



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sylvester from New-York, took their seats this day.

After referring a petition, the house went into a committee of the whole on the address in answer to the President's speech to both houses at the opening of the session.

Mr. Lawrance in the Chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the address, and agreed to several amendments, which the chairman reported to the house: these were taken into consideration and agreed to.

On motion it was resolved that the address should be presented to the President by the Speaker, attended by the members of the house.

A committee consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Benson and Mr. S. Bourne, was then appointed to wait on the President, to enquire at what time and place he would receive the address.

The report of the committee on the petition of the merchants of Charleston was taken into consideration and agreed to—A committee was appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. Dayton proposed a resolution to the following purport—That the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War be notified that on Wednesday next this house intend to take into consideration the report of the committee relative to the causes of the failure of the late expedition under the command of General St. Clair, to the end that they may attend the house to give such information as the house may feel proper to require.

It was moved that the motion should be laid on the table agreeable to the practice of the house.

Members urged the propriety of taking it up immediately; but others objected. Mr. Dayton consented that it should lie on the table till Monday.

The galleries were again shut, on a motion to resume the reading of the confidential papers received from the President.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

Mr. Ahe took his seat this day. By the minutes of Saturday's proceedings read this day, it appears that the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to know at what time and place it would be convenient for him to receive the address of the House, in answer to his speech to both Houses, reported that the President had appointed Monday, (this day) at 12 o'clock.

A communication was received and read from the Treasury department, containing an account of receipts and expenditures of public money to the end of the year 1791.

The memorial of Joseph Warrington, respecting a demand on the estate of the late Major General Greene, was read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Giles, Livermore, and Findley.

Mr. Giles laid the following resolution on the table.—That the secretary of war be directed to cause to be laid before the House an account of the disbursements made by his department in the years 1790, and 1791.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker accompanied by the other members and preceded by the Sergeant at arms, waited on the President of the United States with the following address in answer to his speech.

SIR,

The house of representatives, who always feel a satisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occasion for mutual felicitation afforded by the circumstances favorable to the national prosperity, should be abated by a continuance of the hostile spirit of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them should have issued in new proofs of their perlevering enmity, and the barbarous sacrifice of citizens, who, as the messengers of peace, were distinguishing themselves by their zeal for the public service.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we shall be directed to pursue every measure that may be dictated by the sincerest desire, on one and, of cultivating peace, and manifesting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent regard for the welfare of this misguided people; and by the duty we

feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the safety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While with regret we learn that symptoms of opposition to the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States have manifested themselves, we reflect with consolation, that they are confined to a small portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more essential to the preservation of true liberty that a government should be always ready to listen to the representation of its constituents, and to accommodate its measures to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them, as far as will consist with the good of the whole than it is that the just authority of the laws should be steadfastly maintained.

Under this impression, every department of the government and all good citizens must approve the measures you have taken, and the purpose you have formed to execute this part of your trust, with firmness and energy; and be assured sir, of every constitutional aid and co-operation which may become requisite on our part. And we hope that while the progress of contentment under the law in question is as obvious, as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country by a conduct as irreconcilable to national justice as it is inconsistent with public decency.

The productive state of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp, and Amsterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on systematic and effectual arrangements for discharging the public debt as fast as the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleasure in the opportunity to assure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wish of the community, or the intrinsic importance of promoting so happy a change in our situation.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky is an event, in which we join in all the satisfaction you have expressed. It may be considered as particularly interesting; since, besides the immediate benefits resulting from it, it is another auspicious demonstration of the facility and success with which an enlightened people is capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own safety and happiness.

The operation of the law establishing the post-office, as it relates to the transmission of new-papers, will merit our particular enquiry and attention. The circulation of political intelligence through these vehicles being justly reckoned the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every salutary public measure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens.

The several other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will in their order receive the attention due to them. And our discussions will in all cases, we trust, be guided by a proper respect for harmony and stability, in the public councils, and a desire to conciliate more and more the attachment of our constituents to the constitution, by measures accommodated to the true ends for which it was established.

To which address the President made the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

IT gives me pleasure to express to you the satisfaction which your address affords me.—I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifest of the measures I have taken, and the purpose I have formed, to maintain, pursuant to the trust reposed in me by the constitution, the respect which is due to the laws, and the assurance which you, at the same time, give me of every constitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requisite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened solicitude for the establishment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberations of the House of Representatives; a perseverance in which can alone secure, under the divine blessing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

The House being returned, the above reply was read.

The reading of the confidential papers being resumed, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Mr. Huger and Mr. Barnwell from South-Carolina, took their seats this day.

Gen. Ward presented petitions from the following persons, viz.—Rufus Blodget, Henry Bacon, and Thomas Davidson, which were read, and severally referred to the Secretary at War.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, the petition of D. Leyman was referred to the committee on the petition of Thomas Johnson—the petition of Simeon Keith, on motion of Mr. Leonard, was referred to the same committee.

The petition of Patrick Knox, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, was referred to the committee of the whole house to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of lost certificates was referred.

Mr. Bondinot, of the committee on the report of the Secretary of State respecting the boundary between the state of Virginia and the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio—brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Dayton's motion, laid on the table last Saturday, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, attending the house, to give information relative to the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Williamson moved that the latter part of the resolution, which required the attendance of the two Secretaries on the house, should be struck out. This motion, after a considerable debate, was carried in the affirmative—the first part of the resolution was also disagreed to.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, that the committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, relative to the causes of the failure of the late expedition, be empowered to send for persons, papers and records. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Giles's motion, requiring that the Secretary of the Treasury should cause to be laid before the House an account of the disbursements made by the department of War, in the years 1790 and 1791—was taken into consideration and agreed to. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14.

Late accounts from South-Carolina inform, that there is no doubt the electors of that state will generally vote for Mr. Adams, as Vice-President. A weak attempt, it is said, has been made by a sister state, to create an antifederal interest in the back country in favor of Mr. Clinton, but that state is too much attached to the federal government to place in so high a station a person professedly hostile to it, and who, should he be elected, would become the head of a party to overthrow it.

On Tuesday, last week, Mr. Jones made a motion in the Senate of New-York, for the protest of the minority of the canvassers, at the late election, to be entered upon the minutes of that house, but a message coming from the Assembly at the instant prevented the consideration of the motion—and

Thursday Mr. Tillotson moved that the entry of Mr. Jones's producing a protest against the determination of the major part of the joint committee appointed to canvass and estimate the votes taken at the last election, be erased from the journals—debates arose, and Mr. President having put the question thereon, it was carried in the negative—Nays 16—Yeas 7.

In 1788 when it was moved in the Legislature of South-Carolina to call a Convention for the adoption of the federal government, a member, who had been a Virginian, proposed that South-Carolina should wait until the law what steps her elder sister, Virginia, would pursue; but this proposition was universally reprobated by the Legislature, and it was immediately resolved that as the people of South-Carolina could think and act for themselves, a Convention should be called, without regard to the measures of her elder sister. At that time a letter was received from the Governor of Virginia, proposing a kind of league of the Southern States against the new Government, but it was taken no notice of.

A correspondent says, that every patriotic citizen must be pleased at the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, in regard to the unlawful combination in the western counties against the law of the United States for collecting a duty on distilled spirits—More particularly as (it is said) he has taken these decisive steps at the instance of the President of the United States.

A correspondent observes, that should Mr. Adams not have a large majority of the suffrages of the electors for Vice-President, it will confirm the truth of the ingratitude of republics. When the great, eminent, and long continued exertions and services of that virtuous statesman are remembered, can Americans requite them by a dismissal from an honorable station? Forbid it, Patriotism. Ought one vote\*, on a doubtful question, to cancel a whole life of services—and blot out the remembrance of John Adams, the launch whig, whose labor and abilities have been unremittingly devoted to his country's freedom from the commencement of the contest with Great-Britain, to the present time?

\* The casting vote on the representation bill last session: the bill went up from the house of representatives with a ratio of one to every 30,000, which would have given Virginia 21 members, and more in proportion than other states; the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice-President, altered the ratio to 33,000, as the bill now stands—for the house of representatives afterwards thought that ratio the most proper; but Virginia has only 19 members; and Mr. Adams, for having exercised his judgment on a speculative question, is to be persecuted and disgraced. That state, it is said, is enraged against him, and will never forgive him for that vote.

On Wednesday evening last, was married at Germantown, by the Rev. Doctor Blair, Mr. Isaac Roberdeau, to Miss Susan Shippen Blair.

The ship Diligence, Capt. Neill, is arrived at New-York, and brings newspapers to the 28th of September: By which it appears, that the mob had broke open the jewel-office in Paris belonging to the Crown, and stole all the jewels and regalia. Some of the thieves were taken, but others got off with an immense booty, valued at several millions sterling.

At Lyons a similar scene of massacre has been exhibited with that at Paris.

M. Dumourier's army has retired with great precipitation and loss of baggage, from that of the Austrians. This, says the Brussels account, gives the combined army the key of Paris, all the difficult passages being now forced.

It is said that the Commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the several States, will make their report to the President early in the present session, in order that provision may be made by the Legislature for the balance due to particular States. Massachusetts and South-Carolina are the two States who are expected to have the largest balances.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet arrived at New-York last Saturday night. Accounts from London by this vessel are not later than the 8th of September.

The Chelsterfield (August) Packet arrived at Fal-mouth the 4th of September from New-York.

We hear that the lower house of assembly of Connecticut have passed a bill for constituting a bank in New-Haven.

COMMUNICATION.

The partizans of faction have frequently committed themselves in pretending to be friends to a representative government: The purity of their sentiments on this essential principle of republicanism may well be suspected, as they are now exerting every method to vitiate this only source of legitimate authority; sensible that the people, unbiased and unprejudiced, will elect and re-elect their best men, their tried and uncorrupted patriots, this party have for a long time been indefatigable in disseminating the most pestifent poison, principles and lies among the electors; and men who stood as firm as pillars of adamant, in the darkest hours of our country ever saw, have been represented as conspirators against the public liberty, because they happen to be in office through the free and unbiased choice of their fellow-citizens!

It was the necessary effect of the funding system that the public creditors should be benefited thereby; and the circumstances of every man in the country are rendered more eligible by the operation of the government of the United States; so that after all the sophistical declamation against both, the greatest grievance to their enemies is, that they enforce the principles of justice, public and private.

Public and private justice are the only basis of general confidence—and it ought to be seriously considered by the citizens of the United States, what will probably be the consequence in a very short time of throwing an odium on the measures which have wrought so favorable a change in the affairs of this country, by excluding from the administration the firmest and most independent patriots of the country.

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns for ship names and destinations: ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship John Bulkley, Bordeaux; Senr. Nancy, Newson, New-London; Annabella, Hare, West-Indies; Ranger, Gladding, Newport; Indultry, Elmy, Rhode-Island; Driver, Gardner, New-London; Sloop New Forge, Cushing, Massachusetts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with columns for stock prices: 6 per Cents, 21/3; 3 per Cents, 12/6; Deferred, 13/3; Full shares Bank U. S. 45 per cent. prem; 1/2 shares, 52; Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Interest up to 1st Jan. 1788, 13/.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No. 34, between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET, Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels. Enquire as above.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the UNIVERSAL TONTINE, held by adjournment at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, November 12, 1792. The Committee appointed at the last Meeting, REPORTED,

THAT, in their opinion, it will be for the interest of the concerned, to change the Universal Tontine into a general Insurance Company—and submitted a plan for that purpose to the consideration of the meeting. The plan having been read, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the Universal Tontine Association be, and it is hereby changed, from its original objects, and converted into a Society to be called The Insurance Company of North-America.

Resolved unanimously, That the Secretary of the late Universal Tontine Association procure one hundred copies of the aforesaid plan, to be printed for the use of the Subscribers, and that the said plan be further considered at the next meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That if any of the original Subscribers to the Universal Tontine Association, his, her, or their assignee or assignees, shall not, on or before the twelfth day of December next, become Subscribers to the Insurance Company of North-America, such Subscriber, or his, her, or their assignee or assignees, shall receive from the Agents of the Universal Tontine Association, the deposits monies paid for his, her, or their shares respectively, together with the proportion of interest, or profits, if any, accrued on the capital, deducting therefrom their proportion of the expenses incurred.

Adjourned, to meet at the State-House in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Extraet from the Minutes, EBENEZER HAZARD, Secy.