

MONDAY, February 4.

The petition of George Peachen was read, praying compensation for supplies furnished during the late war—referred to the secretary of the treasury.

The petition of Timothy Bradley, was read, and referred to the secretary of the treasury. This petition is for an adjustment of his accounts as a deputy commissary of purchases during the late war.

The memorial of Rawleigh Downham, was read, praying a settlement of his account and payment of a balance due to him for services as a captain in the 3d Georgia regiment of the late continental army.

The bill entitled An act to amend the act to promote the progress of useful arts, was brought in, engrossed, the blanks therein filled up, and the bill passed. The fee for a patent is set at thirty dollars; for every copy sheet of 100 words, twenty cents; for every copy of a drawing two dollars. The title of the bill was altered to the following, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

A report of the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of Alexander Contee Hanson was read. Mr. Mercer then offered a resolution, the purport of which is, to direct the secretary of the treasury to adjust and settle the claim of the petitioner, as one of the judges appointed by the general government, to settle a controversy between the State of South Carolina and Georgia, and that he be paid at the same rate per diem, as the members of Congress. This resolution after some debate, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. W. Smith laid the following motions on the table. First, that a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join a committee of the Senate, to direct the mode of counting the ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States, on Wednesday next.

The other for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill, fixing the salaries of these officers, as the term of the present provision expires the 4th March next.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the treasury, containing a statement referring to the last of the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Giles, relative to the deficiencies and sums of public money not accounted for—200 copies was ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, the bill received from the Senate, entitled An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of masters, was taken into consideration. This bill was read through by the chairman, and then discussed in paragraphs. The committee made one verbal amendment to the bill, and proceeded thro' the several sections.

Mr. Moore then moved an amendment to this purport, That in all cases in which the persons fleeing from the service of masters, shall be a negro or mulatto held to labor for life, persons harboring or concealing such fugitive, shall pay a fine of — dollars: This motion occasioned some debate and was disagreed to, the committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendment, which was agreed to by the house. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

The bill in favor of Thomas Wishart was discussed in committee of the whole, Mr. Key in the chair, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

A petition from John Downes, praying compensation for military services, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to fix the salaries of the President and Vice-President of the United States, pursuant to the motion of Mr. W. Smith, laid on the table yesterday.

A committee was also appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to count the ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States on Wednesday next.

A bill to exonerate the inhabitants of Post Vincennes from the charge of a re-survey of their lands, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair—the bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill respecting fugitives from justice, and persons who escape from the service of masters, was read the third time, and passed with amendments—ayes 43, noes 7.

The report of a select committee on the petition of W. and J. Sims, was taken into consideration in committee of the whole.—Mr. Steele in the Chair.—The report was agreed to, and the House ordered a bill to be brought in.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Jacob Bell was also considered in committee of the whole; the committee resolved that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted—this resolution was agreed to by the House—and a bill ordered to be reported.

In committee of the whole—On the resolution for granting half pay for seven years to the widows and orphans of the officers of the army of the United States, which have been killed since the fourth day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the service.—The committee struck out June 1784, and reported the resolution with this amendment; the House agreed to the report. The resolution was further amended, by striking out "7 years"—leaving the term blank; a committee was then appointed to report a bill.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that they have considered the bill authorizing a loan in the notes or certificates of the several States, to which a balance shall be due on a final settlement of accounts—and have resolved, that they do not concur in said bill. The Secretary also informed the House, that the Senate insist on their amendment to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions,

disagreed to by the House—and desire a conference with the House on the subject.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House that they have concurred in the foreign intercourse bill—and in the amendment of the House to the bill respecting fugitives from justice, &c.

A committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Giles and Boudinot.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Murray in the chair—The bill to compensate H. E. Lutterloh, was taken up—reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to compensate Alex. C. Hanson, was twice read, and committed.

A bill to authorize the adjustment of the claim of Joseph Henderson, was considered, in committee of the whole—agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed. Adjourned.

### Philadelphia, Feb. 6.

Monday last, the Bill which passed the House of Representatives of the United States, authorizing a Loan of the Balances which shall be due on a final Settlement of Accounts, from the United States to individual States, was negatived in the Senate—17 to 11.

The Supreme Court of the United States opened on Monday last. Several causes which involve points of great importance were called over, and assigned to different days of the present week for argument. Yesterday the Court appointed to hear the Attorney-General of the United States, on the interesting question—Whether the Supreme Court can take cognizance of actions against a State, at the suit of one or more individuals of another State?

Further accounts by the French Packet state, that on the 13th November, Gen. Dumourier gained a complete victory over the rear guard of the Austrian army—the day previous to his entering Brussels.

The following observations of that great and enlightened patriot and statesman, Mr. Pitt, the present prime Minister of Great-Britain, are worthy the attention of every friend to the constitution of the United States, and the honor and freedom of this happy country.

The peculiar circumstances to which the National prosperity is ascribed by Mr. Pitt are, the natural industry and energy of the country; the improvements made in many branches of manufacture; the invention and application of machinery, by which labour has been abridged, and the great degree of credit which our merchants are enabled to obtain; to these he further adds, the exploring and enterprising spirit of Britons, and the constant accumulation of capital, which, continually increasing at compound interest, acts with a velocity continually accelerated, and, in times of tranquility, has scarcely any limits to its operation.

"Such are the circumstances which," says Mr. Pitt, "appear to me to have contributed most immediately to our present prosperity; but these again are connected with others yet more important.

"They are obviously and necessarily connected with the duration of peace; the continuance of which, on a secure and permanent footing, must ever be the first object of the foreign policy of this country. They are connected still more with its internal tranquility, and with the natural effects of a free but well regulated government.

"What is it which has produced, in the last hundred years, so rapid an advance beyond what can be traced in any other period in our history? What but that, during that time, under the mild and just Government of the illustrious Princes of the family now on the Throne, a general calm has prevailed through the country, beyond what was ever before experienced; and we have also enjoyed, in greater purity and perfection, the benefit of those original principles of our Constitution, which were ascertained and established by the memorable events that closed the century preceding. This is the great and governing cause, the operations of which has given scope and effect to all the other circumstances.

"It is the Union of Liberty with Law, which, by raising a barrier equally firm against encroachments of power, and the violence of popular commotion, affords to property its just security, produces the exertion of genius and labour, the extent and solidity of credit, the circulation and increase of a capital—which forms, and upholds the national character, and sets in motion all the springs which actuate the mass of the community through all its various descriptions.

"The laborious industry of the peasantry and yeomanry of the country; the skill and ingenuity of the artificer; the experiments and improvements of the wealthy proprietor of land; the bold speculations and successful adventures of the opulent merchant and enterprising manufacturer; these are all to be traced to the same source, and all derive from hence both their encouragement and their reward. On this point, therefore, let us preserve this first and most essential object, and every other is in our power! Let us remember that the love of the constitution, though it acts as a sort of natural instinct in the hearts of Englishmen, is strengthened by reason and reflection: that it is a Constitution which we do not merely admire from traditional reverence, which we do not flatter from prejudice or habit, but which we cherish and value, because we know that it practically secures the tranquility and welfare both of individuals and of the public; and provides beyond any other frame of government, for the real and useful ends, which form at once, the only true foundation and only rational object of all political Societies."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated the 1st of February, to his correspondent in this city.

"Three days since, the French Packet, bearing the Cap of Liberty on her main-top-gallant-mast head, arrived here after a passage of 63 days. I have been on board the Packet with a friend who perfectly understands the French language, and by whose aid, together with my own enquiries, I learned, that when Dumourier took Brussels, he also took 4000 prisoners, and the next day was joined by 1500 deserters; cannon by hundreds, &c. and that the King of Prussia had declared and acknowledged the French a free and independent people;—that he has retired to Berlin, and swears vengeance against the Emigrant Princes for deceiving him, besides demanding reimbursement for his men and expences.—All Italy, it was expected would fall immediately into the hands of the French—and that the Pope was actually a prisoner before the time of the Packet's sailing.—Of these things however, we shall soon be able to mention further particulars."

A writer in the Albany Register, speaking of the Constitution of the United States, asks the following questions:

"Have you been called upon to discharge the duties of the camp, in a long and tedious march from New-York to Connecticut? Have you been compelled to dance attendance in the character of jurymen, at the distance of five or six hundred miles from your homes and families? Have you been divested of the fruits of your labor by the collector? Have not the amendments which vociferated from Georgia to New-Hampshire, been bro't forward and received a dispassionate investigation? If this is admitted, then I ask, Whether the opponents of the constitution have not forfeited every claim to your confidence, and ought not in future to be watched with all the vigilance of an eagle-eyed centinel?"

### THE DAY.

IN conformity to a resolution entered into for the celebration of the victories obtained by the Republic of France, over the combined armies of Austria and Prussia, the Officers of the Militia are informed, that the Festival will take place on the 6th of February, (THIS DAY) being the anniversary of the alliance with France, and are requested to meet at the state-house, precisely at two o'clock, in order to march from thence in procession.

WILLIAM COATES, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement. February 2, 1793.

### CIVIC FESTIVAL—BOSTON.

THURSDAY, the 24th January, the successes of the French Republic in their glorious enterprise for the establishment of Equal Liberty, were celebrated by the Citizens of Boston with extraordinary demonstrations of conviviality and festive joy.

The day was ushered in by a salute of cannon from the Castle, and by discharges of Artillery in several parts of the town.—An Ox, roasted entire, the preceding day, was paraded thro' the streets, in the centre of a procession of Citizens. Two carts, containing 1600 loaves of Bread, and two hogheads of Punch, drawn by 24 horses, were also in the train.—These articles were distributed to an immense number of Citizens assembled in State street.

At 2 o'clock another procession was formed at the State-House, which marched to Faneuil-Hall, where an elegant and sumptuous entertainment was provided, at which 300 Citizens partook.—Citizen S. Adams, Lieut. Governor of the State, acting as President, and Citizen Letombe, Consul of France, as Vice-President. After the entertainment, 18 toasts were drank, accompanied by discharges of cannon.

On this occasion, Faneuil-Hall was as beautifully decorated as the season of the year would permit. At the west end, over the head of the President, arose an Obelisk, bearing in front the figure of Liberty, her left hand supporting her insignia, and her extended right hand displaying "The Rights of Man"—Under her feet, the badges of Civil and Ecclesiastical Despotism (a crown, sceptre, mitre, & chains) were broken in pieces—Over her head, a descending Cherub presented in its right hand a wreath, as "The Reward of Virtue," and in its left hand, the Palm of Peace.—A garter annexed, emphatically expressed, "This we go to the Stars." Over the whole, the benign Eye of Providence appeared to view with approbation the scene, and to express, "I guard the faithful."—The right side of the Obelisk was displayed the American, and on the left the French Flags. At the entrance, an Orchestra was erected; its front exhibited an inscription, "Sacred to Liberty, Justice and Peace," from which arose the figures of Fame, Peace and Justice: While under this assemblage the endearing wish of "Liberty and Equality," issued for all mankind, the extended Trumpet of Fame, pronounced a cordial Amen.

The Children from all the Schools were paraded in State street, where each received a Cake, impressed with the words "Liberty and Equality."

A contribution was raised, and the Citizens confined for debt, liberated, to participate in the joy of the day.

Two Balloons were let off, one 25 feet high, bearing a scroll, on which the words "Liberty and Equality" were written.

The State-House and other buildings were splendidly illuminated; a number of fireworks were exhibited, and an immense bonfire on Cops-Hill, concluded the civic festive scene.

The great successes of our Allies were also celebrated in several of the towns in the neighborhood of Boston—and in Providence, (R. I.) Norwich (Connecticut) Portsmouth (N. H.) &c. &c.

The National Convention has pardoned the inhabitants of Longwy, whose houses were, by a decree of the Legislative Assembly, to be pulled down. The city of Verdun is to be called Beaurépaire, in honor of their late governor, who, when the Austrians attacked the town, seeing that the inhabitants would not take up arms in defence of their wall; and his garrison being insufficient, he assembled the officers of the district and municipality, reproached them for their cowardice and treachery; and having given to his military officers proper dispositions for evacuating the town and citadel, with the garrison, he declared, that having always served his country with zeal and honor, he rather chose to die than give room to any contrary suspicions—and so saying, he shot himself; his brave soldiers made their way through the enemy's line, carrying with them the corpse of their worthy commander, which the assembly ordered to be deposited in the Pantheon. [For. Pa.]

When it is considered what would be the fate of a country, should its patriots destroy themselves when unsuccessful—it is difficult to account for the principle on which the leaders of the French revolution decreed public honors to the memory of this man.

We learn from the Boston papers, that the appellation of citizen is universally adopting in that capital, in lieu of "your excellency," "your honor," or, "your reverence," by every independent freeman. However pleasing it may be to the friends of republican simplicity in the middle and southern states, to see such notifications in their papers, it must be nevertheless confessed that the proposition comes with rather an ill grace from one or two, the tenor of whose publications has hitherto uniformly tended to establish aristocratical distinctions in the United States. In every question of politics, an honest man will take a decided part, and stick by it. Whifflers will always swim with the current of success. Nat. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from the Eastward, Jan. 25.

There are some things which strike us very oddly in this part of the Union, in relation to the proceedings of the National Legislature. Among others, it appears singular that almost all the motions for scrutinizing and investigating the public conduct of the executive officers of government, should originate with our brethren from the Southward. What! are all the eastern and northern members asleep—or are they incompetent to the business of pioneering into the arena of financial arrangements—or are they too lupine or too credulous; or are they interested in the systems of the Secretary of the Treasury to such a degree, as that their understandings are beclouded, their judgments perverted, and the great interests of their constituents lost in the superior influence of their own private interests?

"We have always considered that the gentlemen from the eastern states were at least, as much men of industry as those from the Southward; that their habits of life were as favorable to attention and application to business; that they understood figures, accounts, and calculations, as well; and that their honor, honesty and independence, are as real, and as conspicuous as those of gentlemen from any other quarter—even from the democratical regions beyond the Susquehanna. Why then is the immense burden of critical examination and public censure, thrown almost exclusively on southern shoulders? Our surprize is further increased, when we reflect that as it is so very easy to find faults, if the smallest degree of industry is exerted in searching for them, and only the smallest abilities employed in exposing them to the public eye; that this meritorious employment should be made a monopoly. We have but one way of solving these difficulties; and that is to suppose, that there is no real foundation for all the clamor that has been raised; that some men must do the business—while the only business of others is to find fault. That in some parts of the Union, opposition to every measure is patriotism—while in others, it is expected that evidence should be given that six dollars a day are not paid by the people for nothing; which it seems would be the case, in a great degree, were the politics of these to prevail who have opposed every important measure which has been brought forward from the commencement of the government to the present session—and now pursue the same system."

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	19/6
3 per Cents,	11/3
Deferred,	11/10
Full shares Bank U. S.	16 per cent. prem

An annual meeting of the French Society established in this city for benevolent purposes, is to be held this evening at Ephes Tavern, in Saffron-street—All French gentlemen, and others who are inclined to promote such an institution, are desired to attend.

Several favors omitted, shall appear in our next.

### Advertisement.

Mr. JOSHUA HARBIN, Sir, YOU will please to take notice, that I intend to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, in the State of Maryland, to compel you to convey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of land; Evans's Chance, containing fifty acres of land; Piney Grove, containing seventy-two and one half acres of land; and part of James's Tract, containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of land; situate, lying and being, in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you to me the twenty-sixth day of November, 1784. I am, with due respect, thy friend, JOSEPH EVANS. Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, February 1st, 1793. (ep 10w)