

In committee of the whole on the bill making compensation to Alex. C. Hanfon.

Mr. Dayton on the chair. An amendment was proposed but not agreed to. The committee on motion rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his Secretary, Mr. Lear, which informed the House that the President had approved and signed an act relative to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have considered the bill for repealing part of a resolution of the late Congress respecting the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, and have concurred therein. He also informed the house that the Senate are now ready to meet the house in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The House accordingly repaired to the Senate chamber.

The members were absent from the house one hour and an half. After they had returned the Clerk read a statement of the votes as ascertained by the Tellers of the two Houses, which are as follow:

George Washington,	132
John Adams,	77
George Clinton,	50
Thomas Jefferson,	4
Aaron Burr,	1

The House again went into committee of the whole on the bill to make compensation to Alexander C. Hanfon. The 2d section, after some debate, was struck out. The bill was then reported as amended. The question on engrossing the bill was put and negatived.

The Chairman announced a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury; some parts of which, being of a confidential nature, the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Wadsworth brought in a report on the petitions of the French inhabitants of Gallipoli—Read, and laid on the table.

The same gentleman presented the petition of Roger Enos, praying compensation for military services, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Heister presented the petition of Margaret Seat, praying compensation for the arrearages due to her late husband for military service—this was referred to a select committee.

The reading of confidential communications being announced, the galleries were shut. Whilst the galleries were shut,

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House, that the President of the United States had approved and signed the act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of masters.

And, that the Senate directed him to lay before the House, a bill entitled an act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels"—in which the Senate request the concurrence of the House.

Another message from the Senate informed the House, that they had appointed Messrs. King, Izard, and Strong, a committee, to join such committee as this house would appoint, to acquaint the President of the United States of his being elected for another term of four years, from the 4th day of March next.—This message was taken up in the House of Representatives, and Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Madison, and Lawrance, were appointed.

FRIDAY, February 15.

A bill supplementary to the collection law, received from the Senate, was twice read, and on motion, referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Goodhue, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Hindman.

A bill to refund to Jacob Bell, certain duties on pickled fish, was read the third time, and passed.

A bill for placing on the pension list such officers and soldiers of the militia, as shall be wounded and disabled in the public service, was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

A report on the petition of the Printers and Bookfellers was read; this report is against repealing the duty on imported printing paper—but in favor of taking off all imposition on rags imported; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Goodhue laid a motion on the table to extend the term for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the United States, to the day of

A report from the Secretary of War on the petition of Jonathan Haskell and Abraham Watson, was read—this report was favorable to the petitioners; laid on the table.

The reading of communications which have been before the House for several days, from the Secretary of the Treasury, was resumed. The reading being finished; a motion was made that these communications should be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report to the House their opinion respecting such parts of them as it will be eligible to publish. Another motion was made, that those should be printed without any such reference as are not expressly communicated as confidential—some discussion took place, which ended in an order for clearing the galleries.

The House being again opened, A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House, that the Senate have passed the bill to promote the progress of useful arts, with amendments—and that the bill in favor of H. E. Lutterloh, having been considered by the Senate, they had resolved that the said bill do not pass.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, were referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Giles, of the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair, brought in a report supplementary to that made at the last session—This report being read, it was ordered that 100 copies of this, with the original report, be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the subject was referred to the consideration of the whole House, on Wednesday next.

The committee to whom were referred for consideration certain communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, reported a statement of such as in their opinion it was proper should be published—the report was accepted by the House.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to promote the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith, of the joint committee appointed to wait on the President to inform him of his election, reported that the committee had performed that service.

A motion was laid on the table, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

Mr. Giles laid a motion on the table to the following effect—That the Commissioners for purchasing the public debt be directed to lay before this House a statement of their proceedings from the commencement of that institution to the present time—specifying the sums carried to the credit of that account, and the sources from whence they have been drawn—and the amount of monies now on hand applicable to the purchase of the public debt.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.

The celebrated Mr. Erskine was counsel for Mr. Paine on his late trial in London; he made a speech of three hours and twenty minutes long—when the trial was over, and Mr. Erskine had got into his carriage, some persons took the horses off, and dragged it to his house in Serjeants Inn.

Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, so called, who had been condemned to suffer death in Cadiz, has been liberated.

Further accounts of the taking of Frankfort say, that it was treasonably delivered up to the enemy; 300 of the French were attacked by the citizens at the same time the Prussians assailed the city without, with long knives, furnished it is said to 10,000 of the citizens by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. The magistrates denied the charge. Gen. Custine, in his letter to the Convention says, the Prussians lost in this assault 4,000—while that of the French (13,000 of the garrison excepted) does not exceed the 300 above mentioned.

The King of France went to the Convention in a carriage drawn by two horses only, the glasses of which were down. A solemn silence prevailed during his whole passage from the Temple to the Convention, which took up nearly the space of an hour—so great was the number of armed men, that the populace collected on the occasion could scarcely be supposed to see the procession.

On the 4th of Dec. the people of Geneva, without waiting for the result of the sovereign council, assembled in arms, took possession of the park of artillery, and of the principal posts; when the grand council saw this movement, they gave their sanction to a law presented by the people, which assures to them a liberty as absolute and extensive as that of the French nation.

An account of the proceedings of the Irish Catholic Convention, says, they adhere literally to the demand they made last year, viz. That the elective franchises should be restored to Roman Catholics renting a farm of 20l. a year or upwards. They put their claim of right into the form of a petition to the common Sovereign, and appointed Sir Thomas French, Bart. Mr. Keough, and three other gentlemen, to be a deputation to go to England, and present it to his Majesty.

Meetings for the purpose of associating for the preservation of the Constitution are becoming general all over England.

Tronchet and Maleherbes, two celebrated Lawyers, are chosen by Louis XVI. as his Council; they have accepted of the appointment.

General Custine has received a challenge from a lord of the bedchamber belonging to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel; to which the General has returned for answer, that being determined to fight no other duels than with cannon ball, if the challenger would fix the day, hour, and place, he shall be glad to meet him.

The birth day of Prince Frederick of Denmark, was celebrated at Bergen, in Norway, in a manner thus acceptable to humanity. The society for the promotion of useful industry being assembled in their hall, prizes were given to all those who had distinguished themselves during the preceding year in agriculture, fishing, and other laborious occupations.

The present prospect of America cannot fail to strike the eye of the most remote observer—her commerce extending; her manufactures rapidly increasing; arts and sciences daily improving; her agriculture flourishing; her debts decreasing; and her friends augmenting—add to the plenty within her walls, and fearless of menaces from without—It would puzzle its worst enemies, were they to twirl the globe around a thousand times, and examine it with the eyes of Argus, to find such another favored spot—yet, for all this, according to the doctrine of some modern reformers, we must have a change of men and measures.—"Vain his attempts who strives to please you all."

At twelve o'clock on Wednesday last, the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States repaired to the Senate Chamber. The Members of the Senate were previously assembled. Both Houses being in Convention, the President of the Senate, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, opened and read the Certificates received by express from the Executives of the several states, which contained the lists of the Votes given by the Electors of the States respectively, for a President and Vice-President of the United States, beginning with New-Hampshire—

The reading of these being finished, the Lists were delivered to the Tellers, viz. Mr. King, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Lawrance and Mr. W. Smith on the part of the House—

The Tellers counted the Votes, and delivered a statement of the same to the President of the Senate, which he read as follows:

	G. Washington.	J. Adams.	G. Clinton.	T. Jefferson.	A. Burr.
New Hampshire	7	7			
Massachusetts	16	16			
Rhode Island	4	4			
Vermont	3	3			
Connecticut	9	9			
New-York	12	12			
New Jersey	7	7			
Pennsylvania	15	14	1		
Delaware	3	3			
Maryland	8	8			
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky	4		4		
North Carolina	12	12			
South Carolina	7	6		1	
Georgia	4	4			
	132	77	50	4	1

The President of the Senate then declared GEORGE WASHINGTON President of the United States, by a unanimous vote, for four years, commencing the 4th of March next; and JOHN ADAMS Vice-President of the United States, by a majority of votes, for the same period. The House then retired.

In SENATE, Feb. 4, 1793.

On motion to agree to the following—to wit:

Resolved, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open whilst the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judicative capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of Congress.

It passed in the negative—ayes 10, noes 18. The ayes and noes being required by one fifth of the Senators present—those who voted in the affirmative, are,

- Messrs. Brown, Butler,
- Burr, Edwards,
- Gunn, Monroe,
- Hawkins, Potts, and
- King, Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

- Messrs. Basset, Langdon,
- Bradley, Morris,
- Cabot, Read,
- Dickinson, Robinson,
- Ellsworth, Rutherford,
- Foster, Sherman,
- Henry, Stanton,
- Johnston, Strong, and
- Izard, Wingate.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP, IT occurred to me this morning, on reading your paper, as worthy of remark, that the Senators, whose states have voted against Mr. ADAMS as Vice President, have voted against the doors of the Senate being shut, and vice versa, as the following list will shew:

Against Mr. Adams, and against the doors being shut.	For Mr. Adams, and for the doors being shut.
New-York	New-Hampshire
Virginia	Massachusetts
Kentucky	Rhode-Island
North-Carolina	Connecticut
Georgia	Vermont
	New Jersey
	Pennsylvania
	Delaware

Divided—Maryland and South-Carolina. February 13. B.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Crisis, a speculation in the Boston Chronicle, republished in the National Gazette, condemns the administration of America for making foreign loans in Holland and Flanders—Among other equally sensible and profound objections, the author is afraid of our being drawn by foreign loans into foreign connections.—A correspondent asks, whether the author (supposing him a Bostonian) will take a piece of the roasted Ox, at the Boston Civic Feast.—If Dutch loans stick in his throat, French politics will certainly choke him.

The address of a certain set of scriblers, endeavoring to impress their eastern brethren with a belief that every imputation of a change of sentiment, and deviation from republican principles is levelled at the body of the people in those States, is an instance of refinement worthy of those who have been long noted for their political artifices. It has not however, it is to be hoped, escaped the notice of that discerning people that the imputation has not been pointed at them, but at some particular characters from among them, who, it is conceived, have in many instances departed widely from the sense of their countrymen. The mu-

tive for this finess is obvious; for whilst such characters can impress the particular communities to which they belong, with a belief that the charge is pointed equally at them, the latter are compelled to make common cause, and unite with the former in mutual defence. Thus all enquiry on the part of the people would be at an end, and they be led by that means to promote the views of their deceivers.

Of the effects of this political juggling, we have lately seen some curious specimens, among which are to be numbered several grave occasional pieces in vindication of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut, against the charge of apostasy from the principles of republican government; in which it is declared in the most solemn manner, that the farmers of those states are not desirous of subverting the present constitution, and establishing a monarchy—that they are averse to titles or hereditary distinctions, or any other extraordinary aggrandizement of individuals.

That the citizens of the eastern states are in general republican, no one will question. They have given too many proofs of that important truth, for a doubt now to exist on that point in any part of the Union. Whilst, however, the sentiments of a few particular characters were considered as an indication of those of the states from whence they came, some painful apprehensions began to be entertained that the public mind had undergone a strange transition in that quarter. But the fervent joy lately displayed throughout those states, upon the success of the French arms in the cause of liberty and equality, has dispelled every doubt on that head, and revived a general confidence in the purity of their principles.

The following excellent paragraphs are from the Mail.

The Prosperity of the United States, is, and ought to be a subject of grateful meditation to every patriotic American. In private life, one of the best preservatives against the turbulence of discontent, is an habitual reflection on the daily comforts a man enjoys—these, when incorporated as it were with our being, will lose a great part of their importance, unless the mind, either from a religious or a philosophical turn of thought, be frequently called to their contemplation.

Nations, like individuals, may be contrasted in their characters and circumstances: and in forming an estimate of all earthly good, we are forced, from our ignorance of absolute perfection, to form a judgment of the happiness of either by comparison. Our situation in this free and enlightened republic is, under this view of the subject, indeed prosperous and happy.

The greatest part of Europe is in a state of tumult and uproar. Where war does not yet absolutely rage, the vices and the sad spectacle of despotic governments will probably soon produce disquietude and revolt.—This country on the contrary, at this moment possesses, and I hope enjoys, the model of all representative free republics—a state of agriculture, progressive and luxuriantly productive—arts and manufactures advancing—morals and manners as yet pure, and the completest freedom in religion. No country on earth would bear this description except the United States—may they deserve these blessings, and rationally enjoy them.

It has been justly remarked, that the taxes of no country on earth carry with them such a consolation as attends those of the United States. The debt, the interest of which they are principally designed to discharge, was gloriously incurred—it was the price of freedom—and formed a part of the estimate of our noble Independence. Taxes in Europe, on the contrary, are raised to feed an ignoble pension-list; to pay the debts of miserable ambition; or, to gorge the harpies of royalty, and of courts. But here, the moral quality alone of government leads them to levy taxes. Justice demands a discharge of just debts—and he who pays a penny in this free and prosperous country, accompanies the due with the patriotic idea, that what I now pay is for what I, as a free man, enjoy—it is just.

That occasional calls of the attention of a people to pious exercises are proper, seems to have been the usage and the principle of all nations—at least of such as were civilized.—

In private life, a well regulated mind enjoys many of its sweetest moments in a silent but deep sense of the blessings it may possess from a just Providence. If there be a duty in the individual, enforcing this rational species of devotion, it must be a duty on a more enlarged scale, in a NATION, to do the same. But in a country as free as our's is, there is no particular denomination of devotion termed NATIONAL. Yet the duty is surely equally incumbent on all. The diversity of opinions relates chiefly to modes of faith. All good men profess and actually feel a firm belief in the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence. All may in their own way, manifest a rational and sublime gratitude to Heaven, for national good. These reflections are forcibly urged on the mind by all the occurrences which have lately taken place in Europe, and by the contrast to them which the happiness of United America enjoys.

Every civic feast ought to be a scene in which Americans should breathe the spirit of gratitude for the mighty blessings they possess. Their tumults over; their Freedom secured; their prosperity enlarging, and their country happy, as the lot of human nature admits.—My countrymen, true patriotism will teach us to feel those good things, as becomes rational beings, and fill us with gratitude to Heaven.

The Resolution for establishing a new Bank was carried in committee of the whole of the House of Representatives of this state yesterday—ayes 43, noes 21.

A column of "LYCURGUS" was prepared for this day's Gazette—it shall appear in our next. Also, the piece signed "A FARMER," from a daily paper.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	19 1/2
3 per Cents,	11 1/2
Deferred,	11/10
Full Shares Bank U. S.	22
Bank North America,	15