

Philadelphia, May 5.

until a tender of the debt and costs, in gold and silver, shall be made." A motion to recede, for the purpose of restoring this clause, occasioned a long debate, which was finally negatived—ayes 18, noes 38.

The House proceeded through the residue of the amendments, they receded from some, disagreed to by the Senate, and insisted on others—and then, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was appointed, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Clark.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that they have taken into consideration the bill entitled, "An act providing for the remission of certain duties," and have resolved that the said bill should not pass to the third reading. Mr. Otis also informed the House, that the Senate have appointed Mr. Wingate as a committee on enrolled bill, instead of Mr. Bradley, who is absent.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that they concur in the vote for a conference on the process bill—also that they have passed a bill for continuing the act therein mentioned, and providing for the payment of invalid pensions.

In committee of the whole on the bill supplemental to the act making provision for the public debt.

A motion by Mr. Fitzsimons, to the following purport, was agreed to—That certificates of state debt issued subsequent to January 1790, should, after the day of be subscribed in part of the sum provided to be assumed in any particular state, which has not filled up its subscription of state debts, agreeable to the funding law.

Mr. Madison moved to amend the section which relates to purchases of the public debt, by inserting the word "lowest" before the words "market price"—considerable debate ensued on this motion, but without a decision the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

A bill to continue in force an act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions, received from the Senate yesterday, was read three times and passed.—The act referred to, is the act to mitigate or remit the penalties and forfeitures accruing from breaches of the revenue laws—this title was added to the title of the bill.

A bill for the relief of the river and bay fisheries, was read the first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills as truly enrolled:

An act for granting and conveying a tract of land to John Cleves Symmes and his associates—And

An act for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.—The Speaker signed said bills.

The report of a select committee on the account of John B. Cutting, was taken into consideration—this account was for monies expended in procuring the release of American seamen, impressed on board British ships in England in the year 1790, &c.—this report proposes that 2000 dollars should be paid to Mr. Cutting, in part of his account, and such further payments be made as vouchers shall be produced for, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, shall appear just.

After some conversation on the subject, the reading of the account being called for, a motion was made for clearing the gallery, which was cleared accordingly.—The House being again opened.

An act for settling the accounts of A. W. White, against the United States, was taken into consideration in committee of the whole—after some discussion, the bill was reported without amendment.

The bill after some debate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a motion to repeal the resolution of the 24th ult. for adjourning the 5th instant, and to alter the time to the 10th, next Thursday—which was adopted.

Mr. W. Smith moved that the House should take into consideration the report of the select committee on the memorial of Mr. Ceracchi, relative to a statue of General Washington—this motion was not agreed to.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting against the United States, was twice read, and committed.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a committee was appointed to report a bill or bills, providing for the expenses of stationary and clerk hire, incurred by the several commissioners of loans.

A report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Dr. R. H. Courtes, was read—and a motion made for a committee to bring in a bill for compensating the petitioner for his pay and rations—this motion was laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill entitled, an act supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Madison's motion to insert the word "lowest" before the words "market price," was agreed to—24 to 23. The committee proceeded through the discussion of the remaining sections—they then rose and reported the bill with amendments—These were taken into consideration—the first was on inserting the word "lowest," this was disagreed to—the other amendments were adopted. A section was added to the following purport—That all future purchases of public debt shall be made at the lowest price at which the same can be obtained by open purchase, or by receiving sealed proposals, &c.

The bill was then laid on the table. A second message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they have passed the bill concerning spirits distilled within the United States, with amendments—also, that they concur in the amendments of the House to the bill to continue in force the act therein mentioned, and to provide for the payment of invalid pensions.

A third message from the Senate, informed the House that they have passed the bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage—also, that they have concurred in the resolution for altering the time of adjournment, with an amendment.—This amendment was to strike out Thursday, and to insert Tuesday the 8th inst.—the House concurred in this amendment.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	-	-	21/3
3 per Cents,	-	-	12/2
Deferred,	-	-	12/9
Indents,	-	-	12/3
Final Settlements,	-	-	18/6
Half Shares Bank U. S.	-	-	40 per cent. premium.

Two parties, says a correspondent, have shewn themselves in the doings of the new government. One have evidently thought favorably of a great public debt—whereas the other have viewed it as an evil, however necessary a one.

So also, one party have considered speculation as the very soul of public credit, and as the mark of useful enterprise and thriving wealth. The other, with a contrary eye, have viewed it as the pampered child of an unruly avarice, and the prolific parent of idleness, dissipation and fraud.

Further, it has been the endeavor of one party to work the public debt into an instrument for heaping up vast wealth in the hands of a few, so as by the subtle efficacy of monied influence, to divide and rule the many. The other have stood up against this kind of policy, as unjust and unrepugnant, and as injurious to all the best interests of the country.

Again, one party have advocated the widest constructions of the constitution; so as to carry the powers of the government far beyond the obvious intent and meaning thereof, and therefore, beyond the grant of the people. The other have been of a different temper, and contended for a regular observance of the constitution, equally where it limits as where it grants powers, and for carrying it into execution in a republican spirit and manner.

Time and events have decided the controversy between these two sets of politicians; and the public voice seems to be pronouncing the decision.

It appears that a public debt is a public evil every way, more especially in such a country and government like ours. All parties now cry out for paying off the debt, as the greatest of public evils.

It appears that speculation, which in its ardor, filled the National Bank in one day, and has been kept intoxicated by the spirit of that institution, ever since; that speculation, which has drained all the natural channels of business, in order to swell the mighty torrent in which it flowed; that speculation, which was born in extortion, has been nursed in the arms of an ill-fated policy, and exhibits the features of its maturity in baseness, in fraud and in swindling; it appears that this conspicuous agent in our affairs, in place of the industry, wealth and solid prosperity promised on one side, has produced all the extravagance, prostitution of morals, and devastation of the true sources of a flourishing situation, foretold on the other.

It appears, that the schemes for throwing magnificent wealth into the undeserving hands of a favorite few, and for undermining the great republican barriers erected by the constitution, have opened the eyes of the people, and is calling forth the demonstrations of their general sanction to the struggles made by the friends of equal rights of constitutional authority and republican measures.

These seasonable indications of the public mind are a happy proof of the force of truth among a free people; and of the sure, though slow interposition of its authority to controul and correct an elective government that does not conduct according to its true principles. This general indignation against schemes that might by degrees destroy the republican constitution which binds up the people and states in one great free system, must be the more pleasing to every friend of liberty and the union, inasmuch as it shews the same desire in the people every where to maintain both, and that they all adhere to the constitution as established by themselves for that purpose, with defined powers and a republican form.

Nat. Gaz.

"Two parties, says a correspondent, have shewn themselves in the doings of the new government." One have evidently thought favorably of public credit—whereas the other have constantly opposed every exertion for its support. The first have considered a public debt as a public evil, and have made the greatest efforts for its reduction and final extinction—the other have uniformly opposed every system that has been projected; and while they have pretended to consider the public debt as a necessary evil, have devised no plan to pay it off—except by substituting one promise for another.

So also, one party early attempted to strike at the root of speculation, by giving a fixed and prompt value to the public debt—the other by procrastination and opposition, kept alive the object of speculation, by the glorious uncertainty of legislative deliberation.

Further, the friends of public credit, by unremitted exertions, attempted to place all the creditors upon a footing, by making provision for all the public debts without distinction, and thus diffuse public justice to all parts of the union. The other, by their opposition, were the occasion of the debts' shifting hands, and thereby centering a benefit among a few, comparatively speaking, which in the natural order of things would have been felt very extensively.

Again, one party have, with an honest independence of mind, construed the constitution on that broad scale by which every thing that relates to the complicated interests of a great and free republic, just rising into national importance, ought to be considered. "The other have been of a different temper," and contended sometimes for the LETTER, and sometimes for the SPIRIT of the constitution, where the one or the other would serve to hamper and check the operations of the government, and limit its powers within a sphere commensurate to their ideas of republicanism.

"Time and events will (in the history of this rising republic) decide the controversy between these two sets of politicians, and the impartial voice of the people pronounce the decision."

"It appears that a public debt is an evil every way; in some, more than in others, principally in an UNFUNDED way, as our experience most woefully testifies—but in such a country and government as ours, this evil is greatly mitigated, by the consideration, that under the auspices of domestic peace, and a steady perseverance in just measures, our resources to rid ourselves of the evil will encrease with a rapidity which cannot be calculated; for in this country, as a late writer in the Gazette of the United States elegantly expressed himself, TIME AND PROSPERITY TRAVEL TOGETHER."

It appears that speculation, which is ever on the scent in every possible direction, whether in purchases of goods, public funds, bills of exchange, lands, lots, &c. in its ardor, filled the National Bank in one day—and here had it stopped, all would have been well; for a speculation, built on the faith of a righteous government, cannot fail—but though forewarned, successful intoxicated the adventurers; and the enemies of our rising prosperity, taking an advantage of the moment, opened imaginary prospects, which terminated in disappointment and the ruin of many, while those concerned in the mischief have fallen into the ditch they digged for others. But the frenzy was but for a moment, and industry, recovered from her surprise, has learned a most important lesson, and is now turning her attention to her former sober habits.

It appears that the plan for funding the public debt has operated to the great advantage of those who believed in the existence of a principle of public justice. While those who were infidels on this occasion, parted with their evidences of the

* Certain banking projects in New-York.

public debt—this proving to their disadvantage, they never can be reconciled to measures which have proved propitious to the fortunes of many whose judgements the complainants have always been in the habit of despising.

As a happy indication of the force of truth among a free people, the public mind is more tranquil in the United States than in any other part of the habitable globe, the people being enlightened, justly appreciate the blessings of good government. Hence we find that the measures pursued in carrying the new constitution into effect, have received a very general approbation—and the solicitude of administration to adapt the laws to the wishes and wants of the great body of the enlightened citizens of the union, fully evince that the principles of an elective government pervade all its constituent branches.—Long may the people continue to enjoy and prize their republican government—a government which is competent to their security, peace and freedom—and may they ever discern the just distinction between such a government, and one that leaves nothing for INDUSTRY to hope, or VILLAINY to fear.

The Letter Bag of the Ship Adriana, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Post-Office This Evening, at 7 o'clock.

LIEUTENANT'S OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties, and the Districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk.

THAT they are to meet and exercise in Battalion, under their respective Officers, on the following days, commencing the first Monday in May:

- The Artillery, and First Battalion, on the 7th day of May,
- Second Battalion, on the 8th do.
- Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
- Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
- Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
- Sixth Battalion, on the 14th do.
- Seventh Battalion, on the 15th do.

THOMAS PROCTER,

Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

The present Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the several Companies, are to perform their duties respectively on the above field days.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Nelhamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, same place, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep. 1.)

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of 2000	Dollars is	2000
1	1000		1000
2	500		1000
5	200		1000
10	100		1000
30	50		1500
90	20		1800
1675	4		6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, } Managers.
PETER KEENON, }
ANTHONY W. WHITE, }

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters. New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by Thomas Beale, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.