

pals to the credit of John Banks the sum of 9768 dollars and 90 cents, heretofore charged to him in an account settled at the Treasury. The Committee made one verbal amendment which was reported to and adopted by the House.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. A bill, supplementary to the act providing for the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, was discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Key moved to add a section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct a floating beacon or buoy to be placed on Smith's point shoal, in the Chesapeake Bay—this was agreed to.

Mr. Williamson moved to add, "and a beacon or floating buoy near Ocracock Inlet, North Carolina—agreed to."

A section was added, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, devolving the duty respecting light-houses, beacons and buoys, on the commissioner of the revenue.

Another motion was offered by the same gentleman, the object of which was, to augment the salary of the commissioner of the revenue—this motion was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the amendments. The amendment devolving the duty of superintending the light-houses, &c. on the commissioner of the revenue, and that referring to an augmentation of his salary, were disagreed to, the others were adopted; and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to increase the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue, and the auditor of the Treasury—laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith read a motion to the following purport,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized, in case the state of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia, shall not, in due season, make provision for the accommodation of Congress, to cause such accommodation to be provided, &c.—laid on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 28.

A bill providing for the payment of the first instalment of a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

A bill, supplementary to the act, providing for the establishment and maintenance of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers—and

A bill, directing the officers of the Treasury to pals to the credit of John Banks, the sum of 9768 dollars and 90 cents—were read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for altering the time and places for holding the circuit courts in the Eastern Districts, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes, brought in a report which proposes sundry amendments to the bill; these were agreed to with amendments—and the bill read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they adhere to their amendment to the bill, for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress; and that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act, for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States.

The House took this message into consideration, and voted to insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress—and chose a committee of conference.

Mr. Fitzsimons reported a bill, making certain appropriations therein mentioned—Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A bill to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate a land-warrant, issued to him for services during the late war—Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled,

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and an act to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of Admiralty proceedings in the courts of the United States, and for other purposes. The Speaker signed the same.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill, to increase the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue and the auditor of accounts.—Committee Messrs. Fitzsimons, B. Bourn, and Murray.

A bill making further provision for securing the collection of the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas, was read the first time. Mr. Madison, after stating several reasons arising from the importance of the provisions contained in the bill, and the impossibility from the shortness of the time remaining of the present Session, to go into a proper investigation of its principles, moved, that the second reading should be postponed till the next session.

The question on the second reading was put, and agreed to; it was accordingly read, and committed for to-morrow. One hundred copies of the bill to be printed in the interim.

The resolutions brought forward yesterday by Mr. Giles, were called for by that Gentleman previous to the reading of the last bill. The reading being finished, Mr. Ames moved that the resolutions should be taken up.

Mr. Murray suggested the necessity of giving a preference to the judiciary bill reported by him some days since.—He was seconded by Mr. Key.

The motion for taking up the resolutions was carried, 40 members rising in favor of it. The resolutions were accordingly read by the clerk, and are as follow, viz.

1st. Resolved, That it is essential to the due administration of the government of the United States, that laws making specific appropriations of money, should be strictly observed by the administrator of the finances thereof.

2d. Resolved, That a violation of a law making appropriations of money, is a violation of that section of the Constitution of the United

States which requires that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

3d. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time, of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States—which drawing commenced Dec. 1790, and continued till Jan. 1793—and of the causes of making such drafts.

4th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law passed the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain monies authorized to be borrowed by the same law, in the following particulars, viz. 1st, by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of interest falling due upon that principal, which was not authorized by that, or any other law—2dly, by drawing part of the same monies into the United States, without instructions of the President of the United States.

5th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has deviated from the instructions given by the President of the United States, in exceeding the authorities for making loans under the acts of the 4th and 12th August, 1790.

6th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has, without the instructions of the President of the United States, drawn more monies borrowed in Holland into the United States, than the President of the United States was authorized to draw under the act of the 12th of August, 1790: which act appropriated two millions of dollars only, when borrowed, to the purchase of the public debt; and that he has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give official information to the Commissioners for purchasing the public debt, of the various sums drawn from time to time, suggested by him to have been intended for the purchase of the public debt.

7th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury did not consult the public interest in negotiating a loan with the Bank of the United States, and drawing therefrom 400,000 dollars, at 5 per cent. per annum, when a greater sum of public money was deposited in various banks at the respective periods of making the respective drafts.

8th. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of an indecorum to this House, in undertaking to judge of its motives in calling for information which was demandable of him, from the constitution of his office; and in failing to give all the necessary information within his knowledge, relatively to the subjects of the reference made to him of the 19th January, 1792, and of the 22d November, 1792, during the present session.

9th. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Mr. Giles then moved that they should be referred to a committee of the whole house.

Some debate took place on a motion to divide the question, so as that the sense of the house in regard to the reference to the committee of the whole, should be taken on the resolutions separately.

The question for referring the first, second and ninth resolutions being put, was negatived.

In favor of committing the 9th resolution, 13 members only rose.

The residue were then referred to a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The first resolution before the committee was then read. The debate continued till after three o'clock; the committee then rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the President of the United States informed the house, that he had this day approved and signed two acts which originated in the house—one, an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793: The other, an act to regulate claims to invalid pensions.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have appointed a committee of conference, on the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress; also, that they have passed the bill making an appropriation for defraying the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio. Adjourned till 6 o'clock in the Evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Sedgwick in the chair—On the bill for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which may not be subscribed prior to the first day of March, 1793.—The bill was reported without amendments, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making certain appropriations therein mentioned—Mr. Boudinot in the chair. Several amendments were agreed to by the committee, which were reported, and laid on the table. Adjourned.

Philadelphia, March 2.

Abstract of further European intelligence by the January Packet.

The galleries of the Hall of the National Convention were occupied on the 29th Dec. by people who had sat there all the night previous to the day on which the King's defence was made.—A negotiation is on foot between Spain and France—this appears, on the part of the French government to have for its object a definitive declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain—a neutrality is unequivocally declared by the latter, but the declaration is accompanied with some general reflections on the situation of Louis XVI. in which it is said—"It is impossible that the whole world should not behold, with horror, the violence committed against a prince oppressed by the miseries of a long and vigorous captivity, and by the insults of some, who think to aggrandize themselves by treading under foot greatness now fallen;"—the declaration further says that a majority of the French nation, though they have not spoken out, seems to be favorable to Louis.—It con-

cludes by suggesting that a magnanimous conduct towards Louis, by suffering him to chafe an asylum for himself and family would be a testimony of the generosity of the French nation.—Murmurs frequently interrupted the reading of this paper, and the assembly decreed, "That the executive Council be informed in what quality BURGON, Minister of the republic to the Court of Spain, is acknowledged by that Court, in order that he may be recalled, if not acknowledged as Minister of the French Republic."

The English papers say that their government has refused to hold any conference with M. CHAUVELIN, the Minister of France, or to bear the assurances which he is instructed to give of their good dispositions towards Holland and England—if this be true, war between the countries appears inevitable—an article in the same papers says that the Dutch are resolved to relinquish their right to the navigation of the Scheldt. Monsieur the elder brother of the King of France is expected in London, on his way to Lisbon and Madrid.

Count de Stackelberg, Ambassador of the Empress of Russia, at Stockholm, has taken the French emigrants under his particular protection. His Excellency has even assigned an apartment in the hotel which he occupies, to M. de St. Priest, the most distinguished among these unfortunate exiles.

The minister from the court of Vienna having demanded the quota which the king of Denmark in quality of duke of Holstein is to furnish the army of the empire, it has been resolved, that his majesty will conform to the conclusion of the Germanic diet. It is believed, however, that the quota will be furnished in money.

The Emperor has taken the command in chief from the duke de Saxe Teschen, and conferred it on the marshal De Saxe Cobourg. Had this long wished for change taken place before the battle of Jennepe, the papers say, the low countries probably would have been saved.

On the 14th Dec. at five in the morning, the King of Prussia set out from Frankfort at the head of the greatest part of the garrison, and all the Prussian troops quartered in the neighborhood. A very smart cannonade has been heard since their departure. There is a report that the French were driven back to Castel, in the suburbs of Mayence, on the right of the Rhine; that they lost several pieces of cannon, and abandoned the post of Kockheim, which the king carried in person, and where he passed the night. Letters of later date say, that the Prussians are in possession of Oppenheim, an important post on the Rhine, four leagues above Mayence.—This will intercept the convoys which General Custine received by this river from Landau.

The last advices mention, that general Bournonville, who received orders to go and extricate general Custine, has been obliged to fall back, on account of the severity of the season, the want of forage, desertion, and sickness, which have made a sad havoc in his army. It appears, then, that Custine is at this moment in the most perilous situation.

"There reigns at Paris (says Gorfias) a perfect calm—the sure forerunner of a storm!!"

The majority of the Convention speak decidedly, out of the house, in favor of the King; and were it not for the more sanguinary faction, there would scarcely remain a doubt respecting his safety.

As Louis proceeded to the Convention, and as he returned, though the crowd which collected was very considerable, not a murmur of indignation was heard—whether to accommodate each other's sight, or out of some respect to their late King, cannot be exactly known, but the greater part of the populace appeared uncovered as the procession passed; the carriage was guarded by a picked body of 500 men. Louis appeared altogether in dishabille, his hair was undressed, and his beard rough.

The calm that now reigns at Paris, say some of the Papers, betokens an approaching storm; within this last week it should appear that near 15,000 persons have quitted that capital.

General Anselm is recalled from the command of the army in Nice, on account of the disorder among the troops, and General Biron is appointed to succeed him.

Three patriotic clubs have been formed at Stockholm; one of them is held in the English tavern. The Duke Regent has expressed his dislike of these associations.

The Constitutional Societies in Manchester, Sheffield, Nottingham, Derby, &c. are raising a fund to oppose all prosecutions which may be designed to destroy the liberty of the press.

The preparations of war making by the English are principally directed to the protection of their trade. On this account an unusual number of frigates has been put in commission, some of which are to be commanded by Admirals.

It is the general opinion, say the English papers, of every well informed man in this country, that the present violence of the two parties in France cannot abate, without some new and general massacre. Already are lists of proscription handed about in Paris.

The debates on Mr. Giles' Resolutions continued yesterday till 5 o'clock—the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till 7 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Giles yesterday proposed to withdraw all the resolutions before the committee—observing that the remaining time of the House would not admit of a full discussion of the subject.

Among the discoveries of this enlightened age, an ingenious mechanic in Connecticut, has invented the art of making paper, that the hottest fire cannot consume.

Thursday the Senators and Representatives of this State, convened in the Senate chamber, agreeably to the resolution passed by both Houses, for the purpose of choosing a representative in the Senate of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania—The votes were taken viva voce, and ALBERT GALLATINE, Esquire, was elected by a majority of 10.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the third Congress of the United States for the State of New-York—Thomas Treadwell, John Watts, Theodore Bailey, Peter Gaalbeck, Philip Van Cortlandt, Ezekiel Gilbert, John A. Van Alen, Henry Glenn, and James Gordon, Esquires. Shearjashub Bourne and Henry Dearborn, Esqrs. are elected for Massachusetts.

No one can read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 4th February, but with satisfaction. The manly, unequivocal sentiments—the fair and accurate statements, and the judicious arrangement of the several particulars which relate to the finances of the Union, must fix his character as a Patriot, a Statesman, and an honest and able Financier; and if a blush can be raised on the cheeks of his calumniators, they must be consumed by the suffusion.

Col. Centinel. "The French, (says a Boston paper) are not entitled to the credit of inventors of the appellation of "Citizen," it is, as Liberty is, of American birth.—Four years since the President of the United States, addressed Congress by the endearing name of "Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives."

There was a propriety in the President's addressing this body as he did—they were legally his fellow-citizens. But this does not sanction an indiscriminate application of the word "citizen," as he never intended to

"Put the same mark upon the sheep
Of both the sound and rotten sheep."

Col. Mirror. Copy of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 24, 1792.

DEAR SIR, "On Friday evening last died, Mr. Rumfey, of Maryland. On the evening before, while sitting with some members of the Society for encouraging British arts, sciences and manufactures, (who, from the high opinion they entertained of his genius, had frequently consulted him at their meetings) he complained of a sudden pain in his head, and resting it on his hand on the table, in an instant became apparently lifeless. Medical aid being immediately had, a vein was opened, and symptoms of life returned; he was put into a warm bed, under the care of a good nurse, who administered the remedies which were prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty. But his disorder baffled their skill; and though nothing was left unattempted, that could be devised to restore him, he expired in a few hours, without struggle, and without having recovered the free use of his speech or faculties.

"As the seat of his malady was in his head, after his death it was opened. What I had before conjectured, now became confirmed—that, overpowered with energies and thinking, some of the vessels of the brain were fairly worn out. Accordingly, there had happened a rupture of one of them, which was manifestly the immediate cause of his death. This day he is to be decently interred near Westminster Abbey.

"In Mr. Rumfey we have lost a citizen, the vigor and extent of whose intellect has seldom been surpassed; and according to many of the best judges here, very seldom equalled. I have the honor to be &c."

COMMUNICATIONS.

When those who only write and declaim against public measures shall be considered as the patriots of our country, the best title to public confidence will arise from a knack at Disorganizing the Government.

It is so very easy to find fault, and there is so much merit to be derived from filching that of our neighbor, that it is really surprising the group of Disorganizers is not more numerous than it is.

Parties are not very amiable in any country. Their virulence in England has long been lamented by the most virtuous men of that nation. It is however but justice to their factions to remark, that they do not attack their constitution, nor even whisper the division of the island into two governments.—Our American faction is really scrambling for office and power, but the means they chuse are deadly. In these two particulars they distance all rivals. They set out declared enemies of the constitution itself, and they attack the characters of the servants of the public with a malignity that is unexampled.

THE MACE.

THE mace transmuted into coin, In fact a profitable design! No matter what the symbol cost, For Abram gains by what is lost, Thus popularity is bo't Nor costs the purchaser a groat.

Current Prices of American Produce, at Bristol. December 24, 1792.

Pot-Ashes, first, 20s a 30s. Pearl-Ashes, first, 34s a 30s. Rice, long price, 26s. short price, 18s. Indigo, 26s a 36s. Pitch, 7s a 7s6. Tar, 13s. Turpentine, 8s6. Bees-Wax, 8s. a gl. Deer Skins in the hair, found, 17d per lb. Deer Skins half dressed, 20d a 22d. Pine Boards and Plank, from 10s a 12s6 per 100 feet, inch thick. Oak ditto, 14s a 15s per 100 feet, inch thick. Staves, per M. pipe 8s. 8s. a 13l. 3s.—hhd. 5l. a gl.—barrel 2l. 4s. a 6l.—Flour, 16s a 17s per C. Wheat, 6s a 6s9 pr. bush. Pig Iron, 6s. a 7l. Tobacco, 2d a 5d.

(Signed) ELIAS VANDER HORST.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that the length of Congressional proceedings in this day's Gazette did not admit of publishing the Critiques—they will appear on Wednesday, when Lycurgus will also be resumed, if possible.

Price of Stocks as in our last.