 1792. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A PARAGRAPHIST in the Gazette of the United States, whose remarks have been copied into some of the public prints, would gravely persuade us that those who write against the measures of government, are no more than 'a dozen persons!' It is well he is candid enough to allow there are even twelve honest men in America, who still preach up sound doctrine—But it is asked, whether the apostles of the contrary doctrine amount to half that number?—From the dull sameness of the style, it may be presumed, that small indeed is the number of those worthy gentlemen, who employ their leaden pens in eking out those drowsy fulsome panegyrics upon government, which every body now begins to smoke, and the high-fliers themselves can hardly read without a sneer.

"A man's foes shall be those of his own household."

Philadelphia, April 18.

By the Ship Manchester, Capt. Clay, arrived in this port, European accounts are received to the 27th February.

A letter from the Minister of the interior department of Paris, Feb. 14th, states, that reports are abroad which fill with anxiety and terror the minds of well disposed citizens; and that the enemies of the constitution are employed in spreading alarms among the people. Proper measures are pursuing to prevent the public tranquility from being disturbed.

Jealousies appear to be entertained of the new Minister of War by the National Assembly. The officers of the regiment de Soissonois, excepting five, have deserted, and quitted the kingdom. Rumors of a counter-revolution continue—and the accounts add, that the Emperor has declared that he takes the French emigrants under his protection; and has transmitted to them the sum of two millions, &c.—It may be observed here, that similar reports have been in circulation for two years past!—The populace of Dunkirk have wrecked their vengeance on the monopolizers of corn, and have destroyed nine houses—as usual in such cases, some innocent persons suffered in their property with the guilty—the military put a stop to their depredations, and dispersed the rioters.

Eight millions two hundred thousand pounds of the capital of the British debt, is stated to have been paid off since the peace.

|                                       |                |                        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| In 1783, their Imports were valued at | £. 13,225,000— | in 1790, £. 19,130,000 |
| Exports,                              | £. 14,741,000— | in 1790, £. 20,120,000 |
| In 1783—Ships entered,                | 7690—          | in 1790, 12,202        |
| Ships cleared,                        | 7329—          | in 1790, 12,760        |

Imports in 1782, were in value 9,714,000l.—they had been gradually rising, and amounted in the year 1790, which was the latest account made up of the imports, to 19,130,000l. The value of the exports of British Manufactures in the year 1783, was 9,109,000l.—in the following year, 10,409,000l.—in the year 1790, 14,921,000l.—and in 1791, the accounts of which were just made up, 16,420,000l.

In the year 1791, the revenue proves to be above the expenditure on the peace establishment, one million nine hundred thousand pounds!

The bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, has been thrown out by a great majority.

The National Assembly has decreed that all soldiers composing the King's body guard, should take an oath—to be faithful to the nation, the law and the King—to maintain the Constitution of the kingdom—to watch over the security of the King's person, and to obey no order or requisition foreign to the purpose for which they were embodied.

This guard is not to follow the King, if he establishes his residence more than twenty leagues from the place of the Assembly's meeting, and on no account whatever are they to attend him out of the kingdom.

The spirit of freedom has crossed the Pyrenees. The eagerness to procure information respecting the French Revolution, and the discussions which, in consequence of that event, took place in Spain, have given the alarm to Government. All French books are prohibited, even the Medical Journal of Paris: They seem as if they would wish to interdict the language itself, since it has become the vehicle of the sentiments of freedom.

A loan, on account of the United States, has been recently negotiated at Amsterdam, of Six Millions Florins, at five per cent. and another in Antwerp of Three Millions, at four and an half per cent.

By accounts from Georgia, it appears that the Indian line, agreeable to the treaty with the Creeks, will be shortly run—and that there is a fair prospect of a continuance of peace with that nation. Mr. McGillivray was expected at the Rock-Landing the 14th March.

An article under the Paris head, says the King has several times rode through the different quarters of the city, accompanied only by one officer, the commandant of the guard—he has personally inspected all the markets and stores. In these excursions he every where met the most affectionate demonstrations of loyalty.

Dr. Priestley lost thirteen manuscripts when his house was destroyed by the rioters of Birmingham—some of them transcribed and ready for the press.

Some murders have been recently committed by the Indians at a small station between Bellpræ and Bellville, on the west side of the Ohio. The wife and three children of one Deliverance Brown, were, it is said, the unfortunate victims on this occasion. The Complanter has given fresh assurances of his own and people's attachment to the United States.

Major Butler, who was badly wounded in the engagement on the 4th November, has arrived at his farm near Carlisle, and we have the pleasure to hear, is in a fair way of recovery.

The dealers in the public funds have come to a resolution not to attend any public sales of stocks in this city, until by a general meeting it shall be thought proper to determine otherwise.

Capt. Belcher, of the sloop commerce, arrived at Philadelphia from Cape-Francois, sailed the 24th ult. informs that three days previous to his departure, the National troops had an engagement with the Blacks, killed about 600 of them, amongst which were two white men commanders; that two thousand troops were arrived the day before he sailed, and more daily expected.

At an Election for managers for the Humane Society for the present year, held on Wednesday last at the Dispensary, the following persons were chosen:

- Doctor Benjamin Rush,
- Calpar Wistar,
- Benjamin Say,
- Peter S. Glentworth,
- William Clarkson,
- Robert Parish,
- Caleb Lownes,
- Charles Marshall,
- Joseph Lownes,
- John Hopkins,
- John Cruikshank,
- Samuel Pancoast, jun.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"In the day of prosperity rejoice—in the day of adversity consider"—is a divine injunction: when peace succeeded and crowned the glorious contest for liberty and independence, the people of the United States gave an unbounded scope to their imagination; and from anticipating an uninterrupted series of prosperity they plunged into scenes of luxury and extravagance—but the triumph of folly was short—debts public and private soon brought us to sober reflection; the result was the adoption of the new system of government—since the creation, a greater change for the better, was never known in the circumstances of any people; and so far from being an imputation on the government, or its administration, are the few clouds at the present moment sitting in the sky of our political horizon, that when the sun of reason shall have dissipated them, our public prosperity will through their intervention be more permanently established.

The present however is considered by the enemies of our federal union as a favorable opportunity to promote their views—and if the people can be brought to believe that their senses deceive them, and that those who build up and preserve are their enemies, and that those whose talents extend no further than to pull down and destroy are the only patriots of the country—our prospects will be evanescent indeed.

When it shall become criminal to support the government which the people establish—when those who traduce and malign that government shall be considered as friends to the people—when those who disseminate principles subversive of public honor and private faith—and by anticipating the public judgment, preclude a fair investigation of truth, palm themselves on the people as patriots—when the foundations of virtue are attacked by representations which tend to destroy all respect for character professions and abilities, by blending in one undistinguished mass knaves, rogues and honest men—when such is the state of things in any community, the harvest of the sons of anarchy and rapine is near at hand.

If foreign nations had not an higher opinion of the Government of the United States than certain persons among ourselves, who assume to themselves (with what propriety, time will shew) the name of patriots, we might solicit loans to eternity without effect.

The demon of slander broke loose last summer—but being frowned upon by a discerning public, he retreated to his den; where, for the honour of our country, and human nature, it was to be hoped he would have reposed in silence and oblivion—but some restless, envious spirit, has disturbed his repose; and the fiend having broken his chain, has commenced his work of lies and detraction in an attack on certain personages, with (it is shrewdly suspected) the laudable design of subverting the attachment of the people to the Union and government of the states, by fowling divisions among those who administer our affairs, and thereby rendering them odious to the people. May the nefarious designs be blasted.

There are some men who pretend to love their country better than themselves; but they hate every thing done to promote its happiness that is not of their own projecting.

"It is easier to find faults than to mend them." This is an old, but just remark; we every day see it verified in the conduct of those who with the greatest ease can speedily demolish what it cost the labor of years to erect.