

Mr. Otis also informed the House, that the Senate having considered the bill for extending the time for the payment of the duties on certain teas, had resolved the same should not pass to a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers of the United States—the committee made sundry amendments, which being reported to the House, were laid on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage—read twice, and committed for Monday next.

A bill for settling the demands of A.W. White against the United States, was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, on the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia relative to the erection of piers in the Delaware—which was favorable to the prayer of the petition.—This report, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, was referred to a select committee.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they had made choice of Mr. Bradley for the committee on enrolled bills, in the room of Mr. Rutherford, who is absent.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, entitled, "An act for authorizing the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates," as duly enrolled.

The amendments reported to the House by the committee of the whole, to the "bill for raising a further sum of money for the defence of the frontiers," were taken into consideration—The House agreed to all the amendments, except one, which was to exempt cotton from a duty—this being disagreed to, cotton continues charged with the duty as heretofore.

Mr. Seney renewed a motion made yesterday, to add a section to the end of the bill to limit its duration to the day of and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, &c.

This motion occasioned a long debate—the ayes and noes being at length called, were as follow:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Jacobs, Lee, Maccon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpster, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Willis—32.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sylvester, Thatcher, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward—31.

The Speaker, according to a standing rule of the House, having a right to vote—and in this case giving his vote in the negative, according to the same rule, the motion was lost.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Eliphalet Ladd—was read and referred to the committee on the petition of W. and J. Symmes.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of North-Carolina, relative to the internal navigation of that State, and praying Congress to authorize the Legislature thereof to impose a duty on Tonnage to enable them to remove obstructions in the same—referred to a select committee.

Mr. Gerry, after stating to the House that the debates of Congress have heretofore been inaccurately published, brought forward a resolution, the purport of which was to make public provision to remedy the evil, by appointing persons of good reputation, versed in stenography, to take down the debates, &c. this motion was referred to a committee of five, viz. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Mercer, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Lee and Mr. Kittera.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the bill to raise a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers.

Mr. Livermore moved that the bill should be engrossed; Mr. W. Smith seconded the motion—This motion was superseded by another made by Mr. Page, to re-commit the bill—This motion after a short debate was negatived.

A motion by Mr. Williamson, to strike out a clause which exempts books imported for the use of any college or academy of learning from a duty, was, after some debate, carried—42 members rising in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a section was agreed to, repealing the clause in the collection law which rates the livre tournois at 18½ cents.

A motion by Mr. Kittera, to insert among the articles exempted from duty, tradesmen's tools, machines for manufactures, and implements of husbandry, was negatived.

Mr. Parker moved an addition to the duty on coal of 4½ cents per bushel—which was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the several sections relating to the collection of the duty on playing cards—this, after a short debate, was carried—27 to 25.

A motion by Mr. Barnwell, to reduce the duty on imported spirits from 25 to 24 cents—was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the duty on common wines was reduced from 33 to 30 cents.

A motion was made by Mr. Baldwin to add a clause providing in the payment of all the duties, for the receipt of the bank notes, of the banks of New-York, Bolton, Providence, North-America, bank of the United States or the bank of Baltimore; several amendments being proposed, and negatived, the question on the original proposition being put, it was lost; 8 members only rising in favor of it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, April 21.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq. is appointed Director of the MINT of the United States.

Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. is appointed Governor of the State of Maryland, in the room of George Plater, Esq. deceased.

A letter from Lancaster of 13th inst. says, two boats are now at Wright's Ferry from above the big Island—they descended the Conawago Falls with great safety, one loaded with 200 barrels of flour, the other with 1200 bushels of wheat.

By a vessel arrived on Thursday from the Cape, an account is received of the arrival at St. Domingo of the residue of the 6000 troops expected from France.

It is a truth beyond contradiction, that the manufacture of paper must soon decline in this state, unless the generality of people can be induced by some means or other, to preserve their rags. The great complaint at all the paper-mills is want of rags; the failure of the necessary supply of which must soon raise the price of home-manufactured printing paper so much as to cause a renewal of the importation of this very necessary article from France, Holland, and Great-Britain.

Some persons, both in their writings and conversation, seem mightily anxious for the reputation of our government—Certain it is, foreigners must entertain a very contemptible idea of it, when they see that currility and blackguardism are the chief weapons used in its defence.

[Nat. Gaz.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

Experience is our best teacher.—Accordingly I have been edified by perusing the concise remarks of a gentleman from North-Carolina on the debate occasioned by the motion to refer the subject of ways and means to the Secretary of the Treasury. Theory and fine spun speculation often bewilder us. But that gentleman with sound discretion and an acute political sagacity has appealed to matter of fact.—He has shewn that so far is Congress from being awed or unduly influenced by the opinions of the Secretary, that a stricter scrutiny has in no instance been made even of the reports of committees appointed by the House. In short, the reports from the Treasury have to run the gauntlet; they are examined not only without favor, but with a degree of caution perhaps, and suspicion and aversion which their conformity with truth and policy only can overcome; and if undue influence is felt at all, surely those men who cry out are the least partial to the Secretary of the Treasury—they do not speak for themselves but others. It is not the most modest thing in the world to say, we are sure we are honest and firm, but those who vote against our judgment are rogues, and only to be restrained from mischief by our always watching and sometimes tying them.

Is any thing more absurd than to charge government with the follies and absurdities that some frantic people exhibit in consequence of its funding law? The price of any thing depends on the demand for it—over-speculating it is true has increased the demand for stock and brought many persons into scrapes. But the export of grain while Europe was half famished was in like manner pushed to excess.—At that time the farmers did not blame Congress because they got an high price. You may talk to the wind and the tide, and will they mind you? If too much is given at one time for the stock, what is to be done but to let the losers learn wit by paying for it. Those who condemn the excessive speculations which have taken place will have the comfort to see that the evil has nearly cured itself. If folly is let alone it will tax itself to death.

It seems remarkable that some of the known and declared enemies of the government affect to love and understand it better than its friends. What would the constitution prove to be worth if its admirers after having adopted should leave to its foes to interpret it? Those who have hoped to see America rise as a nation would see that their hopes are built on the sand.

"Opposition to the measures of government" is a different thing from "opposing" the government itself; this is said—yea the point of honesty is said to turn on this opposition—but, if the measures of government are founded on the decisions of the majority, honestly it must appear, has commenced hostilities with republicanism.

A correspondent observes that while those who participate of the favors of government are constantly issuing complaints against its measures and its ministers, we have surely nothing to fear from bribery and corruption.

If there is an individual in the United States who has not heard, or has even doubted that the populace of Dublin insulted the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, broke his coach windows, and put his life in jeopardy, for doing what a majority of the house determined he had a right to do—clear the galleries; it is because they have not read the Gazettes of this city and other places in which the circumstance has been repeatedly published with the debates on the occasion; but lest the precious example should be lost, it is thought necessary that the memories of our citizens should be refreshed by a re-repeated publication, as much as to say—"Go thou and do likewise."

Every honest man is an enemy to abuses of public trust—but measures and abuses are synonymous terms with some who pretend to be republicans.

The drawing of the Newark Bridge Lottery finished the 18th instant—No. 13,538 drew the highest prize, 5,000 dollars, and is the property of Mr. Sayre Crane, of Newark.

We hear that the amount of the debts of an eminent dealer in the funds, who has stopped payment in New-York, is one million five hundred and eighty three thousand dollars; and the amount of his receivable contracts only nine hundred thousand dollars; what other property he has is not mentioned.

There was some disturbance in New-York lately—owing to a number of persons—men, negroes and boys assembling round the goal and breaking the lamps—it does not appear that any personal injury was suffered. Proper measures are taken by the police to preserve the peace of the city.

Thirty-seven fishing vessels have been licensed according to law, during the month of March, for the bank fishery, in Salem and Beverly.

Died, at Allen-Town, New-Jersey, Hon. JOHN IMLAY, aged 73—formerly Judge of the Court of Admiralty in that State.

—In London, Mr. JOHN RIVINGTON, an eminent Book-seller, aged near 80.

THE Letter Bag of the Ship Amiable, Capt. Paul, for London, is intended to be taken from the Post-Office This Evening.

Letters for the French Packet at New-York, will be received at the Post-Office in this city till the 27th instant.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Brothers,	Anderson,	Lisbon,
Odore,	De la Rue,	Havanna,
Schooner America,	Hathaway,	N. Carolina,
Fredericksburg Packet,	Mann,	Virginia,
Sloop Nonpareil,	Tatem,	do.
Endeavor,	Evans,	do.
Sally,	Mason,	Cape-Francois,
New-York Packet,	Dunn,	New-York,
Diana,	Davidson,	do.
Phoenix,	Burrows,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	20/	pr. £.	par
3 pr. Cents	11/6		57½ pr. cent.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/		60 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/		80 do.
Indents	11/3		56½ do.
Half shares Bank Stock—5 per cent. premium.			

Certificate Lost.

WAS Lost, on the 17th inst. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLS, for the sum of 307 24-90th Dollars, dated the 1st of May, 1784, and signed by JOHN PIERCE, Esq. marked with the letter L—Whoever has found the same, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-street, south of Market-street, or to the Printer of this paper, shall be generously rewarded. April 18, 1792.

Farms & Mills for Sale & Lease.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Rifter's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent grass ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the residue abounding in good timber, and other trees for enclosure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the present, for an Overleer and his family.

Also, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acres, within two miles of the same road, and about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well enclosed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, some excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Also, a small FARM, on a public road leading to said town, about the same distance therefrom as the last described land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two first above-mentioned Farms are furnished with slaves, stock of each kind, and all necessary implements of husbandry, which may be had with them; they are sown with wheat, which promises an abundant crop;—the business of the last of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a skilful industrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the said Turnpike Road, leading from Rifter's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's-Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick house, that has been used for some years past as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that business, could be made an excellent stage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapico, is also erected a CRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of sale, and the lease, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792.

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