

treat with levity, and to ridicule any sentiments which had that tendency. For his part, he thought it the peculiar duty of the representatives of a free people, to put them upon their guard against any thing which could possibly endanger their liberties—that with this view he warned his constituents of the danger, not merely of imitating the flattery and almost idolatrous practice of monarchies, with respect to the honor paid to their kings, by impressing their images and names on their coins, but he wished to add as few incentives as possible to competitors for the President's place. He warned his country against the cabals, the corruption and animosities which might be excited by the intrigues of ambitious men, animated with the hopes of handing their names down to the latest ages on the medals of their country. But this indiscriminate honor is unworthy of the President's acceptance; a Nero, a Caligula or Heliogabalus, it has been observed (by Mr. Mease) may enjoy it as well as a Trajan—to apply it to the present chief magistrate alone would be less exceptionable; but this would be highly improper, for if he should pass an act for this purpose it might blast his reputation. I am of opinion that the Senate knew his delicacy would not permit him to pass such an one—they have therefore extended the compliment to all his successors. We are under obligations to the great man now our President—but a lover of liberty and friend to the rights of man, would be cautious how he shewed his sense of that obligation. As a friend to the President, I am unwilling to offer him a compliment, which if accepted might damn his reputation. Were I in his place, I would cut off my hand rather than it should sign the act as it now stands. Were I his greatest enemy, I should wish him to pass it as it was passed by the Senate. Sir, I am as much his friend as the member from New-Hampshire, and have shewn at proper times and places that I was so. I am too sensible of the honor our President has acquired, to suppose that an unbecoming compliment can in any degree contribute to its increase—I hope, therefore, the amendment will not be receded from which the House has made.

A few remarks were made by several other gentlemen, and then the question for receding being put, it was negatived.
[The foregoing sketch has not appeared in any other paper.]

Philadelphia, May 16.

By the Birmingham Packet, Captain Simmons, from Bristol, European accounts are received to the 10th March. In addition to the articles under the foreign head, the following abstract is given:—

Great exertions are making in Scotland and England to effect the abolition of the slave-trade; a great number of petitions were to be presented to Parliament on the subject—twenty were presented the 5th March. It is not expected that Mr. Hastings' trial will be finished during the present session. March 6, the delegates from the provincial dissenters met in London, and determined not to renew their petition to Parliament for the repeal of the test and corporation acts. The present complicated state of European politics, and the continued apprehension of innovations in her own government, are said to have occasioned the derangement in the intellects of the Queen of Portugal—if this is fact, we are furnished with a second female victim to the French revolution. Conspiracies are forming in the Russian empire, which threaten a revolution in that country—this story sprang up immediately on the death of Potemkin, and has been circulating ever since!—French assignats now lose 70 per cent, and it is expected they will soon be at 100. "The monthly deficit has been for a long time rather more than 30 millions of livres—The extraordinary bank has furnished the treasury with nearly two thousand millions livres since the revolution, or eighty millions sterling"—A similar story to this has been told for more than 18 months past! and yet the revolution progresses—Time alone tells the truth.—The Popery Bill passed the Irish House of Lords unanimously—on which occasion, many sentiments fell from members which did honor to their heads and hearts. James Napper Tandy, a leading character in Dublin, having challenged a member of Parliament, the *Solicitor-General*, an order was issued for taking him into custody—he was accordingly apprehended, but made his escape. James Napper Tandy is about sixty years of age.

The South of France is in a state of effervescence—an article under the Paris head says, if the Spaniards should enter France, they would be received with open arms.—N. B. All sorts of newspapers are printed in Paris.

Paris itself is represented in a state of confusion—no day passing without some riot. Foreign powers are drawing their armies towards the frontiers of France—this circumstance, with others, lead to a belief that "war is inevitable." By a manifesto of the ex-princes and nobles of France, which has been published, the Courts of Russia, Turin, Madrid, Vienna and Berlin, are to guarantee certain parts of the French Constitution—so that at any rate the people are to be benefited by the revolution.—Doctor Willis, it is said, is sent for to attend the Queen of Portugal—his fee to be 20,000l. whether his prescriptions are successful or not.

The Georgia Gazette, received by the last vessel, contains the charge of the Hon. James Iredell to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of that State, published at the request of the Jury—who, in their address to the Judge, say—"We recommend to Congress a total repeal of the excise laws, conceiving them oppressive and dangerous in a free country, and the worst mode of taxation that can be devised by any government."

We have frequently observed, that subsequent accounts from the frontiers contradict those of a prior date. A letter from Major McCully, dated at Pittsburgh the 5th inst. says, that the Indians have been troublesome on that and on the frontier of Virginia, but have not done so much damage as has been represented in the Pittsburgh Gazette of 28th April—that Gazette says, that many of Capt. Paul's men are not armed. The Major says, this is a misrepresentation. When Capt. Paul marched out, he had 72 good rifles in his company, six only of his men were without rifles; and that at present there is not a man in the corps unarmed, and but 31 muskets in all. The soldiers are kept continually scouting, and the spies always out.

SAVANNAH, May 3.

Yesterday the honorable James Iredell and Nathaniel Pendleton, Esqrs. gave judgment in the Circuit Court, in the interesting case wherein Samuel Brailsford and others were plaintiffs, and James Spalding defendant. One of the plaintiffs (Mr. Brailsford) was a real British subject, being a native of Great-Britain, and having resided there from 1767 to 1784, and the other plaintiffs were citizens of South-Carolina, whose property (with an express exception of their debts) was confiscated in that state. The judges gave their opinions, with their reasons at large, and the substance of their opinions was, that, as Mr. Brailsford's debts were only sequestered by a law of the state, upon which no further proceedings had taken place, the treaty of peace, as confirmed by the constitution of the United States must have the effect of an express repeal of that part of the act of assembly which had created an impediment to his recovery; and that there was no bar in respect to the recovery of the other plaintiffs, inasmuch as, under the act of assembly of this state affecting them, their debts were not confiscated, because their debts had not been confiscated in the state of South-Carolina, the act of assembly of this state making citizens of other states liable to the same measure of forfeiture (and no other) in this state, as in their own. They therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

Monday last a letter was received at the Coffee-house, from the convention of Pilots assembled at Marcus Hook, dated May 12th, directed to the Gentlemen, Merchants of Philadelphia, enclosing a copy of seven resolutions they have agreed to.

The substance of these resolutions, as well as we can recollect, is as follows:—That vessels drawing 12 feet and under shall pay 7s. 6d. for every half foot, vessels drawing upwards of 12 feet, 12s. 6d. per half foot. Vessels not registered in the United States, 20s. That the pilot who has brought up a vessel, shall be entitled to carry her down, unless the owner can offer a sufficient reason to the Wardens why he should not. That vessels of less than 50 tons refusing to take a pilot, shall pay half pilotage, to go to the fund for the support of widows and children of pilots. If a pilot of the first order be taken to sea, through stress of weather, he shall be allowed 7l. 10s. per month until brought back to Philadelphia; a pilot of the second rank, 5l. per month; and one of the third, 4l. If a pilot be taken away intentionally and maliciously, the Captain shall forfeit and pay 50l. and the owners 300l.—that they shall be allowed 20s. a day for the use of their boat, should it be wanted by their employers; and 15s. a day when detained for themselves.

A respectable meeting of Merchants took up these resolutions, and resolved, unanimously, that no further notice should be taken of them.

Indeed, if a combination of the kind, entered into without warning, should be productive of success, they might be so frequent as to prove of great detriment to the interests of commerce, and merchants would be obliged to state, as a condition to the dispatch of their vessels, not only wind and weather, but Pilots permitting. *Gen. Adv.*

West-India prints abound with circumstantial accounts of the disasters that have happened in several of the Windward Islands, in consequence of the floods of rain that more or less fell in those parts, from the beginning till near the middle of April. The town of Basseterre, in St. Kitts, has suffered severely by the torrents of water, which rushed down from the mountains, and carried almost every thing before them. Nevis has suffered lightly; but at St. Eustatius the effects of this deluge of rain were tremendous; where the whole loss is estimated at near 30,000 joes, besides several lives; amongst which, unfortunately, was not included that of a baker, who immediately after this devastation of nature, advanced three shivers upon the price of each loaf.

South-Carolina accounts, as late as the third of May, mention many additional instances of distress, from the floods of rain that fell in that state the beginning of April. It is remarkable that this happened about the same time with those heavy rains in the West-Indies, which did so much damage in the islands of Nevis, St. Eustatius, &c. Many particulars of devastation, from the extraordinary swell of the rivers, are enumerated in the Carolina prints, of which we shall only mention the following:—The Congaree was raised to such a height as to overflow an eminence on the banks of that river, which had been used by the Indians, from time immemorial, for a burying place. The rapidity of the current dislodged the skeletons from their place of interment, carrying off a great part of the soil, and leaving disclosed to view, a variety of curious urns, rude images of birds and beasts, wampum, bows and arrows, stone battle-axes, &c. &c. affording a quantity of curiosities of this kind, not unworthy the notice of the philosopher.—It is probable a similar swell in the Congaree river has not happened for many ages since; had this eminence been subject to an overflow, the aborigines of the country would never have chosen it for a burying ground. *Nat. Gaz.*

The intended bridge over Rock-Creek, opposite the Federal City in Virginia, is now begun, under the immediate direction of Mr. Harbaugh.

Yesterday the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey met at Trenton, for the dispatch of public business.

The affairs of Hispaniola still wear a gloomy aspect—dissention among the whites strengthens the temerity of the insurgents; and so little head has lately been made against them, that very serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the fate of the whole of the French possessions there.

On Friday last the Governor of this state laid the corner stone of the President's House in Ninth-street. The following inscription is on the stone:

This corner stone was laid
on the 10th day of May, 1792.
The State of Pennsylvania out of debt.
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor.

At a commencement held in the University of Pennsylvania on the 11th inst. the following young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz. Benjamin Champneys, Jonathan Holmes, and Samuel Moore, of New-Jersey; Ebenezer Dickey, Jenkin Whiteside, and Joseph Dilworth, of Chester county; Archibald McLean, of Montgomery county; William Pennel, of Delaware county; William Ramsay, of Bucks county; John Church, Joseph Davidson, John Duffield, John Ewing, Samuel Ewing, Andrew Geyer, Henry Helmuth, Benjamin Jones, Frederick Kuhl, George McGoffin, John Oliphant, Jacob Senn, William Sergeant, Frederick Smith, and Jacob Wack, of the city of Philadelphia.

At the same time the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of master of Arts, having been three years ago constituted Bachelors, viz. George M. Baynton, William Bayne, John Davidson, Robert G. Davidson, Robert Frazier, Samuel Hazlehurst, Thomas T. Hewlon, Marcus H. Kuhl, George Lockman, Samuel McCullough, Samuel Miller, Richard Renshaw, Andrew Rhea, Cæsar Rodney, Benjamin F. West, George Williamson, and Josiah Bailey.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was also conferred upon Messrs. James Colesbury, Ninian Magruder, James Meafe, Valentine Seamen, Tristram Thomas, and James Woodhouse, who severally delivered their printed theses upon different subjects in medicine, and defended their theories against the objections of the Medical Faculty in public on the day of commencement.

It was intimated by some writer that the public debt increased like the mushroom under the hand of night, by the instrumentality of the speculators. In answer to this it was said, who that can read, will believe that the speculators made their own certificates, or increased the sums of them? It is a fact well known, that in some of the northern states, such transactions were frequently practised, and we know many were imposed on with the altered certificates, and I would thank some of your readers who can give information, to let it be known whether they could, in all cases, be detected when they were offered for funding? *Nat. Gaz.*

All experience shews that the cry against men in power proceeds from a pure love of the public. The complainers have no desire to take the places of the bad men they are writing at. Not being ambitious of power, having no cabals or intrigues, they attempt to raise disturbance merely for the sake of peace and tranquility—they write against men and measures, merely to reconcile the people to the government—they show how imperfect its form, how dangerous the tendency of its powers to the state governments, to liberty and virtue, and the rights of man, merely to manifest their ardent at-

tachment to the constitution, their reverence for its principles, and their firm resolution never to lose sight of it.—All this they tell us—and their word, added to what experience shews, must satisfy us that no manner of doubt can be entertained in regard to their real sentiments!

There are some persons who make it a principle to believe all they see in print. But of late, those who call themselves the friends and admirers of the government, but who really are the constant and bitter revilers of its measures and officers, have thrust down the gaping throat of credulity so many choking morsels, that their faith will certainly be fringed. Many think it safer to refuse credit to all they see in print. One of the most difficult things to believe is the pretence of these men, that they love and admire what they take so much pains to make appear detestable.

The gentlemen composing the volunteer corps of horse, of this city, lately commanded by the Hon. William Bingham, Esq. having met the 11th inst. at Mr. Epples Tavern, in pursuance of a notification from the Lieutenant of the city and Liberties, and a letter from Mr. Bingham signifying the incompatibility of his situation with his wishes to accept the honor of a second appointment to command the corps being read, the members proceeded to an election of officers, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Captain,
JACOB COX, first Lieutenant,
JOHN MELBECK, second Lieutenant,
ABRAHAM SINGER, Cornet.

At a meeting for the election of Officers, on Friday the 11th inst. at the City Tavern,—Col. Christian Febiger was unanimously elected to the command of the first City troop of Horse.

At an election of officers for the Pennsylvania population Company held on Friday May 11th the following gentleman were duly elected, viz.

PRESIDENT.	votes
JOHN NICHOLSON,	1430
MANAGERS.	
THEOPHILUS CAZENOVE,	1430
GEN. WM. IRVINE,	1430
GEORGE MEADE,	1430
DANIEL LEET,	1430
JOHN HODGE,	1430
GEN. WALTER STEWART,	1430
TREASURER.	
TENCH FRANCIS,	1430

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has made the following appointments and promotions in the army of the United States.

Appointed—Rufus Putnam, Brigadier General, Western Territory, vice Willet, declined.—Otho H. Williams, do. Maryland, vice Morgan, declined.

INFANTRY.

Appointed—William Powers, Captain, Pennsylvania, vice Guthrie, declined.—William Lowder, Captain, Virginia, vice Briggs, declined.—William Rickard, Lieutenant, N. Carolina, vice Sumner, declined.—Hartman Leitheizer, Ensign, Pennsylvania, vice Kello, declined.

CAVALRY.

Appointed—Jedediah Rodgers, Captain, New-York, vice Craig, declined.—Henry Bowyer, do. Virginia, vice Manning, declined.

Promoted—William Winston, do. do. vice Watts, declined.—Tarlton Fleming, Lieutenant, do. vice Winston promoted.

Appointed—John Webb, jun. Cornet, do. vice Fleming, promoted.

SURGEON'S MATES.

Appointed—Joseph Strong, Connecticut, vice Elmer, declined.—Joseph Andrews, Massachusetts, vice Meafe, declined.—John C. Wallace, Pennsylvania, vice Woodhouse, declined.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint Tench Cox, Esq. commissioner of the Revenue.

Died, on Sunday evening, Dr. HENRY STUBER, of this city, in the 24th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.			
Ship Birmingham Packet,	Simmons,	Bristol	
Schr. John,	Darrill,	Bermuda	
Olivia and Mary,	Donovan,	Georgia	
Sloop Califty,	Larage,	St. Martins	
Lark,	Barrows,	ditto	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	-	-	21/8
3 per Cents,	-	-	12/6
Deferred,	-	-	13/3
Indents,	-	-	12/3
Final Settlements,	-	-	18/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. premium.	
Shares Bank North-America,	15	ditto.	

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,
Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship  Birmingham Packet,

LEESON SIMMONS, Master;

A remarkable fast sailer, her cargo is all ready—nevertheless, to accommodate those who may be disposed to put freight on board, it will be taken in. She will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, laying at Walnut-street Wharf, or to GEORGE MEADE.

Those who have goods on board, are earnestly requested to enter them, take out their permits, and give the necessary directions to their porters to attend the ship.

N. B. The owners are determined that the ship shall leave Bristol with the first Fall ships.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.—Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierfon, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotwood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.