

tually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels.

This amendment was taken into consideration. The amendment of the House provides, that when the emoluments of a Collector amount to upwards of 3000 dollars per annum, the surplus shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. The amendment of the Senate is, to strike out this amendment, and to insert a clause which limits the allowance of the Collectors of Philadelphia and New-York to 3-8ths of one per cent; and to the collectors of Boston, Baltimore and Charleston to 3-4ths of one per cent. This amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

The bill for increasing the salaries of the commissioner of the revenue and the auditor of accounts was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer; Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair—this bill provides for an allowance of four hundred dollars per annum from the date of the last payment till the education of Mr. Mercer shall be completed, or till he attain to the age of 21 years. No amendments were made by the committee; and the bill being reported to the House, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons brought in a report on the petition of Arthur S. Clair, respecting the settlement of an old account; read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill making appropriations therein mentioned, were taken up by the House; some of these amendments were adopted, others disagreed to. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A motion made by Mr. Boudinot for taking up the bill reported by the select committee on the petition of Lewis Pintard, was put, and negatived, as was also a motion made by Mr. Clark to take up the bill for establishing fees to be paid on the transfer of public securities.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis informed the House, that in the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate have chosen Mr. Langdon President pro tem, as the constitution of the United States directs.

Also that the Senate have passed an act supplementary to the act for establishing and maintaining light-houses, beacons, &c. An act for the relief of Elijah Bostwick; and an act providing for the payment of the first instalment of a loan made at the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Moore of the committee on enrolled bills, reported four bills as truly enrolled, viz. "An act making appropriations to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes north-west of the river Ohio. An act for altering the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts in the Eastern district, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes. An act, in addition to an act for establishing the judicial courts of the United States; and an act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

Another message from the Senate informed the House that they have passed the act for extending the time of receiving subscriptions to the loan of the United States, and for compensating Ebenezer Storer, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, informed the House that he has approved and signed two acts—one, an act to ascertain the fees demandable in cases of Admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States; the other an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The House went into a committee of the whole on Mr. Giles' resolutions relative to the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. The debate continued till five o'clock; the committee then rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 25th February, respecting the errors in his printed reports, REPORT.

That they have examined into the circumstances stated in the letter, and find,

That the standing order of the clerk of this house to the printer is, to send the proof sheets of all reports and statements to the department from whence they were made, and that this practice has been generally followed.

That it has been discontinued during the present session (so far as respects the Secretary of the Treasury) from an opinion of the printer, that the delay which the examination would occasion, might interfere with the intention of the house, of having the business speedily accomplished.

It did not appear to the committee that any unnecessary delay had taken place at the office of the comptroller, by reason of the examination of the proof sheets, nor in the printer in the execution of his business.

The committee are of opinion that it is not necessary for them to recommend any new regulation for the future execution of this business; but, in order to rectify the errors which have taken place in the printed reports and statements, the committee recommend the following resolution.

RESOLVED, That there be printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, 300 copies of the reports and statements made by him during the present session, and that the same be delivered to the clerk of this house.

List of Acts passed at the Second Session of the Second Congress.

1. AN act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels.

2. An act to amend an act, intitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," so far as respects the coinage of copper.

3. An act to provide for the allowance of interest on the sum ordered to be paid by the resolve of Congress of the 23rd of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as an indemnity to the persons therein named.

4. An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

5. An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

6. An act relative to claims against the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjudged.

7. An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

8. An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

9. An act providing compensation to the President and Vice-President of the U. States.

10. An act to repeal part of a resolution of Congress, of the 29th of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the inhabitants of Post Saint Vincents.

11. An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

12. An act to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Thomas Withart, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States.

13. An act to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

14. An act making provision for the persons therein mentioned.

15. An act for repealing the several impost laws of the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed.

16. An act in addition to and alteration of an act, intitled, "An act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States."

17. An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

19. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

20. An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

21. An act making an appropriation to defray the expense of a treaty with the Indians north-west of the Ohio.

22. An act in addition to the act, intitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

23. An act to alter the times and places of holding the circuit courts in the Eastern District, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes.

24. An act supplementary to the act, intitled, "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."

25. An act providing for the payment of the first installment due on a loan made of the Bank of the United States.

26. An act 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, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

27. An act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

28. An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.

29. An act for the relief of Elijah Bostwick.

30. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

31. An act making addition to the compensation of certain public officers.

32. An act for the relief of Simeon Thayer.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated 23d ult.

"The late call upon the Secretary of the Treasury, has served, in my opinion, to raise his character still higher. How he has been able to go over so large a field, in so short a space of time, to detail so many intricate operations of finance; to exhibit their dependence on each other; to shew the means by which the credit of our country has been restored, and its specie increased; and to shew over the whole monied transactions of four years, at home and abroad, a light which dispels ambiguity, and discovers suspicion in blushes, is truly surprising, especially as the call was as sudden as unexpected. I can recollect nothing from any British Minister, in all the conflicts of party, equal to it. Even Necker's boasted account of the finances of France, rendered to his King, is inferior; although that was the result of long study and elaborate preparation, and Hamilton's the work of the moment. Poor Fellow, if he has slept much for these three weeks past, I congratulate him upon it. I sincerely wish that the whole of his information could be published in a cheap form, so that it might be read by every citizen of the United State, instead of the minced pieces that may occasionally be served up to them by party writers. A man of such information, exactitude, firmness, industry, strength of judgment, fertility of resource, and comprehensive views, ought to be thoroughly known to all whom it concerns, and may well be considered, by the most enlightened, as an uncommon production; and yet a more uncommon thing would be, to see a set of ambitious and disappointed men, acquiescing in his superior talents and utility, instead of laboring to drive him from a station which they may possibly covet; or moving in

Congress a resolution of thanks, instead of calumniating him in Gazettes. But has any country given a specimen of such kind of ambition? If not, why should the United States set the example? Dutch Republicans murdered De Wit and ate his heart. Republicans banished Aristides the just, put Phocion to death, and condemned Socrates to Hemlock. As yet we have confined the punishment of eminent services and ability to attempts to degrade them from office, innuendoes, electioneering-flander, and newspaper detraction: This, however, may be only the prelude to eating and banishing. Let us be thankful, my friend, that Nature has not subjected you and I to such a fate."

Philadelphia, March 9.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Attorneys for the United States. Zebulon Hollingworth, Maryland. Thomas Parker, South-Carolina. George Nicholas, Kentucky.

Collectors. Samuel Treadwell, Port of Edenton, and Inspector of Survey, No. 2, North-Carolina. Melancthon L. Woolsey, District of Champlain New-York.

William Thompson, Port of Harwich (Geo.) Surveyors. Copland Parker, Port of Smithfield (Vir.) John Armistead, Plymouth (N.C.) Thomas Moffat, Frederickburg.

William Munson, Surveyor & Inspector Port of New-London. Edward Weyman, Surveyor & Inspector of the Revenue, Charleston (S.C.)

Inspectors of the Revenue. James Gibbon, Survey No. 4, Virginia. Wm. Richardson, No. 3, Maryland. Thomas Overton, No. 1, North-Carolina. Thomas Benbury, No. 2, ditto. Daniel M'Kiffack, No. 5, ditto.

Commissioner of Loans. Benjamin Harwood, State of Maryland. Chief Coiner of the United States. Henry Voight, of Pennsylvania.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES. Benjamin Joy—of Massachusetts—Calcutta, and other ports and places on the Coast of India in Asia.

Nathaniel Cutting—ditto, Havre-de-Grace. James Greenleaf—ditto, Amsterdam. Samuel Cooper Johnson, do. Demarara.

Henry Cooper, of Pennsylvania, St. Croix. Benj. Hammel Phillips, do. Curacao. David Matthew Clarkon, do. St. Enslatus.

Edward Fox, Falmouth (G. B.) Joseph Yziardi, Cadix (Spain) Robert Montgomery, Alicant, do. John Parrish, Hamburg.

Commissioners for holding a Treaty with the hostile Indians. Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts. Beverly Randolph, Virginia. Timothy Pickering, Pennsylvania.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States—William Paterson—of New-Jersey—vice—Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, resigned.

Messrs. Hare, Morgan, Latimer, Swanwick, Woods, and Gibbons, members of the House of Representatives of the state legislature, have entered, on the journals of the House, their reasons for dissenting from the vote of a majority, in favor of a bill, extending the power of justices of the peace to cafes of twenty pounds.

The resignation of Mr. JEFFERSON was some time since talked of, as about to take place soon; we have lately heard, through a very respectable channel, and communicate it with pleasure, that he is not to resign. Gen. Adv.

A few days since Mr. Lazarus Beach presented to the Museum in New-York a quire of paper, made at his Paper Mill in this town, which the hottest fire would not consume. Danbury Paper.

In a late Speech of Mr. Burke in the British House of Commons, he denounced a M. Dupont, a member of the French National Convention for declaring himself an Atheist—but by the Speech of M. Dupont since published, it appears he only said "I am a Deist."

Return of Grain brought into the Port of Philadelphia, for the year 1792.

Wheat	Bushels.
463,246 1/2	
Rye	11,192 1/2
Indian Corn	380,054 1/2
Oats	17,184 1/2
Barley	49,972
Peas and Beans	5,591
Total	927,236

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES previous to his taking the Oath required by the Constitution, on Monday last.

Fellow-Citizens, I AM again called upon by the voice of my Country, to execute the functions of its Chief Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor, and of the confidence which has been reposed in me, by the people of United America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President, the constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take; and in your presence—that if it shall be found, during my administration of the government, I have in any instance violated willingly, or knowingly, the injunction thereof, I may (besides incurring constitutional punishment) be subject to the upbraids of all, who are now witnesses of the present solemn ceremony.

At the celebration of the President's Birth day in Salem Massachusetts, a subscription was proposed for the relief of imprisoned debtors; but on enquiry it was found that there was not one in the County of Essex. That County contains nearly sixty thousand inhabitants.

COMMUNICATION.

It must afford genuine satisfaction to the public of the United States to learn, that after the severest scrutiny by the Representatives of the people into the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury—it has appeared unblemished and honorable.

There was a mistake in saying that the Secretary had been acquitted, because acquittal implies trial, and trial presupposes the accused party being heard in his defence, which was not the case in this instance; The charges brought against the Secretary were submitted to the House when crowded with business and but three days before an unavoidable adjournment; and though their object and tendency involved his removal from office, his ruin and his disgrace, he had no opportunity of answering them or vindicating his conduct and character. But even under this disadvantage, he has been completely exculpated—and his proceedings fully justified by the Representatives of the nation, and sanctioned by the approving voice of many hundreds of respectable citizens who attended the debates.

Inquiries into the conduct of public officers are in general attended with very salutary effects, and when they originate in motives truly patriotic and in a conviction of misconduct, they reflect credit on those who institute them—at the same time every candid mind will allow that charges of a high nature against a public officer, vested with the execution of an important and delicate trust, charges which excite alarm and distrust, and threaten the national tranquility, ought to be preferred with caution and temperance. Any previous symptoms of personal dislike or altercation—any long continued evidence of a rooted disgust, or any avowed reprobation of systems connected with the officer's stability and reputation must in the eyes of a judicious public, essentially detract from that merit, which is alone due to the virtuous and disinterested patriot, prompted only by pure republican principles.

* See Federal Gazette of Saturday last.

It is the first principle with our government to pay off the public debt as fast as the circumstances of the people will permit.—Those who see the most evil in a public debt, will confess that it is not capable of doing much harm when the operation of sinking it is kept in regular progress—They allow that much good comes out of this evil. One remarkable effect of the increase of our active capital, is the increased price of land—New manufactures and new enterprizes are increasing every where. It would be against reason and experience to affirm that the public debt produces no benefits to the citizens at a distance from the seat of government, and who may not be possessed of the certificates. The man who has occasion to ask credit—who wants to borrow or to sell, is sure to find his terms hard when money is scarce. On the contrary, the increase of capital is sure in a great degree to equalize its benefits to every part of the society—Thus it is that in almost every operation of traffic and industry, each district of country turns to account the addition made to the wealth of the whole.

Our party men are extremely afraid of the government becoming corrupt. These champions of virtue seem to be willing to put their own purity in the way of all manner of contamination. They consider the French revolution as the most noble triumph of republican virtue—and O! Shame, where is thy blush—they dare to tell us that the ill success of the attempt to censure Governor Clinton's canvassers is an event of no less merit and importance. The most audacious act of a party to place their favorite in the chair of state in open contempt of their State constitution, is made the subject of praise and exultation. Such an outrage on the rights of freemen has never happened in our country before, and we hope it will never happen again—and such an outrage on common sense and decency as the paragraph alluded to is hitherto equally without a fellow.

ANOTHER BANK.

THE State, in cash 'tis said abounds, To th' amount of many thousand pounds; Snug in the banks the treasure lies— A sure defence should dangers rise; For while 'tis hid from public view, It mocks the grasping, scheming crew; But cunning now exerts its springs, To give the dormant eagles wings; Hence a new banking plan is form'd, And soon the bolted vaults are form'd, On paper plumes they mount the air, And fly—the Lord alone knows where; Meantime the sharks of Speculation, Laugh at the fables of the Nation!

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Brig Felicity, Young, New-York. Rachel, Mildon, Cape-Francois. John, Burchen, Curacao. Gavallo, Graisbury, Cape-Francois.

We hear the ship Columbia from Amster-dam, and the ship Grange from Liverpool are arrived in the river.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Those persons who have received Subscription-Money for the Gazette, and those who are in arrears for the same, are most earnestly requested to make payment to the Editor as soon as possible.