

sections in the law passed last session, enjoining certain duties on the judges of the circuit courts, respecting invalids—and details a substitute in lieu of the provisions contained in the same, more competent to the benevolent and general purposes intended by said act.—This report was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole for the last Monday in December. Interim, 100 copies to be printed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, enclosing a report containing lists of the names of persons returned as invalids by the several judges of the circuit courts, to the War-Office—with an account of the circumstances attending the several cases. This report being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the last Monday of the present month.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, two preceding reports from the Secretary of War, on the same subject, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Livermore brought in a report on the petition of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, praying to be exempted from the charge of a re-survey of their lands. This report was in favor of the prayer of the petition—read, and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill providing for the registering and recording of ships or vessels, were taken into consideration. The first, second and third amendments were agreed to. The fourth amendment was to strike out the 17th section of the bill, which was designed to guard effectually against collusion in regard to American vessels—it having been ascertained that impositions in this respect had been practised with success. The amendment of the Senate was objected to—it was said it left the door still open to the owners of foreign vessels to evade payment of foreign tonnage. Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Parker and Mr. Madison, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Fitzsimons appeared to be partially in favor of the amendment—he observed that there was no clause in the British navigation law, equally rigid with that proposed in the bill, and which the Senate have objected to—He observed that the policy of such restrictions as went to discourage the building of vessels in the United States, may well be doubted—but though he was not perfectly satisfied with the clause in the bill, yet he should not vote to concur with the Senate.—Mr. W. Smith said he agreed with the gentlemen from Pennsylvania in his remarks, but should draw a very different conclusion—and should therefore be in favor of concurring with the Senate—but if the House should not be disposed to concur, he enquired whether the proposal to strike out the clause could not be adopted, without agreeing to the substitute?—Mr. Barnwell was in favor of concurring with the Senate.—Mr. Parker opposed the amendment—he said the operation of the proposed clause from the Senate, might tend to encrease the building of American vessels, but would most certainly tend to the injury of the mercantile interest in general.—The collusions alluded to by several gentlemen, he observed, had undoubtedly taken place—and if there is not some effectual provision, like that in the bill, adopted, the commerce of the United States in a few years would be transferred to foreigners altogether. Mr. Madison was opposed to the amendment—he added a few remarks corroborative of the sentiments delivered by Mr. Parker—and then the question being put, the amendment of the Senate was disagreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have passed a bill in addition to, and for altering the act for extending the time allowed for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States—This bill was read, and laid on the table.

A motion being made for the House to go into a committee of the whole on the confidential message from the President of the United States—Mr. Sedgwick took the chair, and the doors of the gallery were shut.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Tuesday last the beautiful ship America, commanded by Capt. William Howel, sailed from New-York for Bombay and China. It is said near one hundred thousand specie dollars have taken their departure in this ship.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 20th ultimo, an engrossed bill for establishing a Bank in the town of Alexandria, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up; and the question being put, that the said bill do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative, ayes 71, noes 58. On a motion made, it was ordered, that the names of the ayes and noes, on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal. Ordered that Mr. West do carry the bill to the Senate. The stock is to consist of 750 shares, of 200 dollars each.

Tuesday the 27th ult. in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read the first time, a bill for the establishment of a Bank in the city of Richmond.

The Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, Senator of the United States, from the State of Maryland, having resigned, the Hon. RICHARD POTTS has been elected to fill the vacancy.

A correspondent observes, that the hint thrown out in a late number of the Mail, respecting a supply of grain for our allies at Marseilles, is indicative of the benevolence and patriotism of the writer; as such, it must meet the approbation of all good men.

The hint, however, is susceptible of improvement: it is reported that the rise in the

price of grain will operate so advantageously for the planters and farmers in the southern States, where the crops have been very great, and are principally on hand, particularly in the ancient dominion, that the circumstance will make a difference of a million of dollars in favor of that State. Now, Mr. Printer, if your correspondent had extended his idea to that State, probably his own, and had proposed an association there to guard against the avaricious practices of mercantile monopolizers, similar to that suggested with so much candor, for this city, I think his plan would have been more complete as well as more uniform.—But, in order to be perfectly consistent, he ought to have gone to the fountain head of supplies, and warned some persons, if any such there were, to be thus warned, against the extortion of the farmers, the original holders of the article; for it may very rationally be supposed, that these will be very naturally disposed to avail themselves of an advantage which does not occur every day. Mail.

From the St. Christopher Royal Gazette, Nov. 1.

We are informed, that his Excellency, having dispatched his Majesty's frigate Perleus to Martinico, with a very spirited representation of the piratical insult offered to the British flag by the Sieur Malvaut, addressed to Sieur de Riviere, commanding the station of the French leeward islands, that officer has attempted to palliate and justify the conduct of the Sieur Malvaut, and has refused to give up the Flute, she being, as he pretends, a King's vessel ran away with by Monsieur de la Carriere, who, with the troops under his command, have come to these islands to spread the discord which ravaged St. Domingo, and was a fit commanding officer for men detached from a body that were now laying their sacrilegious hands on the King, and had declared the same animosity to all Kings; pretending also, that the Flute was too leaky to venture to sea, and offering to send two transports to conduct the handitti to any part of the world they think proper to go, provided they leave these seas, threatening at the same time to watch them narrowly with his squadron. His Excellency does not mean to accept of the offer of the two transports, but intends hiring a vessel, which, added to the ships they have now here, will be able to convey them to any port they please.

Mr. Malvaut, we are told, now denies his having sent any challenge to Captain Byron, previous to his being captured by that gentleman.

Among other attributes which Mr. de Riviere bestowed on Capt. Malvaut, to decorate his conduct, he says M. Malvaut is distinguished by his birth, which we are informed is strictly true, as he has a strong dash of coloured blood in his veins.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, October 17, 172.

"I send you a few of our city Gazettes—you will find little worth notice in them, this being the most reclusive corner of all America for intelligence, at least during two thirds of the year; and besides, the abject ignorance and moral servitude of the majority of the inhabitants (Canadians) afford little room or badly recompence any efforts to render newspapers useful or interesting; for it is no less true, though it may appear incredible that of upwards of fifty thousand families, in lower Canada, not five hundred read public newspapers, or in fact read any thing at all. It is thus education, that first and greatest interest of society is neglected in this moral antipode of the United States, and you know it is impossible that printing should flourish, where education is so neglected."

The committee appointed to arrange the subject-matter of the Governor's speech to both houses of the Legislature, and to report thereon, the objects which require the immediate attention of the Legislature, made the following report on Tuesday last.

1. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the defence of the frontiers against the incursions of the Indians, and to make provision for the expences which may be incurred on this score.
2. The act of the United States for regulating the Militia of this State, and proper arrangements to enforce it.
3. The state of the finances of the State, and proper steps necessary to be taken in arranging the same, and in the disposal of the public monies lying inactive in the public treasury.
4. To bring in a bill for securing the speedy collection of arrearages of taxes, out standing.
5. Arrangements necessary to be made in the offices of accounts, and land-office, and in the establishment and collection of marriage and tavern licences.
6. To take into consideration the salaries of the judiciary of the court of Common Pleas, at present reported to be too small to command the attendance of the justices of the court.
7. The necessary regulations for securing to ship builders and other persons employed in the equipment, payment of their demands on the vessels and furniture by them built or equipped.
8. Suitable provision for public schools and seminaries of learning.
9. A revision and reform of the office of the Wardens of the ports connected with proper regulations as to the Pilots belonging thereto.
10. Proper arrangements in the health office, and establishment of a marine hospital.
11. Arrangements necessary to be adopted as to the act concerning the claimants of donation lands.
12. Suitable provision for the expences of government, discharge of public certificates, perfecting the house intended for the use of the President of the United States, and other contingent expences.
13. The enumeration of taxable inhabitants, agreeably to the constitution of the State.

14. Renewal of the bankrupt law of this State, to have effect until Congress provide general regulations on that subject.
15. That a committee be appointed to take into consideration such acts as expire and require renewal, such as that for regulating the export of pot and pearl-shell, for transferring the power of the Supreme executive Council to the present Executive, and as to the fisheries in the river Codorus.—and
16. That the house take order as to the disposal of the maps of this State, drawn and deposited by Reading Howell.

ANSWER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,
THE continuance and increase of general prosperity, the honorable discharge of our pecuniary engagements, and the extensive progress of public and private improvements, throughout the Commonwealth, whilst they afford to our fellow citizens the strongest evidence of the wisdom of our political institutions, must also impress their minds with the most favorable sentiments towards those from whose virtue and ability in the administration of government, the principles of our constitution, and the mandates of our laws, derive their fullest and most beneficial operations.

We join you in lamenting that in any part of the Union, unwarrantable opposition has been made to the measures of a government founded on principles of equality and freedom, and brought into existence by the free and unbiassed voice of the people; but are at the same time happy to learn, that the result of your enquiries, how far the citizens of Pennsylvania have been concerned in any riotous or violent opposition, is, that you have found the instances of outrages but few, that the offenders have been generally prosecuted, and that in every case of a prosecution, legally supported, conviction and punishment have ensued.

Impressed with the necessity of a strict and faithful attention to our federal obligations, we assure you of our hearty concurrence in any legal measures which may be adopted, to allay the spirit of discontent, to cultivate the means of harmony, to repress every species of unjustifiable opposition to the laws of the Union, and to excite merited confidence in the measures of the general government.

The remaining objects of your address shall receive an attention proportioned to their urgency and importance; in affording which, we shall proceed with confidence and alacrity, relying on the support of our constituents, and your aid and concurrence in every measure directed to the promotion of their happiness and prosperity.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Speaker.

It appears by letters from the State of Virginia, that the Electors there were unanimous in the choice of George Washington as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President of the United States.

The Electors of the State of Delaware were unanimous in the choice of George Washington and John Adams as President and Vice-President of the United States.

Letters from Boston and Providence received yesterday's post, inform that the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, gave a unanimous vote for George Washington and John Adams.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North-America, on the 11th instant, JOHN M. NESBITT, Esq. was elected President, and Mr. EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Abstract of Duties arising on Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into the District of Alexandria, and on the Tonnage of Ships and Vessels—commencing the 1st day of January, and ending the 30th day of September, 1792, inclusive.

	Dols.	Cts.
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 31st day of March,	6185	90
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	494	64
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 30th day of June,	2062	19
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	1544	47
Amount of duties on merchandise in the quarter ending the 30th day of September,	3046	59
Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in said quarter,	1213	88
Total amount of Dollars,	62416	67

The Value of Exports to Foreign Ports, for the same period of time, is as follows, viz.

	Dols.	Cts.
In the quarter ending the 31st of March,	81536	98
Ditto ending 30th June,	162692	30
Ditto ending 30th Sept.	99314	24
Total amount of Dollars,	343543	52

COMMUNICATIONS.

The late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, says a correspondent, excites various observations among the politicians of the day—some approve, others condemn—some appear to be pleased with the plan of reduction on account of its gradual operation—others are in favor of a more prompt and summary scheme—but as it is not, and never can be a question with a financier whether his propositions shall give universal satisfaction, it is

as much as can be expected, if they meet with the approbation of a respectable majority.

It has been insinuated that the PEOPLE, considering the election of President and Vice-President of the United States as an object of small importance to their interests, have neglected to exercise their right of suffrage in choosing the electors of those officers.—It appears to be a darling object with certain revilers of the Form of government which the PEOPLE of this country have adopted, to sink, and if possible wholly annihilate in the general estimation, the Presidential and Senatorial branches. The Senate, in particular, is continually held up to view in the most unfavorable light.—It has been openly declared by some detached squads of these squibbing gentry, that the Senate is a useless body—and so with respect to a Vice-President.—And as to the Chief Magistrate, the opinions sported by certain pretended friends to republicanism, are diametrically opposed to the existence of any such officer in the government.—Such are the doctrines of those who, when they praise the PEOPLE—mean themselves.

The party writers have no resource in this dry time for matter of complaint, but to set up the old song about the growth of monarchical principles and the distinction of republican and anti-republican parties. It is lamentable for them, as their whole business and delight is to find fault, that the conduct of government furnishes little occasion for their trade. The President, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the body of the citizens, expressly approve of what Congress has done; it only remains to shew what mischief the legislature, and those who support it intend to do. This is poor doings for the party—it is living on the wind, on the mere smell of the feast which they actually enjoy when government commits an error or suffers a misfortune.—However, if it were not for hope, the heart would break. Accordingly every effort is making to alarm the people with jealousies against government. They have tried to new vamp the worn-out story of a monarchy party—one would almost suppose there was a King kept concealed in a cage like the lion, and going to be let loose on the next market day to eat up our children. Yet the men against whom they would raise a clamor, as if they were plotters against liberty, are satisfied with the constitution—with the laws—and with the officers and servants of government—so that, according to these Solomons, the men who plot against the republican government we enjoy, are the satisfied men—the men whom these scribblers signatize because they are satisfied—and the true federalists—the true republican supporters of the constitution, and of the present order of things, are the uneasy and complaining party—those who rid and wrote over the whole Continent, first to prevent the adoption of the constitution, then to prevent federal men being chosen, and finally to make the laws for carrying the constitution into effect, odious and feeble—these are the only worthy candidates for power and trust—these are the only republicans whom the people can place confidence in for securing our free constitution against the monarchy-men. It seems as if these writers had lost all respect for the sense of our citizens, when they rely on the success of certain sounds to make them forget their established federal principles, and all that they have seen of the pernicious schemes of the party. They cry Monarchy and Aristocracy, expecting that, like the cry of fire, it will always make some disturbance when nothing else will. They treat the people as if any empty sound would have the effect to rouse them.—It is said the keepers of bees, by striking on a warming-pan, put the whole hive into commotion. But the whole history of America, as well as the constitution which the people adopted on sober reflection, ought to have made them better acquainted with the character of our citizens, whom they insult, when they attempt by such shallow and stale tricks to deceive and inflame them.

It is nearly two years since the public confidence in some of the most distinguished patriots of our country began to be assailed, by the publication of the most impudent, indecent and slanderous attacks from the pens of envy and malice.—It is said, "no fair appeal has been made to the public on the comparative merits of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clinton." That no fair appeal has been made, is abundantly evident; but that the most unremitting endeavors were used, and the most unfair means resorted to, to prejudice the public mind against the Vice-President, all America bears witness. Happy for our country's honor, freedom and happiness, it appears, that the business has turned out directly the reverse of what was intended. So true it is, that tho' there is no end to be expected to the clamors of a party spirit—yet a lying tongue is but for a moment.

["CATULLUS" was not received in season for this day's Gazette, but shall appear in our next.

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.
Boston, Nov. 28. opt.