

PITTSBURGH, April 21.

Saturday last failed from this place, with a detachment of men to protect the settlement at Gallipolis, Lieutenant Demler of the 2d United States regiment.

Thursday last arrived here from Fort Franklin, Lieut. Jeffers of the 11th United States regiment, with a party of Seneca Indians, to scout on our frontiers with the spies & 6 months levies.

We are happy to contradict, in part, the paragraph under the Pittsburgh head, in our last, giving an account of the murder of 20 persons by the Indians, as from well authenticated accounts it appears, that only one woman and Mr. Edgar were killed.

We are enabled to inform our readers from good authority that Capt. Paul, who is stationed on the south-west frontier of Washington county, Pennsylvania, has erected a very strong block-house on the Dunkard branch of Whelen creek, a little above Mr. Ryerson's mills, from whence he makes almost daily excursions over the neighbouring grounds; by his vigilance, and the co-operation of his subaltern officers, who have nearly completed two other block houses, one on his left, the other on his right, each at a few miles distance, it is expected he will completely thwart the designs of any small parties of the savages that may approach that part of our frontier.

Besides those Indians which carried off and scalped the two boys mentioned in our last, there are evident signs of several small parties having prowled along the south-west frontier of Washington and Ohio counties, particularly on Whelen, west of the Pennsylvania boundary.

Friday the 13th inst. arrived here the Western Experiment, Capt. Nicholson. She is bound to New-Orleans, from thence with a cargo to Philadelphia; was built about thirty miles up the Monongahela, burthen about 60 tons, and draws eight feet water. This is the first vessel constructed on this branch of the Ohio intended to navigate the ocean.

NEWARK, April 26.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing useful Manufactures, held at Pawles Hook, in the state of New-Jersey, on Friday, the twentieth day of April, 1792.

The committee appointed to examine and report to the board, the state of the funds of the society, report as follows:

That the sum of 50,000 dollars appropriated by their board at their meeting in January last for the purpose of procuring the necessary articles from Europe, has been remitted, and the several articles ordered may be expected to arrive in the months of June and July.

That the sum of 5000 dollars has been appropriated for the pay of workmen and for other contingent expences of the society and is nearly expended. And the said committee further report, that they have examined the different persons employed in preparing the machinery for the society, and report that the several branches are in great forwardness, some of which are ready to be put up as soon as the necessary buildings are prepared.

That the sum of 10,000 dollars, which the board appropriated for procuring workmen and materials under the direction of the Governor, has been paid him for that purpose, and that he has given assurances that the society may rest satisfied in the security as well as the faithful application of this fund.

That the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars has been invested in the deferred stock of the United States, which stock is entered in the name of the society in the books of John Cochran, Commissioner of loans in the state of New-York.

That the residue of the monies received on the first payments still remain in the banks where they were originally deposited.

Ordered that the foregoing report be published.

A true extract from the minutes.

ELISHA BOUDINOT, Secy. P. T.

We hear that a special meeting of the Directors is called to meet at Newark on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, for fixing upon the permanent seat of the said factory.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

In consequence of the rise of stocks and a check to failures, our prospects now begin to brighten up, and by the prevalence of a spirit of mutual accommodation there can be no doubt of a speedy return of confidence and credit, and that business will re-assume its natural course on a more permanent basis.

We learn from Philadelphia, that Robert Morris, Esq. has engaged a person who has had the principal lead in conducting the canals lately finished in England, and who is highly recommended for his knowledge in this line. This gentleman is now on his passage to America, and daily expected. After exploring and determining on the immediate operations in Pennsylvania, which will employ him two or three weeks, he is then to come to this city for the same purpose.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

THE report being read—a memorial of Henry Hill was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons, praying that no law may be passed in the case which may operate to the injury of the petitioner in respect to an assignment made to him of a certain demand against the United States, by one of the partners of Banks and Co. Mr. F. recapitulated the general objections which had been before urged against the indemnification, and concluded by a motion in which it was proposed that the business should be put into a train of legal investigation.

Mr. Baldwin after some remarks highly favorable to General Greene's character, observed, that a legal process in this case did not appear to offer those accommodations which a subject of this kind seemed to call for.

He then entered into a general consideration of the subject, in the course of which he observed, that certain bold and striking traits distinguished the conduct of General Greene during the late war—he acted as a soldier, a politician, a legislator, a commissary, a quarter master and a General, in short like a man who was conducting a revolution on the success of which his own life depended and the liberties of his country, perhaps of mankind. He then adverted to the evidence which has been adduced to shew that no partnership existed between General Greene and Banks, and that the engagements he entered into were on a public account. He said the characters of those who had solemnly testified on this occasion were such as to banish every trace of suspicion from his mind. He concluded by observing that if ever a claim on the justice and humanity of a country existed the present was such a claim.

Mr. Steele said he hoped the report would not be agreed to. He said the subject appeared now to be involved in more complexity than it at first appeared to be attended with.

In all appropriations of money the subject ought to be well considered; but what have the gentlemen who report the resolutions done? Instead of producing that evidence which would pass in any court of justice, they have adduced General Greene's character, virtues, services, &c. of these he had as just an opinion as any one, but he thought they were not altogether pertinent to the occasion.

He hoped a further investigation would be made; and that if the report was not rejected, the business would be put in a different train—various and contradictory statements have taken place in the course of the discussion in 6 weeks—these things were at least very extraordinary—some things are now admitted which were before denied. As the advocates of the report have founded their arguments on the character of General Greene, he thought it his duty to bring forward some circumstances, which, though they do not impeach his character as a soldier and a brave man—yet they show his want of sincerity and consistency. He then adverted to the letters which he wrote, abusing the people south of the Potomac, at the very time he was experiencing their munificence and liberality. These things he said he mentioned not to injure his reputation, but to shew that full credit ought not to be given to his subsequent assertions and declarations. He observed that the subject had not been so fully investigated, nor had such evidence been adduced as would justify an appropriation of the sum of 60,000 dollars. He then took notice of those documents which appeared to favor the idea that General Greene was connected with Banks and Co. this business he thought had not been placed in the most satisfactory point of light—a more thorough investigation ought to take place, and in order to this he said the business had better be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Clark was opposed to agreeing to the report—he offered several objections arising from the obscurity which envelope the transactions.

Mr. Hillhouse stated sundry reasons why he should vote against the report—and then the House adjourned without deciding the question.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The bill for establishing a mint was read the third time—on the question, shall the bill pass?

Mr. Clark said he hoped the bill would be rejected—he considered the plan as too extensive and expensive—that there was no necessity for it—all that is wanted at present is a coinage of small change; and for this purpose he had no idea that it was necessary to incur an expence of 30,000 dollars per annum. He could conceive of no immediate advantage to result from the establishment but that of encreasing the ministerial phalanx which he conceived was alrerdy sufficiently strong.

Mr. Niles spoke against the bill—he saw no advantage that would result from it, but an expence and loss; he enlarged on the want of policy and economy in contemplating a recoinage of the foreign coins now in circulation.

Mr. Gerry moved that the bill should be re-committed for the purpose of restoring a clause which had been struck out, and that was the one which provided for the Presidents' Head being on the coin—he should move for an amendment by striking out the words "for the time being," as he would wish to leave it in the power of the legislature at a future period to withhold this mark of public honor from an unworthy character should such an one ever fill the Chair of the first magistrate—with respect to the present Chief Officer of this government he conceived that there could be no possible objection to doing him this honor, for in that light he considered it; it was not probable nor perhaps possible that any other character that would ever appear on the stage would so completely merit this mark of distinction.

Mr. Sedgwick said he hoped the bill would not be re-committed merely for the purpose mentioned. He had objected to the decapitation of the President by striking his head from the coin, but he trusted the clause would yet be restored without the formality of a recommitment.

Mr. Page said he had intended to move for a recommitment, but not for the purpose hinted at by the gentleman who made the motion; his object would have been to recommit generally—he then stated several objections to the bill, particularly the expence contemplated. He added some remarks in answer to Mr. Gerry's observations.

The motion for recommitting was negatived by a great majority.

The bill was then passed ayes 32—noes 22.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying their rejection of the bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers;—and their concurrence in the amendment proposed by the House to their amendment to the bill raising additional supplies.

A report of a select committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Marine Hospitals, was read and laid on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

The whole day was spent in debate, after which, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury on sundry petitions, were read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage. Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The committee after discussing the bill rose and reported it, with amendments—which were read and agreed to by the House—the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills reported the following bills as truly enrolled, viz. an act providing more effectually for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States,

An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions—and an act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers and for other purposes therein mentioned. The Speaker then signed the abovementioned acts.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, were taken into consideration by the House—a motion to agree to the duty of 8 cents on spirits distilled from articles, the growth of the United States, occasioned a lengthy debate—8 cents were finally disagreed to, and 7 cents inserted, the House proceeded through the discussion of the whole of the amendments—some were adopted as reported, others amended and others rejected—the whole were again laid on the table.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, it was resolved that the several committees who have not reported, be directed to report on Thursday next.

The bill relative to the compensations of certain officers