

The petition of Mary Johnston was read, praying payment of certain certificates—laid on the table.

A petition of Eli Elmer was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition of John Parker, printer of Philadelphia, was read, praying that monthly publications may be circulated through the medium of the post-office, on the same terms as newspapers—laid on the table.

A memorial was read from the Abolition Society of the State of Rhode Island, praying the attention of Congress to the memorials on the subject of the slave trade, presented last session—laid on the table.

Several other petitions were read and referred. A report was read, on the petition of Raleigh Downham; this is favourable to the petitioner—laid on the table.

The committee to whom was referred for consideration, a bill received from the Senate, supplementary to the collection law, reported sundry amendments, which were read, and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

A motion being made and seconded, that the house should adjourn for half an hour, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Mercer, and are as follow:

AYES. Ames, Barnwell, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Sedgwick, L. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Venable, Wadsworth, White, Williamson, Willis, Greenup, Leonard, Milledge, Orr, Hindman, 41

NOES. M'f. Alhe, Baldwin, Clark, Findley, Gordon, Kitchell, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, I. Smith, Sumpter, Tucker, Ward, 18.

During the adjournment, the members waited on the President of the United States, to felicitate him on the anniversary of his Birth Day.

A bill to authorize the grant of land to the inhabitants of Gallipolis, was read. This bill provides for conveying to said inhabitants, fifty-thousand acres, to be surveyed at the expence of the United States—Read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

An additional statement was received and read from the Secretary of the Treasury; this contains an account of the balances which will not be required on the appropriations to the end of the year 1792—ordered to be printed.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the appropriation bill, were taken into consideration. Several of the amendments were agreed to. An amendment which condenses to a specific sum, the appropriation for the expences of the War Department, after enumerating the various items, was opposed. It was contended that every item should be accompanied with the precise sum required for its particular object—This amendment was disagreed to, Ayes 30, Nays 31—as follows:

AYES. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Dayton, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Parker, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward, Willis, Greenup, Milledge, Leonard, 30.

NOES. Alhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamson, Orr, Hindman, 31.

An amendment to the section which authorizes the President to make a loan to the amount of 800,000 dollars, was arrested by an objection to the section itself, which had already passed the two houses—Without deciding on this amendment, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 23. A bill to repeal the several impost laws of the United States, so far as the same impose a duty on useful beasts imported to improve the breed, &c. was read the third time and passed.

A bill to fix the time of the next annual meeting of Congress was read the third time and passed. The blank was filled with the first Monday in November next.

A bill in addition to, and alteration of an act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the U. States and individual states, was read the third time. The passage of the bill was warmly opposed. The opposition arose from the idea, that if the State of Vermont is not considered as a party in the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states, as contemplated by the bill, it will operate to the injury of the other states.

A motion for recommitting the bill was made and negatived.

On the question, shall the bill pass—The ayes and noes were called, and were ayes 39; noes 17, as follow:

AYES. Messrs. Alhe, Mercer, Ames, Moore, Baldwin, Muhlenberg, Benson, Murray, Boudinot, Niles, Clark, Parkers, Fitzsimons, Schoonmaker, Giles, Sedgwick, Goodhue, I. Smith, Gordon, Steele, Gregg, Sterret, Griffin, Sylvester, Grove, Treadwell, Hartley, Ward, Key, White, Kitchell, Williamson, Lawrance, Greenup, Learned, Leonard, Macon, Orr, 39.

NOES. Messrs. Alhe, Mercer, Ames, Moore, Baldwin, Muhlenberg, Benson, Murray, Boudinot, Niles, Clark, Parkers, Fitzsimons, Schoonmaker, Giles, Sedgwick, Goodhue, I. Smith, Gordon, Steele, Gregg, Sterret, Griffin, Sylvester, Grove, Treadwell, Hartley, Ward, Key, White, Kitchell, Williamson, Lawrance, Greenup, Learned, Leonard, Macon, Orr, 39.

W. Smith, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Tucker, Venable, Willis, Hindman, 17

The consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the appropriation bill was resumed by the House.—The amendment to the section authorizing a loan, in anticipation of the funds, was further debated. This amendment goes to vest a discretionary power in the President of the United States to pay off the debt due to the Bank of the United States, in instalments not exceeding 50,000 dollars, having respect to the public exigencies, and the state of the treasury. The discretionary power hereby proposed to be invested, was opposed, as not being properly limited;—as the provision for paying off the debt in question was irrelevant to the proper idea of an appropriation bill. And as the Legislature ought not to delegate this discretion, it was further opposed, as making an arrangement to pay a debt to a public body before it was due, in preference to paying individuals whose demands are already due.

In opposition to this reasoning, it was said that the amendment contemplates a provision in a case which has been the subject of complaint to those who now oppose it—and that is, it vests a power in the President of the United States to employ, from time to time, the revenues in the treasury which may not be especially appropriated for other purposes, to pay off its debts—so that the revenues may not at any time lie useless. That the public monies should lie dormant and useless in the treasury (which it was denied has ever been the case) has been a subject of declamation—and now that an unexceptionable expedient is proposed to guard against such a contingency, as a surplus of revenue would present, the opposition is continued from the same quarter. After a long debate, the question on concurring with the Senate was determined by ayes and noes, as follow:

AYES.—Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Clark, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Hillhouse, Huger, Key, Kitchell, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, J. Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward, Williamson, Greenup, Leonard, Hindman.—34.

NOES.—Messrs. Alhe, Baldwin, Dayton, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gregg, Grove, Lee, Heister, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, I. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Orr.—25.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, with the bill to provide for the widows and orphans of persons who have been killed under the sanction of flags of truce. Passed the Senate with amendments.

Adjourned till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to make provision for the widows and orphans of certain persons killed by the Indians, while acting under the sanction of flags of truce, were agreed to by the House.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House, that they have receded from their amendment to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions.

A second message from the Senate informed the House, that they had receded from their amendment to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—On the bill received from the Senate, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act for the more effectual collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels." The committee went thro' the discussion of the bill, and made sundry amendments, which were reported to the House, and immediately taken into consideration. The House agreed to the same, and the bill was read the third time, and passed.

A third message from the Senate informed the House, that they have passed the bill to exempt from duties of import, useful beasts imported for breed, &c. with amendments.

A communication was read from the Trustees of the sinking fund, pursuant to a resolution of the House. This contains a state of purchases since last return, and a copy of the journal of the Trustees from the beginning.—This being read, 100 copies were ordered to be printed.

A fourth message was received from the Senate, with a bill for altering the places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the States of Vermont and North-Carolina.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Dayton in the chair—On the bill making provision to defray the expence of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes.

The committee made one amendment to this bill, which was reported to the House, and with the bill laid on the table.

The bill received from the Senate, respecting the circuit courts, was read twice and committed for to-morrow.

The amendments to the bill for exempting from the duties of import useful beasts imported for breed, &c. were read and agreed to.

Mr. Giles, of the committee to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of State, on the subject of a commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations—brought in a report, which is, that it will not be expedient to call on the Secretary of State for his report at the present session—This report was agreed to.

Mr. Goodhue's resolution for extending the time for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the domestic debt of the United States to the loan of the United States, was taken into consideration and agreed to.

A committee was then appointed to report a bill. Adjourned.

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

No. II.

(CONTINUED.)

BUT no exertions have been made in this country for the civilization of the Indians, in any measure proportioned to the importance and difficulty of the object. The history of the settlement of this country is silent upon this head. We have no account of any general and uniform plan of civilization—of any rational and extensive system of education for their youth—or any well formed attempts to bring them to the knowledge and practice of agriculture.—The feeble and solitary exertions which have been made for any of these purposes, have been effected chiefly by pious missionaries, who have been employed and supported by the charities and contributions of religious societies abroad, and whose single purpose was to give them a knowledge of the doctrines and precepts of the Christian religion—an idea which nothing but an uncommon share of piety could indulge with any hope of success, or pursue with any degree of ardor. The minds of savages are too rude and uninformed for the reception of truths so spiritual and sublime. Confined to a few objects, and void of those artificial wants which society and luxury create, the circle of their ideas must necessarily be contracted. Not being accustomed to much reflection or abstraction of sentiment, they are in a measure incapable of speculative knowledge—they have not comprehension of mind sufficient for any thing that lies beyond the ordinary compass of their thoughts.

Attempts to instruct them in truths of this kind, before their minds are enlarged and strengthened by education and instruction, without a combination of favorable circumstances, could rarely, if ever, succeed. There are a few instances, however, in which they have been persuaded to embrace Christianity; but this is principally to be ascribed to the indefatigable zeal and unselfish exertions of the missionaries. Some feeble attempts have been made to instruct their youth—to bring them to a settled residence, and to the enjoyment of social comforts. These were however the accidental and temporary projects of individuals, rather than any uniform and determined plan of government; and as they originated with the missionaries, and were conducted by them, so also they ended with them.

The rarity of such as were furnished with talents for so laborious and important a task—the difficulty of maintaining a constant succession of active and zealous men to pursue these measures—and the interruptions which necessarily took place in consequence of these difficulties, defeated any favorable beginning which had been made—and the plans which had been formed with any degree of foresight or probability of success, miscarried, by not being steadily and vigorously pursued.

The inadequacy of the schemes, therefore, which have been devised for the purpose of civilizing the Indians, to the magnitude of the object, with the languid and unsteady manner in which they have been pursued, justify us in assigning this as one reason why greater progress has not been made in that business.

[To be continued.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

Abstract of further European intelligence by the January Packet.

Two motions made in the British House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne—one respecting an interceding application to the National Convention of France in favor of Louis XVI.—the other respecting the French emigrants in England, proposing that with the consent and assistance of the French nation, those emigrants should be sent to the western parts of Canada, were debated on the 21st December; the first was withdrawn—the last negatived by a great majority.

The French persist in their determination of opening the Scheldt—the Dutch continue opposed to the measure, and are putting their marine on a war establishment. A small squadron of British ships, under Commodore Murray, has sailed from the Downs, for the Scheldt. It was reported that the French army had attacked Maestricht, one of the cities of the Dutch Republic—if so, war with the United Provinces appears inevitable.

Communications from Gen. Bourdonville to the National Convention, announce the further progress of the armies of the Republic—he has taken Mertzig, Defendenburgh, Saarbruck—Ruremonde, the capital of Austrian Gueldres, is taken by General Miranda.—Gen. Custine, who is besieged in Mayence by the Prussian and Austrian armies, has sent a complaint to the Minister of War, stating that his army is destitute of money, forage and camp equipage. The decree for banishing all persons of the name of Bourbon, belonging to the Royal Family, is suspended till after judgment has been passed on the King.—M. Le Brun, the French Minister of War, on the 19th December, read a report in the Convention, stating the proceedings of the executive relative to the hostile preparations carrying on by the British government. The prettexts for which, the report says, are— 1st. The opening of the Scheldt.

2dly. The decree of the National Convention of the 19th November, which respects fraternizing other nations that wish to assume a free government.

3dly. The supposed hostile designs of the French against Holland.

The report further states, that the French Minister in London had been directed to demand a new conference with Lord Grenville on the business—and concludes with this remark, "In short, we will leave it to the English nation to judge between us, and the issue of this contest may lead to consequences which the Minister did not expect."

It was decreed by the Convention that the minister of the marine should prepare all the

means of defence.—Gen. Dumourier was in Paris the 30th December.—M. Genet, late French Minister at the Hague, is appointed Minister of the French Republic to the United States of America. A letter to be borne to the United States by the new Minister, was read and approved. A clause in this letter says, "The United States of America will hardly credit it; the support which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of base speculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the Ambassadors bore the criminal orders of stopping the career of their prosperity."

The French naval force in the Mediterranean amounts to 19 sail of the line and many large frigates. The question of the final adjudication of Louis XVI. after a very tumultuous debate has been referred to the primary assemblies in the 84 departments. Some of the commons of Brittany, a province of France have (according to the English papers) declared for a monarchical form of government. The British sloop of war Childers, sent out to reconnoitre the port of Brest, was fired on by three forts in that harbor—one shot struck her but did not do much injury. Some of the sections of Paris have resolved to declare themselves in a State of insurrection if Louis is not put to death.—Notwithstanding this that capital continues quiet—the friends of justice and humanity are sufficiently numerous to overthrow the abettors of anarchy. Joel Barlow, an American, is elected a member of the Convention, for the department of Mount Blanc. The King of Naples is said to have acknowledged the French republic—and that Spain has done the same. The Prussians in an attack on Cassel were repulsed.

Warlike preparations are carried on at Vienna with the utmost vigor. The press for recruits is without example; fathers of families, and even veterans who have been honorably discharged from the service, are not spared.

It is said that the Austrian army, when assembled, will amount to 174,000 men, forming 119 battalions of infantry, and 146 squadrons of cavalry, commanded by 60 Generals.

Friday last the President of the United States entered into his 62d year. The anniversary of the day which gave birth to the man who has twice united the suffrages of three millions of people, was duly noticed by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia.—The Artillery, under the command of Capt. Fisher, and three Light Infantry companies, paraded at an early hour at the State-house—from whence they marched to the Artillery Ground. Capt. Fisher's company fired a federal salute of 15 guns, and the Light Infantry a *feu-de-joie*; they afterwards marched down High-street, saluting the President as they passed his house, who politely returned the salute in person.—All the shipping in the harbor had their colors hoisted, and the bells in Christ-Church rung peals every half hour through the day. At noon the Members of Congress, the Officers of the United States and of this Commonwealth, Civil and Military—with a large body of the Clergy of every denomination, and other citizens, waited on the President at his house, to felicitate him on the occasion.—Several select companies celebrated the day; and in the evening a grand Ball and Supper were given at Oellers' Hotel, by the City Dancing Assembly.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Last evening the 61st anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States, was celebrated by the Tammany Society, at their Great Wigwam in Broad-street; on which occasion the Wigwam was illuminated, and the Society passed the evening in rational debate and convivial songs. A collation was served, and, among others, the following patriotic toasts were drank:

- 1. GEORGE WASHINGTON—May the remainder of his days be as happy as the former part of his life has been illustrious.—Three Cheers.
- 2. May the cause of Liberty never want a WASHINGTON to assert its rights.

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH is re-elected a Representative in Congress for the district of Charleston, in the State of South-Carolina.

The resolution for choosing a Federal Senator, has passed thro' both Houses, and was signed by the Governor last Saturday. The time for electing the Senator is to-morrow, in the Senate Chamber of the State-House.

Monday Mr. Swanwick, from the committee thereon appointed, brought in the bill entitled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," which was read the first time, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Baring,	Cooper,	Cadiz
Brig Mary Ann,	Ramage,	West-Indies
Nymph,	Webb,	Port-au-Prince
Betty,	White,	Amsterdam
Nancy,	Harris,	St. Martins
Polly,	Adams,	do.
Union,	Bair,	Baltimore
Georgia Packet,	Burrows,	Charleston
Snow Sucky,	Rogers,	Port-au-Prince
Sch'r. Dolphin,	Watson,	N. York
Sally,	Shepard,	do.
Mary,	Sewell,	Virginia
Sloop Miranda,	Thompson,	St. Eustatius
Ann,	Story,	Port-au-Prince
Abby,	Ames,	Boston

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18 1/2
8 per Cents,	10 3/4
Deferred,	11 1/4
Full Shares Bank U. S.	12 per cent. prem
in the Insurance Company	75