

Mr. Grove moved the following in substance & Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a list of the several persons employed in the different offices of each, for whom provision is to be made, according to the estimate of appropriation.

This motion, after some remarks, was withdrawn by Mr. Grove, as being too extensive, who moved the following as a substitute:

That the Secretary of State, the Treasury, and of War, lay before this House lists of the several persons employed in the offices of their respective departments, and the salaries allowed to each. Agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that he has this day approved and signed an act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, communicating a letter from a number of the citizens of Thoulouze, in France, denouncing M. La Fayette, addressed to Congress.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Select Committee on sundry petitions of persons praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. White in the Chair.

The report was read by the chairman, and then considered in paragraphs. The committee rose without finishing the discussion, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1793.

The petition of Samuel Lindsay was read, praying compensation for his services as a Lieutenant in the army of the United States during the late war.

Mr. White reported a bill respecting taking bail in criminal cases—which was read and committed for Friday.

The memorial of Nicholas Keib was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

In committee of the whole on the copper coinage bill.—Mr. White in the Chair.—The object of this bill is to alter the weight of the copper coin, as stated in the former act; after some discussion, the blanks specifying the weight of the cent, and half cent were filled; the first with 8 pwt. 16 grs.—the other with 4 pwt. 8 grs.

Mr. Boudinot after remarking that the artists who had exhibited specimens of the figure of liberty on the several samples of coin which he had seen, all differed in their conceptions on this occasion—for the sake therefore of uniformity—He moved to add a clause to the present bill providing that in lieu of the figure of liberty, the head of Columbus should be substituted. Mr. Boudinot supported his motion by some pertinent remarks on the character of Columbus, and the obligations the citizens of the United States were under to honor his memory.

Mr. Clark was in favor of the alteration—Mr. Williamson and Mr. Livermore objected to it—On the question's being put, the motion was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the bill—which the house ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the report of a select committee respecting invalids.

Mr. White in the chair.

The committee finished the discussion of the report, and agreed to sundry amendments; which were adopted by the house, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

The bill for allowing interest on a claim of Uday Hay, was taken into consideration in committee of the whole, and reported without amendment—ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the settlement of an account of Lewis Garanger, for military services during the late war, was committed, amended, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the report of a committee on the memorial of John Tucker, was taken up—the sum reported was struck out, and a committee appointed to report a bill. Adjourned.

Domestic Articles.

CARLISLE, Dec. 26.

The Citizens of Carlisle, happy in common, with the people of the United States, in the full enjoyment of liberty, secured by the most excellent form of government known to the world, are anxious that these invaluable blessings should be diffused. They have anticipated the rising lustre of freedom in France, of which they themselves have experienced its meridian blaze. Although they have deplored many recent transactions in France they have always looked forward with hope to that goal of liberty to which Frenchmen must at length arrive. In the triumph of the French republic they trust they will behold the general fall of tyranny. It was such sentiments that naturally called for a public demonstration of their joy when the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick was announced. Agreeable therefore to the wishes of a Town Meeting convened by a notice from the Burgesses; on Thursday last the bells rung in this town with short intervals from three o'clock until nine in the evening.—At night the Court-House was elegantly illuminated. Two beautiful transparencies were displayed from the upper windows of the Court-House, with the following inscriptions in large letters legible at a great distance.—The one to the east significant of the Event then celebrated, being in that quarter—LET MAN BE FREE.—The other was to the South, intimating that despotism prevails most in that unfortunate

hemisphere—TYRANNY IS ABOUT TO CEASE. Bonfires accompanied the illuminations; and the evening was passed by the citizens in convivial meetings expressive of their satisfaction.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

Yesterday, in testimony of the heart-felt pleasure the citizens of this metropolis were inspired with, on hearing the triumphant successes which were attending the arms of our generous allies the French, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells.

At 4 o'clock, a Federal salute was fired from the battery;—And every countenance seemed to speak joy at heart in the glorious event, that LIBERTY should reign victorious over her proud, despotic invaders; and at the clear prospect that such monsters as Kings, will soon be expelled from the face of the earth.

In the evening, the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, met at their Wigwag to celebrate the day, and a number of toasts were drank; which we are unable to obtain for this day's paper: The Wigwag was beautifully illuminated; and the monument dedicated to Columbus, was also illuminated, which attracted the attention of the citizens and of the fair.

Extract of a letter from Paterson (N. J.) Dec. 19.

Various paragraphs having appeared in different papers respecting the invention of a Machine at this place, for the purpose of cleaning the cotton of its feed, and as most of those accounts are erroneous, and unauthenticated, we are authorized to inform the public, that a Ginn for the above purpose is now completed upon a construction entirely new, and to work by water; one of these engines occupying a space of not more than 12 feet by 4, will produce very near 300lb. of cleaned cotton per day, and requires only the assistance of children. The usual and hitherto great impediment arising from the amazing friction, and consequently great wear and tear, is to nearly removed in this engine, as to be of but very little or no importance. The Machine is divided into separate and distinct movements, any given number of which may be instantly stopped by the attending child, without being the least impediment to the remainder. An application is making to government for a Patent, being the production and joint invention of Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE and Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, conductors of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Departments belonging to the Manufactory in this place.

BOSTON, December 19.

BOSTON GLASS.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, has written to the Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory in this town, on the subject of a supply of their Glass, for the House building in Philadelphia for the residence of the PRESIDENT of the United States; and it is with pleasure we can assure the public, that the Glass made here, is every way equal, if not superior, to any of European manufacture: Our own citizens, too, are assiduous to encourage the enterprise; many houses are now glazing with this glass, and we are told, that the windows of the elegant Chateau, building by Mr. Barrell, in Charlestown, will be of this fabric.

The violent opposition to the Vice-President of the United States, may in the end, be productive of much good: It has called forth his friends—and the examination of his principles and opinions have served to strengthen and confirm them. It is from free discussion alone, that freedom can be established. To him, and his writings, the following amiable lines most strikingly apply—

"While malice, friend, denies thy page— Its pure celestial fire— While critics, and while Bards in rage, Admiring, won't admire; While yardward pens thy worth assail, And envious tongues decry, These times, tho' many a friend bewail, These times beware not I. But when the world's loud praise is thine, And spleen no more shall blame— When thy Defence and thou shalt shine, In one establish'd fame; When none shall blame, and ev'ry lay, Devote a wreath to thee— That day (for come it will) that day, Shall I lament to see."

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.

Monday arrived here the ship Experiment, Captain M'Calmont, from Dunkirk, which she left the 27th of October—at which time the republic of France was entirely clear of the Prussian and Austrian forces; the French armies had penetrated into the territories of their enemies, and it was supposed would not find much difficulty in reaching Brussels.

LISLE, October 16.

The van-guard of Dumourier's army is expected to have arrived yesterday at Valenciennes. The general is hourly expected there. The three commissioners from the National Convention, who set out on Saturday last to go and establish order and tranquility in Cambray, have not yet been heard from.

FRANKFORT, October 10.

The rapid sensation of fear has seized all the Princes on the banks of the Rhine. The house of Baden has taken flight. The Prince of Linauge has arrived at Manheim with all his baggage. The Bishop of Spire has retired to Odenwald, and thence has taken the road of Helbron, towards Newstadt. The commissary of provisions at Heidelberg has emptied the magazines in haste, on the news of the approach of the French. Many French families have taken refuge in the Odenwald.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SESSION OF SATURDAY OCTOBER 20.

The Secretary read the following Letter from the Commissioners to the Army of the Centre.

At the Camp of Vaudoncourt, Oct. 18, at ten o'clock in the evening, the First year of the French Republic.

Citizens,

THE division of the army commanded by General Kellerman, arrived yesterday at the Camp of Vaudoncourt: General Valence, who commands the other division, advanced through the forest of Mau-gienne, and pushed his van-guard as far as Pilon, which he found occupied by the enemy. He was obliged to bring up his cannon against this post, and then he soon got master of it.

The Duke of Brunswick and General Kalkreuth sent in that day a Trumpeter with an Aid de Camp, to demand a personal conference with General Kellerman; they testified a desire to accommodate matters, but General Kellerman adhering strictly to the intentions of the national convention, answered that he could enter into no conference whatever, as long as the Prussian army should be on the territory of the French republic; that the re-surrender of Longwy was a preliminary without which he could enter into no engagements. The Duke of Brunswick offered to evacuate Longwy and to give the place up on the 26. Kellerman judging that he wanted four days more to arrive with his army before that place on account of the roads being broke so much insisted on having the place evacuated the 22d of this month.

After this conference, General Valence was charged with the regulation of the articles of capitulation. We send inclosed an authenticated copy thereof, and you will judge yourself of the advantages of this event. On the 22d at ten o'clock in the morning the enemy will have quitted the territory of the Republic. General Kellerman will march up his whole army in battle array, and our commissioners will thank them for their courage and perseverance. We beg our fellow citizens to partake of the joy which such an event has caused us.

See here then this contest of despotism against liberty soon determined; and happy are we to have been the witnesses thereof, and to be charged to give you these interesting details.

The commissioners of the national convention, SILLERY, PRIEUR, CARRA.

Further accounts by the late arrival at this port from Dunkirk state—that Verdun and Longwy were evacuated pursuant to articles of capitulation by the Austrian and Prussian armies, and immediately taken possession of by the French forces—several other places were also abandoned by the invading armies, and others taken by the French after a faint resistance—so that the enemy were entirely driven out of France—Not only so, but the French armies had penetrated into the German Territories, had taken Spire, Worms, Mayence and other places—Spire and Worms had been laid under contributions; from the latter a million of livres had been exacted—The siege of Lisle was raised, after having about 200 houses destroyed, and a number of the citizens and the garrison killed.

In Chamberry, a society had been formed of the friends of equality—this society consisted of 1200 persons—they have addressed the national convention—have abjured the Duke of Savoy, and swear they will never again acknowledge a king, or submit to any master whatever—The people of France are exceedingly elated with their successes—and consider their losses by the devastations and sieges of the enemy as nothing, when contrasted with the favorable turn in their affairs, and the prospect of a speedy and permanent establishment of their Liberties under the auspices of a Free Republic.—The papers we have seen are to the 23d Oct. printed at Paris—they contain no accounts of the present situation of M. la Fayette, nor of the ci-devant King and Queen of France.—In Verdun a considerable number of letters and papers were intercepted, throwing great light on the hitherto secret manoeuvres of the emigrants, and the other enemies of the revolution—M. Ption, in a speech to the Convention, informs them of a protest of the ci-devant King against all the acts and proceedings of the National Assembly, which he had signed—alleging that he had not been in a state of freedom to approve or not to approve those acts and proceedings—This protest had been sent to several of the courts, particularly that of Brussels.—General Paoli is going on an expedition against Sardinia.

By accounts published of the votes for Vice President of the United States, it appears, that exclusive of Kentucky—the numbers are for Mr. Adams 77—Mr. Clinton 50—Mr. Burr 1; difference fav. Mr. Adams 26.

It is an old remark, "to preserve peace be prepared for war"—but modern patriots preach a contrary doctrine; so in politics, they say the way to preserve the "rights of man," is to throw down every barrier of law and justice that defends them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Those who are sincere in inculcating the usefulness of public schools, as a means of diffusing knowledge and preserving liberty, will not stop at that point: They will feel the same ardor to promote a free enquiry into public measures, and a cheap and certain circulation of newspapers. It will be in vain that the people are, by education, enabled to judge of their rulers, if they watch not over their doings, or be not seasonably and fully informed thereof.

As the government, it seems, has gained no less than one million by granting a charter worth no more than five million, would it not be well to take a hint from the plan of the bank, for disposing of the western lands whenever peace and a completion of all private sales in that country will permit such a measure to be adopted. The territory (which is as much the property of the public now, as the privilege vested in the bank was prior to the charter) might be divided into 25,000 lots or shares, and a grant be made of 25,000, free of all quit-rents and taxes, to an incorporated company of such generous subscribers as will agree that the public may retain the remaining 5,000. The better to ensure success to the plan, by evincing the faith of those who adopt it in its profitableness, it should be understood that all members of the government be free both in law and decency, to take the lead in liberal subscriptions for their private emolument. It will be further expedient, and tend to keep up a proper understanding between the company and the government; and to facilitate seasonable aids, benefits and encouragements to the former, if members of the government be not only interested as subscribers, but a suitable number be always in commission to manage and direct the affairs of the company.

Our scribblers caution the people to beware of the writers who recommend order and obedience to the law. The writers who cry out knave and rogue, they say, are the people's friends, and are to be confided in. What is the amount of this?—A scribbler who finds any passion up, and falls in with it, is very clever. Wherever there is a local prejudice, he is very sincere, and shows himself a man of truth by courtting it and making the most of it to obstruct the law, and to discredit and vilify the servants of the public. But the man that advises others to be calm, to forbear violence against the excise law, to think more favorably of government and of human nature than our mobocrats say they deserve, is held up as a sly seducer of the republican virtue of our country. The way to cheat our people, is not to oppose prejudice and passion. The ambitious man who would destroy liberty, must run with the multitude, and run them out of breath. Liberty must have no resting place—it must have no shelter. Thus exhausted and defenceless, it becomes an easy prey, and this is what our anarchy-men seem to be laboring to accomplish. We have a free government; yet that will not please them. The next experiment seems to be either to have none at all, or one that is not free.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Experiment, M'Calmot, Dunkirk; Aurora, Stephens, Malaga & Cadiz; Brig Betsey, Elliot, Cape Francois; Betsey, Clark, do; Polly, Charnock, do; Mary, Alcorn, Amsterdam; Schr. Friendship, Edwards, St. Martins

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 21/2; 3 per Cents, 12/2; Deferted, 12/10; Full shares Bank U. S. 36 per cent. prem.

Debate on Mr. Steele's Motion, in our next.

The MEMBERS of the

Affurance Company OF NORTH-AMERICA.

ARE desired to call at the Insurance Office, No. 119, South Front-street, on Thursday next, between the hours of 9, A. M. and 8, P. M. on particular business. EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y. December 31.

The MEMBERS of the

Insurance Company OF NORTH-AMERICA.

ARE desired to take NOTICE, that the time for which their DIRECTORS were elected, will expire, according to the Constitution, on the second Tuesday (being the eighth day) of the present month—when another Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS is to be held, at their Office, No. 119, South Front-street, at 10 o'clock, A. M. EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y. January 1, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called South-Point,

L YING at the end of Sinipuxent Neck, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worcester County, in the said State, being the first landing for vessels that trade in there. From the situation of the place, it is convenient for fish, clams and oysters, is open to the sea, and has every convenience that could be wished for. The soil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marsh pasture for stock.

Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to Asheton Humphreys, Esq. in Philadelphia—Mr. Benjamin Purnell, in Indian Town, Worcester County—or to Capt. Littleton Robins, near the place. Jan. 2. (4)