

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his account of receipts and expenditures for the War-department for the quarter, ending the 31st December, as settled by the officers of the treasury. Ordered that 100 copies be printed.

Several petitions were read, praying compensation for property used, lost or destroyed during the war. On motion, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on lost or destroyed property was read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Two other petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of such states, as on a final settlement of accounts shall have a balance due to them from the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and read the third time. The Speaker observed that there were several blanks to be filled previous to the passing the bill.

Mr. Fitzsimons informed the House, that the members of the committee on the enquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, were then attending to the examination of several witnesses whose evidence was considered important; if the question on the passage of the bill should now be taken, it would be proper to notify the committee to attend; and if any further debate should ensue, the time would be so taken up that the witnesses must be dismissed, and their attendance required on Monday. Some members observing, that it was very probable several of the House would offer remarks on the bill before the question was taken.

A motion was made to adjourn; which being put, was carried in the affirmative, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 28.

Mr. Ames presented the petition of Jonathan Wheeler, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of Edward Felsair and John Wreat, praying compensation for supplies furnished the American army during the invasion of Georgia by the British. Read and referred as above.

Mr. Mercer presented the petition of John Ashton, an officer of the late Pennsylvania line of the army. Read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Milledge presented the petition of William Mathews, which was read and referred as above.

A motion was made and carried, That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of a bill received from the Senate, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts." The same bill was then referred to a select committee.

The blanks in the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual states, &c. were filled up. The question then was on the passage of the bill. On this Mr. Page moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being called on this, the previous question was put in the following words:—Shall the main question on the bill be now put? This was determined in the affirmative as follows:

A Y E S.

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| Mr. Ames, | Mr. Lawrence, |
| Barnwell, | Learned, |
| Benfon, | Livermore, |
| Boudinot, | Muhlenberg, |
| B. Bourne, | Sedgwick, |
| S. Bourne, | W. Smith, |
| Dayton, | Sterrett, |
| Fitzsimons, | Sturges, |
| Gerry, | Sumpter, |
| Gilman, | Sylvester, |
| Goodhue, | Thatcher, |
| Gordon, | Tucker, |
| Hartley, | Ward, |
| Hillhouse, | White, |
| Huger, | Wadsworth, |
| Key, | Leonard, |
| Kittera, | 33 |

N O E S.

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| Mr. Ashe, | Mr. Murray, |
| Baldwin, | Niles, |
| Clark, | Page, |
| Findley, | Parker, |
| Giles, | Schoonmaker, |
| Gregg, | J. Smith, |
| Griffin, | I. Smith, |
| Grove, | Steele, |
| Heister, | Treadwell, |
| Jacobs, | Venable, |
| Kitchell, | Williamson, |
| Lee, | Willis, |
| Macon, | Greenup, |
| Madison, | Milledge, |
| Mercer, | Orr, |
| Moore, | 31 |

The main question was then put, Shall the bill pass? The ayes and noes on this question were as above, excepting Mr. Key, who voting in the negative, the House was equally divided.—The Speaker gave his casting vote in favor of passing the bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, communicating to the House a statement of the expenditures, to the end of the year 1792, from the sum of 10,000 dollars appropriated for contingent expenses. Also, a supplementary arrangement respecting the district of the state of North-Carolina, in relation to the act laying duties on distilled spirits.

In committee of the whole on the resolution for granting half pay for 7 years to the widows and orphans of such officers of the army as have been killed in the service of the United States since the 31 day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the public service.

Mr. Key in the chair.

Mr. Hartley, who brought forward the motion, moved to strike out June 3, 1784, and insert 4th day of March, 1789.

Mr. Livermore said he should be in favor of the motion if it went as far back as the year 1775, and comprehended the widows and orphans of the officers of the army killed within two years from the commencement of the war.

Mr. Williamson said he should consider it his duty to move for an amendment to the proposition, in the progress of its discussion, by inserting a clause to provide for the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia.

Mr. Wadsworth stated the reasons on which he supposed provision had not been made for the widows and orphans of those officers which were killed during the period alluded to by the gentleman from New-Hampshire: one principal one was, that the new government was not authorized by the constitution to create any demands against the United States;—the government was bound to take up the debts as they found them. The old government had not recognized the claims of those widows and orphans alluded to. With respect to the present resolution, he was opposed to the amendment;—he thought it ought to go back to June 1784, the commencement of the present Indian war. He should move for other amendments to the resolution, that it should provide not only for those who may fall by the sword, but for such as die in the public service. He should also be for extending the provision to the widows and orphans of the officers of the militia. He considered it as a most disgraceful thing to a government not to make provision for the families of those who sacrificed their lives in the cause of their country.

The motion for striking out June 3, 1784, was put and carried. The other part of the motion, to insert 4th day of March, 1789, was not put, being superceded by a motion for the committee's rising.—The committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The Ayes and Noes on engrossing the bill, referred to in our last, were divided equally, as on its passing.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of a select committee, to whom the report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of Thomas Wishart had been referred, was taken into consideration.—After again reading the report of the Secretary of War, and hearing an explanation of the business from Mr. Parker—the House agreed to the report of the select committee, and ordered that the same committee should bring in a bill pursuant to the report.

A report on the petition of Robert Eden was read, which was in favor of the prayer of the petition—laid on the table.

The bill received from the Senate, for regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.—Some small amendments were agreed to—and then the bill as amended was reported to the House—the House adopted the amendments—and on motion, the bill was read the third time.—On the question, shall the bill pass? Some opposition was made.—It was said it would have a retrospective effect, and interfere with existing contracts—it was proposed to add a proviso to remedy this inconvenience.—A motion was made to re-commit the bill for the purpose of adding this amendment—this motion was negatived, and the bill was then passed by a great majority.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House, that the Senate have considered the bill sent from the House, entitled an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions, and have agreed to the same with amendments—in which they request the concurrence of the House.

In committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts. Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The committee made some progress in discussing the bill—they then rose, and the chairman reported accordingly—and the House adjourned.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

The Mail from the Southward due yesterday, was robbed soon after it left Baltimore.

A subscription was in circulation last week in Providence, R. I. for celebrating the glorious successes of the French nation.

Great preparations have been made in Boston for the same purpose—a grand Civic Feast was to be celebrated there the 24th instant, in Faneuil-Hall.

The new Theatre is to be opened with a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on Saturday evening next.

We hear that JOHN VINING, Esq. is elected Senator of the United States for the State of Delaware, in the place of Richard Bassett, Esq. whose time expires in March next.

"A correspondent (in the Boston Independent Chronicle) congratulates his countrymen that the Congressional sword of investigation, is tempered with pure American steel.—He adds, God grant it success, and let all the people say Amen—and that the toast of the day is Citizen Steele, the independent investigator of the War Department."

The "toasted" STEELE has certainly missed fire, notwithstanding the intelligent puff of the Chronicle correspondent.

The patriotic toast, is, the spirited WADSWORTH, DAYTON, FINDLEY, and the others of the honest thirry-fix, who detected imposition, and pursued the best interest of their constituents.

In respect to some recent investigations a correspondent remarks, that taking the whole business into view—it may be said of the heads of certain departments—"Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sit you as wheat.—"

Taking it for granted that the body politic is diseased, what a lamentable considera-

tion it is, that the physicians employed on the occasion should be interested against the patient.

It is to be observed, in respect to the opposition to the measures of government, that the appeal is more frequently made to the sense of the people, than to the merits of the subject.—This may be politic as it relates to the constituents of those who may thus sacrifice their independence at the shrine of partial local popularity; but the great enquiry is, what is right and best—and this the unbiased unprejudiced voice of the people will always ultimately approve.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

A liberal writer in a Philadelphia paper, earnestly exhorts, that certain writings which do not square exactly with certain principles, which he deems orthodox, should be burned by the common hangman:—But he does not appear to know, that the United States is a free Republic; that its Citizens are Freemen, and that they will, whenever they please, speak and publish their political sentiments, be they what they may! Did he know this, his folly would be conspicuous even to himself.

A Baltimore paper of the 24th inst. contains the following summary of Foreign Intelligence.

That 5,000 of Clairfayt's army have deserted, and that the General was assassinated. That Bruxelles and Ostend are in the possession of the French.—Another report was current, but not believed, that Gen. Dumourier, flushed with his successes, had advanced to the town of Halle, near Bruxelles, where he was surrounded by the Austrian army.

That an insurrection has broke out at Bruges, in Brabant—the popular party, on hearing of the success of the French arms at Mons, rose against the Court party; several were massacred; the gates are shut, and no one permitted to depart.—That the fate of Louis XVI. may now be very clearly augured—first by the Convention taking upon them the authority of trying him; and next, by the proposal of Manuel, "that those who might speak in his favor should be under the protection of the law," being received with murmurs and hisses.—That a Dutch ship put into Dover harbour on the 15th of November, which on the day before was blown into Calais by fets of weather; she had on board several French emigrant noblemen, who could not conceal themselves from the municipality. They apprehended and conducted them to prison; and several chests of money belonging to them, were seized for the service of the state.—That the report of Mr. Pitt's resignation was premature.—That thirty thousand manufacturers are at this moment out of employ in the city of Lyons only, and the poor are absolutely starving.—That the Sovereign Pontiff has publicly announced from the Papal chair the possibility of the French soon coming there to pillage the churches, carry off the sacred vases, and renew in that city the depredations which the barbarians committed there in the fifth century, under the command of Attila.—The Pope observes, that his age and his character do not admit of his putting himself at the head of troops to repulse the enemy; that the avowed intention of the French to extinguish the sacerdotal race, prevented him from going in his pontifical robes, in imitation of St. Leon, to meet the destructive scourge which threatens the city. That the people must see the steps they have to take.—On this declaration being made, Prince Borghese and other distinguished persons protested that they would defend their country to the last drop of their blood. The people cried out their intentions to do the same, and measures are already taken for their defence. A good army well posted in the midst of the marshes which cover the road from Civita Vecchia to Rome, would embarrass the enemy.

DIED.—On Friday last, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS LANG, one of the Printers to the House of Representatives of this State. He has left a wife and four small children, to lament the loss of a husband and father. Though his illness was tedious and severe, he bore it without complaining, and died without a sigh.—It may be truly said of him, "That the end of this man was peace."

Died, at Wilmington, North-Carolina, Brigadier-General Thomas Clark of the late continental army.—It is but justice to the memory of this Patriot to say, he possessed in an eminent degree every qualification that characterizes the great and the good citizen; as a soldier he was brave, noble, generous and polite; as a friend he was sincere, obliging and immutable. The distinguished part this officer acted in the late war, will make his remembrance grateful to every American.

Died, on the 30th day of December, 1792, in the town of Brookfield, (Mass.) SARAH NOBLE, in the 102d year of her age. She was descended from the family of Drake, in East-Chester, state of New-York.

"Until the space of three years before her decease, she attended to domestic concerns with great judgment, and her conversation was entertaining and improving. She even retained her reason to the hour of her departure. The integrity of her character, during life, had been such, as met and received that kind treatment from her connections, which served to alleviate the infirmities of old age.

"She remembered the time when the first sermon was delivered in East-Chester, by an Episcopal clergyman; who is supposed to have been the first missionary of that order in the state of New-York. She was able to recollect when knives and forks were first used in the city of New-York. She was the first person who brought tea-cups, tea, and potatoes into the town of New-Milford. She remembered the rise and progress of those wars, in which a great part of Europe was involved, under the reign of Queen Anne."

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 18th inst. the following new members were duly elected:—

Mr. COUPPENS, of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Cape-Francois.

Mr. VALENTIN, of do.

JOHN ADAMS, L.L.D. Vice-President of the United States.

Dr. DAVID NASSY, of Philadelphia.

Dr. GEORGE LOGAN, Philadelphia county.

JOHN W. KITTERA, of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Extract from the minutes, JONATHAN WILLIAMS, jun. Sec.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE, IN BOSTON.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by Citizen Lathrop, Citizen JONATHAN WILD, to Citizen MARY, daughter to Citizen SAMUEL RIDGWAY. Boston Gaz.

P A R I S, November 1.

The Parisians are now all confidence in the success of the new system.—thus writes a popular Journalist:

"The old French monarchy was a vessel that leaked at every seam.—at length, to complete its catastrophe, it has taken fire and burnt down to the water's edge, while all who adhered to the wreck have perished. It now remains to construct a ship, that may resist every attack of the elements. The political horizon is cleared of the clouds which have hitherto darkened it—the sun of liberty has purified it—conspiracy is annihilated. In a short space of time—in a month—we shall have all the materials in readiness requisite for the construction of that august monument, which is to replace the Gothic edifice of Feudality. A new declaration of rights should be presented to the Convention, and then let them forget all their private quarrels, and employ themselves solely on the business they were called upon by their constituents to transact." With all our hearts we agree with this writer; but will faction thus expire before the wish or patriotism?

Extract from the Leyden Gazette, 10 November 22.

1. The sudden change of affairs, with regard to the combined invaders of France, is to many a perfect mystery. How is it to be accounted for, say they, that after such a successful progress the Duke of Brunswick suddenly halted in his career, between St. Menes and Chalons—and how was it possible, that after such a variety of movements, no one of which materially injured his plans, he should all at once abandon the cause he had undertaken, and make an inglorious retreat, worse in its consequences to him than the absolute loss of a battle? We need no longer wonder, however, at this event when we consider that the forest of Argonne is the Thermopylae of France; and that their new republic is chiefly indebted to the discernment of General Kellerman in timely possessing this invincible post. This, and his sustaining with so much firmness the cannonade of the 20th of September, completely deranged all the plans of the Duke of Brunswick.

2. As to the army of the French Emigrants, it is broken up and dismissed. These wretched men have received a letter of license from Marshal Broglie, by which they are permitted to go wherever they see fit, with an exception, however, to rejoin the main army at the earliest requisition: a clause that seems to have been added merely to aggravate despair. In fact, in this permit, neither their names nor places of abode are mentioned; but they are advised to recommend themselves in the best manner they can to such powers as shall be disposed to receive them. They are, indeed, real objects of pity, and especially those among them who quitted their country and property from disinterested motives. Great numbers have determined to return into France at all events; and are daily selling, for almost nothing, their coaches, horses, &c. &c. Such of these miserable people as are absolutely without means, and know not where to go, are to be quartered at Malmey.

3. The recent events of this campaign have wholly disappointed the projected plan of holding a pacific Congress at Luxembourg; at least, there is no probability of such an event taking place this year. The French, in the career of their success, seem determined to carry the most unqualified liberty through Europe, and, extravagant as it may seem, talk of nothing but exterminating tyrants from every corner of the civilized world.

4. Much has been said of Spain joining the belligerent league against France. It is true they are putting their frontier into a state of defence, but that is all, and merely meant by way of precaution, and not of offensive warfare. The rejection of royal government in France has occasioned a prodigious shock in the minds of the Spaniards, but the prime minister seems fully convinced that war with France cannot be otherwise than ruinous to Spain; there is, therefore, every reason to think that he will persist in his pacific system, notwithstanding remonstrances from every part of the kingdom, urging to a contrary measure. Add to this, that the influence of the clergy is in a declining way in Spain, who in any other age than the present might have influenced the crown in the support of despotism.

5. The English seem not to have viewed with a complaisant eye the French maritime expedition to the Mediterranean. Letters from Antibes mention, that admiral Truguet has taken a large English ship going into Nice with a load of Muskets, and other military stores. She was conducted to a safe port.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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|------------------------|------------------|
| 6 per Cents, | 19/9 |
| 3 per Cents, | 11/6 |
| Deferred, | 12/ |
| Full shares Bank U. S. | 31 per cent prem |