

employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage, was taken into consideration.

Mr. White proposed an additional section to the following purport:

That whenever a collector shall die, the commissions to which he would have been entitled, on the duties bonded by him, and unpaid at the time of his decease, shall be equally divided between the legal representative of such collector and his successor in office.—This being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the remission of certain duties. Mr. Bourne in the chair.

The provisions of this bill are for the remission of the duties on wines lost from the cargo of the ship Brothers, wrecked on her voyage from New-York to Philadelphia, and certain goods lost on board a ship wrecked near Plymouth, Massachusetts.—The bill was reported without amendment—the vouchers relative to the business being read, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the resolution for a joint committee to wait on the President, to request that he would appoint a day of public humiliation and prayer, &c. was taken into consideration—the House being equally divided on the question for taking it up, it was determined in the affirmative by the Speaker.

The question then was for agreeing to the resolution.—Mr. Livermore objected to it; he doubted the constitutionality and propriety of it.

The question being put, it was carried in the affirmative—22 to 21—and a committee of three appointed.

The bill entitled, an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, was taken into consideration—Some further amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, was further discussed—the debate was renewed—several propositions of amendment were offered, some agreed to, others rejected—and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they have concurred in the bill for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

A bill to authorize the remission of certain duties, was read the third time and passed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill confirming an award of certain referees between the United States and certain persons, contractors for supplying the army of the United States with provisions, during the late war.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The committee reported the bill with one amendment, which was to strike out the words "award or," in the first section.—This amendment was agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the select committee, to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorials of the Loan-Officers of Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire was referred, was taken into consideration by the committee of the whole.—This report was in favor of the memorialists, and contained several resolutions pursuant thereto.—Some amendments were agreed to; the committee then rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

STOCKBRIDGE, April 17.

The following scheme exhibits the different number of white males, above and under 16 years of age—also the different number of free white Males and Females, in each of the United States, agreeable to the late enumeration of the inhabitants.

	Number of males above sixteen years old more than under.	Number of males under sixteen years old more than above.	Number of males more than females.	Number of females more than males.
Vermont,	107		4258	
New-Hampshire,	1235		777	
Massachusetts,	8164			7840
Maine,		354	2262	
Rhode-Island,	220			834
Connecticut,	6120			2502
New-York,	5578		9502	
New-Jersey,	3835		3410	
Pennsylvania,	3840		11373	
Delaware,		360	1542	
Maryland,	4576		5859	
Virginia,		5199	12025	
Kentucky,		1903	3289	
North-Carolina,		7518	6784	
South-Carolina,		2146	6418	
Georgia,		941	1408	

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LAW is the will of the community collected and expressed by the representatives. Yet as every law is to be enforced, it implies, that the will of some persons is crossed, and made to bend to the will or law of the whole society. It is always easy for such persons to cry out TYRANNY, ARBITRARY POWER—WE HAVE ESCAPED BRITISH DOMINATION, AND BEHOLD WE HAVE ONE SPRINGING UP IN THE MIDST OF US THAT INSISTS ON BEING OBEYED. The proper remedy against the evil tendency of such intemperate appeals to the passions of the people, is to remind them that the law is their will, that when the law is resisted, they are insulted and disobeyed, that government is their authority deposited in the hands of their servants, and that the dominion of the people exercised by a government of their free choice, however compared to British power, and denominated arbitrary by audacious scribblers, is the most durable, useful and complete liberty that can be enjoyed by men.

As the will of some is controuled by every law, it happens also that the interest and advantage of others is promoted by it. It is easy in this case, to hold up to the envy of some, and to the anger of many these advantages, and to accuse the government of partiality. It would be little to the praise of a law to say, that no person is the better for it, and yet if any person is benefited, the newspapers tell us that all others are sufferers. This is the case of the funding law, and the complaints against Congress bear this impression. It is no bad compliment to the government to bring against it accusations in this style only. The reproach of a bad government, and the ordinary complaint against its proceedings is, the oppression of the people by law. Congress is not accused of oppressing any order of men, for every order of men is thriving, and industry in general is promoted by the protection of the laws of the nation. The charge is, that Congress has

raised the value of the debt by the funding law, and this is called partial and unjust. Was there ever such a charge! The debt was due, and common justice required the payment. But suppose that Congress had struck the certificates dead at once, by refusing to fund or provide for them. Would such a measure have been deemed by the present race of fault-finders just, impartial, and republican. These very men would have sung in a louder note—Congress is bound to protect the rights of property, yet it has violated them. The burden should be common, yet the whole loss is thrown upon the few certificate holders. This unjust, tyrannical, partial, cruel oppression establishes Congress as a despot with an absolute controul over property—not by equal taxes and equal laws, but by arbitrary decrees, as base, as cruel, as subversive of order, of confidence, of liberty, as those which issue from the Divan of Constantinople. What answer could Congress have made to these just reproaches! Happily they listened to these reasons at the time of passing the law, and the world will not be so much imposed upon, as to believe that they have passed an unjust partial law, because they have respected the rights of property and the dictates of common justice. Every friend of his country will join in the wish that Congress may never deserve the praise of those who now censure it, by conforming its measures to their destructive principles.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Yesterday and the day before the Indian Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations took their departure from this city.

Proposals, we hear, have been made for cash, or the debt to be redeemed therewith, from 12/10 to 12/2, for the whole amount of the 936,000 dollars, which Pennsylvania had to sell, in order to redeem the State debts thereof. This, at this particular juncture, is a proof of the good credit of the public, notwithstanding late embarrassments.

A gentleman of high reputation declared in his place in Congress, in a late debate, that the Bank of the United States, of which he is a director, had not suffered and were not likely to suffer any loss by the late fall in the price of stocks. This is a very satisfactory proof that the Bank is administered on a very safe and solid principles.

On Saturday last sailed for London the ship William Penn. Capt. Josiah, in which went the following passengers:

Phineas Bond, Esquire, His Britannic Majesty's Consul for the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Dr. Segur, Mrs. Segur, Mr. Ebenezer Breed, and four French Gentlemen and a Lady.

The jewels worn by the Duchesse of York, on the Queen of England's birth night, are estimated at 40,000l. value.

Forty-two new carriages were launched on the above occasion.

By the latest accounts it appears that the French emigrants have taken their departure from Coblenz, and are rendezvousing at Ettenheim, in the Bishopric of Strasburg.

On Saturday last, the 21st of April instant, the cause of Collet, versus Collet, was argued in the Circuit Court of the United States, for this district, before the Judges Wilson, Blair, and Peters. It came before the court on a bill filed on the equity side, and a plea to the jurisdiction. The bill stated the complainant to be "a subject of his Britannic Majesty, and that the respondent was a citizen of Pennsylvania." The plea averred the complainant to be "a citizen of Pennsylvania." This plea, if true, deprived the court of its jurisdiction, as the courts of the United States, have no right to take cognizance of controversies between the citizens of the SAME STATE, unless in some particular and excepted cases.

In order to prove the point alleged by the respondent, he offered in evidence a certificate dated the 30th of April, 1790, granted by the then Mayor of Philadelphia, declaring that the complainant had, on that day taken before him the oath of allegiance to the state of Pennsylvania, agreeably to an act of assembly, bearing date the 13th March, 1789.

To combat this evidence, the complainant shewed that he was a native of the Ile of Man, parcel of the dominions of the British crown, and contended that the naturalization granted to him by the authority of Pennsylvania, was absolutely null and void; for that by the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, they have power "to make uniform laws for the naturalization of foreigners;" and by their act bearing date the 26th of March, 1790, had actually exercised this authority.

The question turned entirely upon the point, whether the power given by the constitution to the legislature of the United States was exclusive of, or concurrent with, the authority of the individual states? For if it was exclusive, then the individual states had no right to legislate on the subject of "naturalization," and whatever had been done by the state of Pennsylvania, was absolutely null and void.

It was argued at large by Mr. Randolph, Attorney-General of the United States, and Mr. Sergeant, in support of the bill, and Mr. Levy in support of the exception.

Their honors the Judges, after consultation with each other, declared their opinion, That the power given to the United States was meant as a guard against the narrow regulations that might at any future time be adopted by the individual states, to check the admission of aliens, not as a security against too easy an introduction of them; that this purpose might well be effected without inhibiting the right to the individual states; that of course the naturalization granted under the authority of Pennsylvania, conferred the right of citizenship, and that the complainant's bill must be dismissed.

By far the greatest part of the opposers of the new constitution have seen that their fears were groundless, and to their great honor as citizens have cheerfully acquiesced in the administration of the government. It would be strange if some few whose passions were inflamed by the dispute should not be found as implacable as ever. The newspapers shew that the attack on the government is renewed with more solemnity and address than it was begun. Without pretending to say that these enemies of the government are in the wrong, it is enough for a political enquirer to discern by their writings, that they are enemies. Accordingly they mix censures upon the frame of the government, with their invectives against men and measures. The people and these writers have very different views; the former wish to have the constitution well administered, the latter to make the resentment of the public the means of its destruction. That the writers entertain these views cannot be proved beyond contradiction; for who can see into the hearts of men?—But the complaints of these reformers go far beyond the change of men and measures, and they do not scruple to say that the frame of government itself is defective and unsafe. Indeed, if the government is half as bad as they describe it, they have some excuse for attempting to subvert it.

The first step towards pulling tyranny down is to make the multitude hate it. For as many, can overpower a few, a patriot can be certain of beating the tyrant as soon as he can combine the force of the many against him; accordingly, it has been considered as worthy and laudable to inveigh against despotism. But when the people set up government with their own hands, it is absurd to attempt uniting the people against government; why therefore some men should preach about republicanism, when they attempt to write down a republican government, it is not easy to say. Perhaps they remember it was once popular to attack a foreign government, and they have not yet learned to conform their ideas to the nature of the government they are so happy as to live under. Otherwise they would not sneer at the duty—for being a promise it is a duty, of those who buoy up the government which the people have freely chosen.

Do persons usually try to make others hate what they love themselves? No; writers who draw such vile pictures of the government, do not draw from the life, but their own disordered imaginations. They rave about monsters, because they are out of their wits, but the sober public cannot find them.

"The desire of public notice infatuates the mind of some to that degree, that they prefer the censure and universal reprehension of mankind to being passed over in silence. The idea of not being noticed is to them worse than non-existence, and they would choose that their names should be bandied about by all classes of people, branded with infamy and disgrace, rather than remain in oblivion.

"As the desire of distinction is universal, when one attempts to force his way to it, others grow jealous, and take pleasure in pulling him down, that they may raise their own upon the ruins of their neighbour's character.

"Feeble indeed would be the guards of virtue, slender the fences that policy might erect against transgression, did not man feel a dread of that Being from whose eye not a spot in the universe lies concealed, and who is a witness to every thought and deed of his creatures. A belief in his superintending providence—that he is the detector of the heart, and the punisher of hidden wickedness, alone creates the sanctity of an oath, fixes the basis of virtue, and preserves inviolate the laws of justice. In all the casual modifications of political life, religion is the soul of duty—it forms the intrepid soldier, the conscientious legislator, the faithful magistrate, and the upright judge; it is the great basis of civil government and of society. The subtle and unprincipled MACHIAVEL himself pays this compliment to the ancient Romans; "THEIR RELIGION, SAYS HE, PRODUCED GOOD LAWS, AND GOOD LAWS THEIR GOOD FORTUNE."

A late London paper says,—"Our continental dispatches received last night, of authority unquestionable, speak decidedly of a serious and immediate attempt to effect a Counter-Revolution in France."—It is added, that the King of Prussia, having refused giving audience to Monf. Segur, the French Ambassador, he had left Berlin abruptly.

Last Monday week arrived at New-York, the sloop Maryann, Capt. Sage, of Middletown, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince; who advises, that three days previous to his leaving that place, about 600 troops, with a number of the inhabitants, made a rally on the revolted negroes, by whom they were repulsed, with great slaughter—that the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, were in the greatest consternation, expecting every moment a general attack on the town.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, have lately organized that institution, agreeably to the act of Union, by the appointment of the following gentlemen to fill the different Professorships.

John Ewing, D. D. Provost, and professor of Natural Philosophy.

John Andrews, D. D. Vice Provost, and professor of moral Philosophy, Economics, and Politics.

James Davidson, A. M. Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

Robert Patterson, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.

William Rogers, D. D. Professor of English and the Belles Lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D. D. Professor of the German and Oriental Languages.

William Shippen, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M. D. Professor of the practice of Physic.

Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Clinical Medicine.

James Hutchinson, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

Samuel Powel Griffiths, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica.

Casper Wistar, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Professor of Natural History and Botany.

James Wilson, L. L. D. Professor of Law.

In the list published in our last of the young gentlemen who graduated in the University of Pennsylvania the 18th ult. the name of BURD WILSON, of Philadelphia, ought to have been inserted.

Married, CHARLES GODFRIED PALESKE, Esq. his Prussian Majesty's Consul-General to the United States of America, to Miss HANNAH ELMSLIE, of this city.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN HARDWARE, and on Friday, Mr. GEORGE RONALDSON, both of the Island of Jamaica, from whence they lately came to this city for the recovery of their health.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Susannah,	Morry,	Bayonne
Schooner Peggy,	Butler,	N. Carolina
Swallow,	Hall,	Virginia
Sloop Polly and Sally,	McNeran,	ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	-	-	-	21/
3 per Cents,	-	-	-	12/2
Deferred,	-	-	-	12/6
Indents,	-	-	-	12/3
Final Settlements,	-	-	-	18/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	-	-	50 per cent. premium.	
Shares Bank North-America,	13		ditto.	

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finished in the very best manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and stocked with a good assortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Esq. in New-York, or the Subscriber, on the Premises.
May 2, 1793. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.