

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

Mr. Page and Mr. Griffin, from Virginia, Mr. Kittera, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Gordon, from New-York, took their seats this day.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the House that the Senate are now ready to receive the President of the United States—and that they have provided seats for the accommodation of the members of the House.—The Members of the House accordingly repaired to the Senate Chamber,—where, exactly at twelve o'clock the President of the United States arrived, attended by his Secretary and Aids, and accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War.—When he delivered the following Speech to both Houses of Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

It is some abatement of the satisfaction, with which I meet you on the present occasion, that in felicitating you on a continuance of the national prosperity, generally, I am not able to add to it information that the Indian hostilities, which have, for some time past, distressed our north-western frontier, have terminated.

You will, I am persuaded, learn with no less concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours, towards effecting a pacification, have hitherto issued only in new and outrageous proofs of persevering hostility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in contest. An earnest desire to procure tranquility to the frontier—to stop the further effusion of blood—to arrest the progress of expense—to forward the prevalent wish of the nation, for peace, has led to strenuous efforts, through various channels, to accomplish these desirable purposes:—in making which efforts, I consulted less my own anticipations of the event, or the scruples which some considerations were calculated to inspire, than the wish to find the object attainable; or if not attainable, to ascertain unequivocally that such is the case.

A detail of the measures which have been pursued, and of their consequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of success, thus far, will, I trust, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been devised, have been employed.—The issue of some of them, indeed, is still depending; but a favorable one, though not to be despaired of, is not promised by any thing that has yet happened.

In the course of the attempts which have been made, some valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public service.—A sanction commonly respected even among savages, has been found, in this instance, insufficient to protect from massacre the emissaries of peace:—It will, I presume, be duly considered whether the occasion does not call for an exercise of liberality towards the families of the deceased.

It must add to your concern, to be informed, that besides the continuation of hostile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, some threatening symptoms have of late been revived among some of those south of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Tennessee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring settlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holston made with the Cherokee nation in July, 1792, would have prevented a repetition of such depredations.—But the event has not answered this hope.—The Chickamagas, aided by some banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hostilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this subject will be laid before you.—Hitherto defensive precautions only have been strictly enjoined, and observed.

It is not understood that any breach of treaty, or aggression whatsoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alleged as a pretext for the spirit of hostility in this quarter.

I have reason to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (pursuant to the provision by law for that purpose) to be prepared for the alternative of a prosecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorized to be raised, have been recruited, though the number is still incomplete; and pains have been taken to discipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of service to be performed.—A delay of operations (besides being dictated by the measures which were pursuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itself deemed preferable to immature efforts. A statement, from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raised, and some other points which have been suggested, will afford more precise information, as a guide to the legislative consultations; and among other things will enable Congress to judge whether some additional stimulus to the recruiting service may not be advisable.

In looking forward to the future expense of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive consolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the present year is likely to supercede the necessity of additional burthens on the community, for the service of the ensuing year. This, however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session;—and it is proper to add, that the information alluded to, proceeds upon the supposition of no material extension of the spirit of hostility.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier; and for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians; without which, all pacific plans must prove nugatory. To enable by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and trusty persons to reside among them as agents, would also contribute to the preservation of peace and good neighbourhood.

If in addition to these expedients, an eligible plan could be devised for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on

trade with them, upon a scale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from imposition and extortion, its influence in cementing their interests with ours could not but be considerable.

The prosperous state of our revenue has been intimated.—This would be still more the case, were it not for the impediments which in some places continue to embarrass the collection of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.—These impediments have lessened, and are lessening in local extent;—and as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progressive.

But symptoms of increased opposition having lately manifested themselves in certain quarters;—I judged a special interposition on my part, proper and advisable, and under this impression, have issued a Proclamation, warning against all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obstruct the operation of the law in question, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto.

Measures have also been taken for the prosecution of offenders: and Congress may be assured, that nothing within constitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, shall be wanting to assert and maintain the just authority of the laws. In fulfilling this trust, I shall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous support of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legislature the subject of a revision of the judiciary system. A representation from the judges of the supreme court, which will be laid before you, points out some of the inconveniences that are experienced. In the course of the execution of the laws, considerations arise out of the structure of that system, which, in some cases, tend to relax their efficacy. As connected with this subject, provisions to facilitate the taking of bail upon processes out of the courts of the United States, and a supplementary definition of offences against the constitution and laws of the Union, and of the punishment for such offences, will, it is presumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Observations on the value of peace with other nations, are unnecessary. It would be wise, however, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our own citizens, which might tend to disturb it, and to put ourselves in a condition to give that satisfaction to foreign nations, which we may sometimes have occasion to require from them.—I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions by our citizens on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furnishing just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them.—And, in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourse with foreign powers, will be presented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpose, which takes place, if not renewed, at the close of the present session.

In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some artists from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home.—Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into proper condition for the purposes of the establishment.—There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correspondence with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to their due operation, and to order in our money-concerns, will, I doubt not, be resumed and completed.

It is represented that some provisions in the law, which establishes the Post Office, operate, in experiment against the transmission of newspapers to distant parts of the country.

Should this upon due enquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information, will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky has been notified to me.—The legislature will share with me in the satisfaction which arises from an event interesting to the happiness of the part of the nation, to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewise to inform you, that since my last communication on the subject, and in further execution of the acts severally making provision for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins; one at Antwerp, at the annual interest of four and one half per cent. with an allowance of four per cent. in lieu of all charges, and the other two at Amsterdam, at the annual interest of four per cent. with an allowance of five and one half per cent. in one case, and of five per cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of these loans, and the circumstances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high state of our credit abroad.—Among the objects to which these funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the provision made during the last session, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I entertain a strong hope that the state of the national finances is now sufficiently matured to enable you to enter upon a systematic and effectual arrangement for the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reserved to the government.—No measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinsic importance, or to the general sentiment and wish of the nation.—Provision is likewise requisite for the reimbursement of the loan which has been made of the Bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated. In fulfilling the public stipulations in this particular it is expected a valuable saving will be made.

Appropriations for the current service of the ensuing year, and for such extraordinary as may require provision, will demand, and I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, I content myself with recalling your attention, generally, to such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the present session. Among these, that which regulates trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The results of your common deliberations hitherto, will, I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as by conciliating more and more their ultimate suffrage, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitutional government, upon which, under divine Providence, materially depend their union, their safety and their happiness.

Still further to promote and secure these inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency, than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to stability in the public councils.

G. Washington.

UNITED STATES, November 6, 1792.

After which the President, accompanied as before, retired, and the Members of the House returned to their hall—where the Speech was read by the Clerk, and ordered to be printed—and then the House adjourned.

MR. FENNO,

Please to re-publish the following parody on the piece signed "Philanthropos," which appeared in your Gazette of Saturday—with the following note annexed.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WHILE the suppression of those presses in France which tormented internal divisions, has given fuller scope to writers in favor of equal liberty, and rendered accounts, thro' the medium of French papers, rather high coloured in the scale of republicanism; and while, on the other hand, the prejudices, supposed to influence the English publications, may tend to obscure the faithful delineation of the proceedings in that country, we are nevertheless capable of discerning, that the people of France have improved upon the original principles of their revolution, by a bold step to rational republicanism, and a dereliction of the gothic system of inviolability in the supreme executive—that the new constitution is about to be amended upon these principles—and that the remains of prejudice are overwhelmed in the voice of reason.

As to the late excesses, they are the natural effects of the stings of old wounds, received from the hands of despotism; but what are the temporary ills of a state of confusion, or even anarchy, compared with the misery occasioned by the galling yoke and riveted fetters of slavery, when every thought and action, must be in unison with a tyrant's pleasure, and where life, liberty and property are within the vortex of inviolable royalty?

The critical situation of affairs in France, while it calls forth our best wishes for a happy issue, affords a striking example of the excesses that may be expected from the efforts of men, rising from oppression and breaking the shackles imposed on them by lawless ambition.

Let Americans attend to the expressive motto—and by carefully watching over their rights and liberties, transmit to their posterity freedom in its purity—the best gift of heaven.—Let them be cautious of being led into the snares of those aspiring aristocrats among themselves, who, ambitious to rise above the heads of their fellow-citizens, talk of freedom, while the worst of designs rankle in their breasts—who wish to see us in torpid security, the better to enslave us.

May America continue that happy country, where the supremacy of the people, the best security for their liberties, shall always be superior to the restless efforts of an aspiring few.

PHILANTHROPIA.

* ONE of the first principles of republicanism is, that the LAW IS SUPREME—to suppose that a dissenting supremacy may exist, is to set up two authorities. Shakespeare has stated the consequence of such a state of things in the following nervous lines:—

My soul aches,
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both, and take
The one by the other.

We need not go beyond the mountains to find men who consider the restraints of laws enacted by the representatives of the people, as an intolerable grievance—but imagination cannot paint the horrors of such a scene as must inevitably ensue in a free country, where the supremacy of the laws is denied; Liberty almost expires in the contemplation—confidence is annihilated, and existence hangs upon a thread.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.

The following members of the Senate of the United States, convened in the Senate-Chamber on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment, viz.

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| FROM | |
| New-Hampshire, | Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate. |
| Massachusetts, | Mr. Strong, Mr. Cabot. |
| Rhode-Island, | Mr. Foster. |
| Connecticut, | Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stroug. |
| New-York, | Mr. King. |
| New-Jersey, | Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Rutherford. |
| Delaware, | Mr. Read. |
| Virginia, | Mr. Monroe. |
| Kentucky, | Mr. Brown, Mr. Edwards. |
| North-Carolina, | Mr. Hawkins. |
| South-Carolina, | Mr. Izard, Mr. Butler. |
| Georgia, | Mr. Few. |

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late King of Prussia used to say, that "Le Bon Dieu est toujours du coté des gros Bataillons," "Providence always favours the strongest Battalions."—This remark seems to have been verified in the Polish revolution—and from present appearances, we apprehend it will not be long before it is verified in the French revolution. The twelve members of the National Assembly digging a ditch round Paris and moistening the earth with the sweat of their brows, may make a fine figure in history or in a mezzotinto print, but will make but little figure against the invading armies.

Our Correspondent may recollect that there is in an old book the following remark, "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

A correspondent on reading the following assertion in the National Gazette of Saturday last, viz. "In the Charter of the Bank of England there is an article or clause expressly prohibiting members of Parliament from being national-bank-directors," had the curiosity to examine Beaves' Lex Mercatoria—and in page 383, found that the following is an article of the Charter of the Bank of England, viz. "any Member of the House of Commons may be a member of this Corporation."

"A gentleman who was lately in Paris, and had an opportunity of observing the proceedings of the National Assembly, informs us, that he never saw business so quickly dispatched by any public body; and, says our correspondent, the truth is, that comparatively speaking, there is no difference of opinion amongst the French patriots." Gen. Adv.

According to a statement in a London paper of the 30th August, upwards of nine millions, four hundred thousand pounds of the British National Debt have been sunk by the operation of Mr. Pitts Bill, which was enacted six years since.

We are in hourly expectation of the most interesting intelligence from Europe; the last Paris accounts are to the 4th September only; a period of two months has since elapsed.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts, Oct. 31.

"Our Congress election will take place next Friday, the 2d November—from all appearances, there will be a very extraordinary unanimity among the electors—the people feel the advantage of the measures of the general government, they are ready to acknowledge them; and those who have been the instruments of their happiness, they will not forget to honor with their suffrages—hence you may expect that the present members of the house, I mean all those who have not publicly declined, will be re-elected. There has been some manoeuvring to prevent a re-election of the Vice-President; but it will not work—it is to the very great honor of this uniform patriot, that where he is most intimately known, he is the most respected and beloved—so that I believe he will have every vote in this state, as well as in the other New-England states.—I have been well informed that the opposition to MR. ADAMS is not a new thing—his independence and integrity have always drawn a line of separation between him and the parties of the day. This was the case in the Congress under the confederation—and so long as selfish and dogmatizing spirits exist, so long will virtue and abilities be the object of censure to those who seek their own advantage in preference to their country's welfare."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Mary,	Gardner,	Copenhagen
Commerce,	Bergman,	Lisbon
Brig Hannah,	Simmons,	Aux-Cayes
Nymph,	Webb,	Cape-Francois
Chester,	Nicholas,	Halifax
Columbus,	Vaughan,	St. Thomas
Florida,	Miller,	do.
Sally,	Falman,	Martinico
Keziah,	Gayer,	St. Marks
Schr. Carlton,	Martineau,	Port-au-Prince
Andrew,	Makins,	Cape-Francois
Polly,	Canby,	Virginia
Franklin,	Eve,	Cape Francios
Fox,	Zency,	ditto
Sloop Hope,	Trimbles,	Port-au-Prince

Price of Stocks as in our last.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

L YING on the river Delaware, 2 1/2 miles above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792.

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