

A correspondent at Portland says, "We expect the town of Bolton will shortly be incorporated, as it at present abounds with a multiplicity of Citizens."

The legislature of Maryland, in their late session, Resolved that the closed doors of the Federal Senate was a very great grievance! The doors of the Senate of Massachusetts have ever been shut, and yet its citizens do not conceive that they are very greatly oppressed by the measure.—And a patriotic member of the House was lately heard to say, that he would sooner vote for closing the gallery of the House, intirely, than to vote for opening one in the Senate—for then, says he, we should do more business, by having less speeches made at the gallery, than we now have.

The following article has been inserted in the Philadelphia papers, as an Oddity: but if such, it was an oddity which every American was happy in exhibiting, at the date of it. Customs and ideas may change, but gratitude ought to be eternal: Extract from the Journals of Congress, August 23, 1779.

"Resolved unanimously, That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to congratulate the Minister of France, on the anniversary of the birth of his Most Christian Majesty, and to assure him, that the pleasure we feel on this occasion can be estimated by those only who have a just sense of the extensive blessings which many nations have already derived from his wisdom, justice, and magnanimity, and of the prospect of general happiness to mankind through the influence of his Majesty's virtuous exertions, and glorious example."

Captain Joseph Ingraham, of the brig Hope, of Boston, on a voyage to the N. W. coast of America, in April 1791, made the first discovery (as he supposes) of a cluster of islands; to which he gave the names of Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox.—Washington's Island is in S. lat. 8. 52. long. W. of London 140. 19 and the rest lying near.—Capt. Ingraham called on his officers and men to witness that he "claimed them as a new discovery, and belonging to the United States of America."

Died, at Menotomy, the 2d inst. Capt. Samuel Whittemore, Æt. 99. The manly and moral virtues, in all the various relations of brother, husband, father and friend, were, invariably, exhibited in this gentleman. He was not more remarkable for his longevity, and his numerous descendants (his progeny being 185, one of which is the fifth generation) than for his patriotism. When the British troops marched to Lexington, he was 81 years of age, and one of the first on the parade; he was armed with a gun and horse-pistol; after an animated exhortation to the collected militia, to the exertion of bravery and courage, he exclaimed, "If I can only be the instrument of killing one of my country's foes, I shall die in peace." The prayer of this venerable old man was heard—for on the return of the troops, he lay behind a stone wall, and discharging his gun, a soldier immediately fell; he then discharged his pistol and killed another; at which instant a bullet struck his face, and shot away part of his cheek-bone; on which a number of the soldiers ran up to the wall, and gorged their malice on his wounded head; they were heard to exclaim, "We have killed the old rebel." About four hours after, he was found in a mangled situation, his head was covered with blood from the wounds of the bayonets, which were six or eight; but providentially none penetrated so far as to destroy him; his hat & cloaths were shot through in many places, yet he survived to see the complete overthrow of his enemies, and his country enjoy all the blessings of peace and independence.

ALBANY, February 4. On the 21st ult. that famous new bridge, across the Mohawk river, near old-fort-Schuyler was completed, by those very ingenious mechanics, Mess. Joseph Pierce and Thomas Scott.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Milledge presented the petition of Oliver Bowen, praying an adjustment and payment of several sums due to him for services rendered the United States during the late war.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing fees in the treasury department for the transfer of public securities.

Mr. Steele in the chair.

The Chairman reported the bill with one amendment, which was read in the House, and by consent, laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Murray, from the committee on the Post-Office Law, laid a report on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 18

Mr. Murray, of the committee appointed to revise the Post-Office Law, brought in a report; which was read, and committed for to-morrow.

This report proposes, that pamphlets and magazines should be circulated thro' the medium of the post-office, at a postage of one cent per sheet for any distance not exceeding fifty miles—and two cents for any greater distance.—Some alterations in the present route of the post, and sundry new routes or roads are also proposed.

Reports on the petitions of Francis Sherlock and Hannah Steiner, were read—these were unfavorable to the petitioners.

A report was read on the petition of Ephraim Kemberly—this is favorable to the prayer of the petition, and was accepted—the committee which brought in the report was directed to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

Petitions were read from Wm. Frost, and Jacob Gibson, praying compensation for military services during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition was read from the Directors of the Library Company of the city of Philadelphia, and Trustees of the Loganian Library, praying that books imported for this Library, and other similar institutions, may be exempted from duty. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Findley, Murray, and Lawrence.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House that they have concurred in the bill to authorize an adjustment and settlement of the claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, a bill entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. and An act to repeal part of a resolution of the late Congress of the United States, of the 29th August, 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post St. Vincennes. The Speaker signed the same.

A message was rec'd from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—with a map of the territory of the United States on the Potowmac—and a report of the commissioners respecting the same.—The Secretary also notified the House, that two acts which originated in the House, had received the President's approbation and signature, viz. An act for licensing and enrolling ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade, and for regulating the same—and an act to fix the compensation of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

In committee of the whole on the amendments reported by a select committee, to the bill in addition to the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

Mr. Steele in the chair.

The bill, with the amendments, were read—some opposition was made to the amendments—a motion for the committee to rise, was made and lost—the committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the amendments, and agreed to them all—other amendments were proposed, but not agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the amendments, which being taken into consideration by the House, were adopted, except the last.

Mr. Murray brought forward a lengthy amendment relative to special bail—which he had moved, but which had been disagreed to in committee of the whole. Without deciding on this amendment, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 19.

The communication received yesterday from the President of the United States respecting the Federal Territory, was read, and laid on the table.

A petition from the merchants and traders of Providence, (R. I.) was presented by Mr. Bourn, read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Caleb Newbold and others, was read and referred as above.

A petition was read from the manufacturers of paper; the design of which is to counteract the petition of the printers and book-sellers, who had petitioned that the duty on imported printing paper of particular descriptions, should be taken off—laid on the table.

A petition was presented by Mr. Gorton, from several officers of the regiment commanded by Col. Seth Warner in the late war, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A report was brought in by Mr. Dayton, on the petitions of several persons, refugees from Canada during the late war—This report is favorable to the petitioners—read, and referred to the committee of the whole, on Saturday next.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the claim of Thomas Wishart, a lieutenant of the late army of the United States, passed the Senate with an amendment.

A petition of Thomas Coit was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A second message from the Senate informed the House, that they insist on some, and recede from others of their amendments to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to a decision of the Judges

of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, respecting the liability of states to be sued by individuals, and which decision is affirmative of that idea—made the following motion, viz.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of the said Constitution, viz.

That no state shall be liable to be made a party defendant, in any of the judicial courts, established, or which shall be established under the authority of the United States, at the suit of any person or persons, whether a citizen or citizens, or a foreigner or foreigners, or of any body politic or corporate, whether within or without the United States—laid on the table.

A report from the Secretary of State, on the petition of John Rogers, was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his Secretary Mr. Lear, notifying the House, that an appropriation would be necessary to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes.

Mr. Giles called the attention of the House, to the resolution respecting the Commissioners of the sinking fund—He proposed as a substitute for that resolution, the following, viz.

Resolved, that the Commissioners for purchasing the public debt, be directed to lay before this House a statement of all their proceedings, not heretofore furnished.

This resolution occasioned some debate.

Mr. Barnwell moved to strike out the word "proceedings," and to insert the word "purchases." After further debate this motion was withdrawn, on a motion of amendment to the following purport, offered by Mr. Sturges, viz. to insert after the words "this House"—Their resolves as Commissioners approved by the President of the United States, and an account of the purchases made subsequent to their last report—

The debate was continued on this amendment.—The Ayes and Noes on the same being called, it was negatived—Ayes 30—Noes 31.

Mr. Dayton then moved to strike out—"not heretofore furnished," and to insert under the act for the purchase of the public debt, since the date of their last report.—This motion was lost, Ayes 18—Noes 23.

The Ayes and Noes were then called on the original motion, which was carried in the affirmative; Ayes 39—Noes 22.—As follows:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Alhe, Baldwin, Clark, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Key, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, J. Steele, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Greenup, Milledge, Orr, Hindman.—39.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Beaufort, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Huger, Kitchell, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Sedgwick, Storges, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward, Leonard.—22.

The message from the President of the United States received this day was read. It specifies that a treaty is to be held with the hostile Tribes, North-West of the Ohio—and is accompanied with an estimate from the Secretary of War, of the probable expense which will attend the same.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, White and Wadsworth, was appointed to take the same into consideration.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill in favor of Thomas Wishart, was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a motion on the table; the purport of which is, that provision be made for the witnesses and clerk who attended the late enquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair.

Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Friday Evening next, being the Birth-Night of the President of the United States, there will be a BALL at the City Dancing Assembly-Room.

A C A R D.

The Managers of the City Dancing Assembly request to be honored with the Company of the Speaker and House of Representatives of the United States, at a BALL, on Friday the 22d February.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is now assembled in Boston. The following extract from Governor Hancock's Speech, at opening the session, comprizes the essence of true republicanism, and adverts to the only efficient means of preserving and perpetuating public liberty—PUBLIG EDUCATION.

THE EXTRACT.

"It is the part of a wise people in the day of their prosperity, to recollect the principles which produced their public felicity; or as it is well expressed in the declaration of rights prefixed to the form of our Government, 'A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of Piety, Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Industry and Frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of Liberty, and to maintain a free Government.'"

Amongst the means by which our Government has been raised to its present height of prosperity, that of Education has been the most efficient; you will therefore encourage and support our University and Academies; but more watchfully, the Grammar and other Town Schools. These offer equal advantages to poor and rich, and should the support of such institutions be neglected, that kind of Education, which a free Government requires, to maintain its force, would very soon be forgotten."

The administration of Great-Britain carries a greater majority in Parliament in the present session, than it has at almost any former period. On the late motions of Mr. Fox, the minorities were very small, viz. Fifty on the amendment proposed to the address to the King, and Forty in favor of sending an Ambassador to France.—Notwithstanding this, there is reason to expect that the business of a reform will not be lost sight of—and that Ministry itself will favor every legal and temperate proposition for that purpose. If they do not, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to predict a convulsed state of things at a period not very remote.

Subscriptions for erecting Bridges over Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, in New-Jersey, having been opened in New-York and Newark, were immediately filled—so that the public may expect those highly necessary works will be speedily undertaken and executed.

Price Current at Quebec, Jan. 16.

Butter per lb. from 8 to 12 coppers; Turkeys 1s. 6d. each; Geese 8d. to 10d. Eggs 8d. to 10d. a pair? Flour 7s. to 8s. per cwt. Beef 2 to 4 coppers per lb. Mutton, by the carcass, 2s. 6d. to 3s.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Jan. 31.

"As a sample of the plenty which abounds in our country, I will mention two instances.—The day before our last anniversary Thanksgiving, there were fifteen hundred turkeys and seven hundred and sixty geese, sold in the market of this town; and the day before Christmas, twelve hundred turkeys, and upwards of six hundred geese, were sold: besides these, the supplies of fowls, beef, pork, mutton, &c. were immense. Our Glass-Works are now going on with spirit; they make about 200 sheets per week, near four feet diameter, of the best Glass I ever saw."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mirabeau has told us in the National Gazette, what are the pretensions of Monarchy and Aristocracy. Condorcet, in a subsequent Gazette, has added some after-runners. The latter supposes that the pure spirit of that deified saint, Mirabeau, who, every body knows, hated vice all his life long, and who died a martyr to it, as fame tells us, that chaste, sober patriot soul, from the region appointed for such sort of people, looks down on the United States with pain and sorrow to see the vices they indulge in, and the dangers that await them. They intimate, he had rather go back and take his chance, than stay and be a spectator. It seems as if these kindred spirits were not ignorant of each other's state, and our Mirabeaus make use of the spirit of the departed as their familiar.

Is it, or is it not to be regretted, that as Mirabeau has left his principles behind him, he has not left his talents. His disciples are as profigate, not as wise.

We are told in certain orations, of the magic of the Funding System. There seems to be a magic which sometimes inspires the orators to condemn it, as giving the holders of the certificates too much—and at others they condemn it, as not having given enough; and they urge the propriety of giving the balance saved by the public to the officers. Thus, as sorcery and magic work on the party, the crowd is sometimes white and sometimes black. Can these conjurers tell how much the public has saved by giving too much to the creditors.

There are certain persons who would be suited by having no laws. There are others, who have urgent reasons to carry them still further. They must have dishonest laws. No wonder then we have a clamor from all the tribe who hunger and thirst to see iniquity established by law. They hate monied systems, and all plans of public credit. Paper bills and tender acts, having neither of those corrupting ingredients, money or credit, in them, would fit their fancy to a hair.

There is a complaint that the distant parts of the Union are not completely informed of the nature of public measures. If that complaint is well grounded, it affords a good reason for the people at a distance being very slow to believe evil reports of their government, as they are very liable to be deceived, and imposed upon. It should be remarked, that falsehood out-travels the post. The carriers of false news do not wait to make up their mail, nor are they detained as any post-office. In proportion as there is a defect of true information in any part of the Union, there is an abundance of that which is not true. The best remedy for this mischief, is for the people to suspend their judgments on public measures, till they can get possessed of sufficient grounds to form them maturely.

There are certain popularity seekers, who go about to all public meetings like so many pedlars. It is a barter trade—lies against public officers, and abuse of Congress without measure, are trucked off for party influence and votes.

INFORMATION.

PRAY what avails the call for information, To make more wise the fages of the nation; The more the light, the darkness is the greater; The Lord enlighten then our legislature!

Died, Monday the 11th inst. Mrs. MARY BRINGHURST, wife of Mr. John Bringhurst, merchant, of this city.—Mrs. Bringhurst was amiable—she possessed a sweetness of disposition, and pleasing brilliancy of imagination—which, with her personal attractions, rendered her highly engaging as a companion—but she possessed more solid qualities, which secured the heart, and rivetted the attachment of the husband and the friend.

Long, long shall memory on thy virtues dwell, And long lament the stroke by which they fell.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18/6
3 per Cents, 11/8
Deferred, 11/8
Full Shares Bank U. S. 15 per cent, prem