

that Mr. Carnes had certainly not... consequences of such a change. The major is liable to punishment. In his letter he says in contradiction to what Mr. Carnes asserts, that the Indians for nine months past have been remarkably peaceable, and not a horse has been stolen since the month of May. Mr. Smith declined to have the letter to Mr. Carnes himself and not to have made it public, but the precipitation with which the gentleman had advanced his charge, forced Mr. Smith to produce it in defence of an absent and much respected friend.

Mr. Carnes had as high a respect for Major Gaither as the gentleman himself, was well acquainted with him, and on amicable terms. He had also a very high opinion of the officers, and never had deluged to make an attack on their characters. He considered them as gentlemen who knew how to act with propriety on almost every occasion, perhaps upon all occasions. He enquired the date of the letter now produced. Mr. Smith replied that it was dated the 1st of January last. Mr. Carnes said that when he went to Georgia, at the rising of last session, he found that Major Gaither had, from misapprehending him, taken amiss something which he had said on that floor. He gave him an explanation, and the major seemed satisfied. He had not the least idea of injuring the reputation of officers. He did not carry that kind of malevolence about him but he had a right to state what he knew to be facts; and for one, that of the massacre of a family, though they were so near the fort, that he believed the garrison might have seen the smoke of their chimneys. He did not however say that the officer in the fort was to blame. He might have potent reasons for what he did, though Mr. Carnes did not know them, and had on that account, been cautious of saying anything more than merely stating the facts, and this he apprehended that he was entitled to do. It was not at the conduct of particular persons that Mr. Carnes levelled his observations, but at the feeble defensive system which they were enjoined to pursue. He concluded by declaring that he had a high opinion of Major Gaither, and his conduct must have been misrepresented to that gentleman since they were last together, or he would not have written the letter in question.

The question was called for. Ayes 70. The committee rose; the House agreed to the report of the chairman, and a committee are appointed to bring in a bill.

The report of the committee on fortifications was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith moved to go into a committee, on the report of the select committee, on the alterations requisite to be made in the duties on snuff.

The House accordingly went into a committee. They agreed to the report. The chairman reported to the House, and a committee were appointed to bring in a bill.

The House next went into a committee on the bill allowing a drawback on part of the cargo of the ship Enterprise. The bill was read. The chairman reported to the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES. Third Congress of the United States AT THE SECOND SESSION:

Began and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT to abolish the settlement of the claim of Samuel Prioleau.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department, be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of Samuel Prioleau for property taken from him at Charleston for the use of the United States. Provided, That the said Prioleau shall adduce proof to the satisfaction of the accounting officers aforesaid, of the contract on the part of the United States, to pay for the same, and likewise of the value of the property applied to public use.

Approved, January the twenty eighth, 1795.

G: WASHINGTON, President of the United States. Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State. EDM: RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

An ACT for the remission of tonnage duties on certain French vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duties on the tonnage of sundry shallops and small schooners, lately employed to convey to Boston, a number of French citizens, late inhabitants of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, from Halifax and Shelburne in Nova Scotia, where they had been sent prisoners by the British, during the present war, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

Approved, January the twenty eighth, 1795.

An ACT for the relief of Epaphras Jones and others.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the collector for the district of New-York to remit to Epaphras Jones and others, the sum of two hundred and four dollars and forty seven cents, being the amount of the additional impost and tonnage duties incurred by reason of the incompetent register of the brigantine Peru: Provided a register shall be obtained for the said brigantine, within one hundred and twenty days, in the manner prescribed by law.

Approved, January the twenty eighth, 1795.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

SECT. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which has not been subscribed in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty-first day of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States."

Provided, that the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the treasury of the United States.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan shall nevertheless receive, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

Approved, January the twenty eighth, 1794.

From the American Daily Advertiser. GERMANICUS, LETTER VIII.

WHAT would be the consequence, if, as a further objection imports, "no operation towards the improvement of our affairs, which depends upon the general movement of the people, can be promoted, unless it be commenced in smaller circles?" It would not follow, that those smaller circles are to be found in the societies, "where the happy varieties of sentiment, which so eminently contribute to intellectual acuteness, are lost; where the activity of thought is shackled by the fear, that our associates should disclaim us; where a fallacious uniformity of opinion is produced, which carries all men along with a resistless tide; where men meet together to enforce, not to enquire." An acquiescence in the objection would amount only to this: that man flourishes, and is perfected by a communion with his fellows: that accuracy and expansion of mind are the effect of collision: that few individuals can boldly undertake for the success of a new and weighty measure, without the concert and aid of others. But let me ask those, who would aggrandize their country by some important invention, to the consummation of which he is of himself unequal, or would advance its political welfare by means, in which the majority must concur whether they stand in need of any other opportunities for obtaining social assistance, than to speak, what they please, to publish, what they please, and to assemble with whom they please? Do they want "the apparatus of articles of confederacy and committees of correspondence?"

There is one movement indeed the most delicate and critical of all, to which the societies are powerfully competent; that is, resistance or to a change of the government. When a radical discontent has seized the minds of the people, and the majority of them adopt the societies, as instruments of a revolution;

they cease to be the artifice at least of a little knot of individuals against the body of the people. If the societies fear, that without their interposition a people, who understand liberty, and whose command can hurl the government to the dust, may slumber under oppression, let them be comforted by the following passage of that friend of mankind, Mr. Locke.—"When the people are made miserable, and find themselves exposed to the ill usage of arbitrary power, cry up their governors as much as you will, for sons of Jupiter; let them be sacred and divine, descended or authorized from Heaven; give them out for whom, or what you please; the same "opinion" will happen. The people, generally ill treated and contrary to right, will be ready upon any occasion to ease themselves of a burden, that sets heavy upon them. They will wish and seek for the opportunity, which in the change, weakness, and accidents of human affairs, seldom delays long to offer itself. He must have lived but a little while in the world, who has not seen examples of this in his time; and he must have read very little, who cannot produce examples of it, in all sorts of governments in the world."

GERMANICUS. UNITED STATES.

YORK, [Penn.] February 4. COMMUNICATIONS.

A real and faithful friend to the interests of Great-Britain, and its dependencies, who feels as keenly as any man for the adversity which now overclouds that illustrious country and its dependencies, thinks, that if nothing but extreme adversity will bring the governing powers of that nation to their senses, the sooner that adversity comes to a crisis, the sooner will those powers be restored to their reason (if ever they had any.)

The great Bishop Butler, walking one evening with the celebrated Dean Tucker of Cloucester, in his garden, broke out in a reverie, and said to Fletcher, "Why should not an whole nation be inflame as well as an individual?" Has not the British nation manifested infamy through the whole of the present reign?

As Great-Britain seems to be falling into humility, and will, no doubt, soon see how essential the friendship, as well as the commerce of the United States is to her welfare, would it not be wise, as well as honest, for her Ministers to give up all those in this country, who by their false and incendiary writings to Britain, and conduct here, had nearly involved the two countries in a war with each other? Refugees and loyalists—and it is sad, that some of our own people, who affect to be Republicans, and friends to our Constitution, and in consequence of such their affectation, are now, or have been, elected to stations of high trust and confidence, have since the peace, shewed, for personal rewards, their ferret levities and influence to the British ministry; would it not be fair, and honest, in that ministry, to unmask such people to us; that, if for no other punishments for their perfidy, they may be rendered, during life, ineligible to any election in the United States—'tis said, a list of some of this latter description has been handed to this country.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

The French fleet said to have lately arrived in the Chesapeake, with a French ambassador on board, who was instructed to demand a declaration of war on the part of the United States against Great Britain, turns out to be Admiral Murray's Squadron from Halifax.

From the FEDERAL ORRERY. [Published in Boston.]

Mr Paine, Thursday the 10th day of February 1795.

ANTICIPATED.

This day all the religious societies and denominations, and all persons whomsoever, within the limits of the United States of America, in obedience to a requisition from the President of the Union, were assembled together, for the solemn purpose of celebrating a federal thanksgiving; in which they seriously reviewed the calamities that afflicted so many other nations, and contralling the present flourishing condition of the United States therewith, were deeply impressed with the devoutest feelings of gratitude. One circumstance added a lustre to the solemn and affecting scene, which has never been surpassed in ancient days, and perhaps will not be equalled again in the memory of

man. The circumstance was as follows. The ministers and people of every denomination, deeming the present, the most favorable opportunity for the redemption of their brethren in slavery at Algiers, accordingly dedicated the after part of the day, to the most glorious effort of human benevolence; and although we are not authorized to say, that a sufficient sum was collected, for the full redemption of these unfortunate victims; yet, we are happy to hear, that a spark from the altar of charity has kindled the flame of benevolence throughout the continent, & that such measures are adopting, as will eventually tend to the perfect liberation of every prisoner.

It gives us the most distinguished pleasure to remark, that the town of Boston alone came up fully to the expectations of a HERACLITUS, a philanthropic writer, in the Federal Orrery of November 26, 1794; who stated that her inhabitants were willing and able to redeem 1 captain and 8 privates, rating the first mentioned at 4000 dollars ransom, and the last mentioned at 2000 dollars each.

The residue of the towns in this commonwealth, recollecting that 5 vessels to wit, 1 ship, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners, were captured out of their ports, gave liberally, beyond all example; and when we remember, that Virginia, who has lost but 1 schooner, has furnished a very generous contribution, we sincerely hope that the surplus of one state will supply the deficiencies of another.

Since thanksgiving, it has been confidentially whispered that Congress have determined to make up any remaining sum, and that Col. Humphries will receive orders to immediately negotiate the full liberation of our prisoners.

It is but justice to add, that the various temples, dedicated to the Most High, were never before so amply crowded; and our fair country-women, who could not command immediate cash, made an impenetrable, but cheerful sacrifice of rings and jewels, to a very great amount.

Many of the opulent planters in Virginia, and the southern states did honor to themselves, by giving from 100 to a 500. a piece; and a gentleman, in this town, who never suffers himself to be distanced in the cause of benevolence, put into the contribution-box ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, IN BANK BILLS.

By this Day's Mail.

FREDERICKSBURG, Feb. 5.

On Friday last the public stage, in attempting to pass Aquia creek, which had rose much beyond its usual height, was, from the rapidity of the current, carried a considerable distance down the stream. There were four passengers therein, one of whom, a Frenchman, in attempting to reach the shore by swimming, was drowned, as were also two of the horses. The other passengers remained by the stage, and were happily preserved after continuing in the water for near two hours. The Mail, which was immersed during this time, was recovered, and taken possession of by Messrs. Geo. and Rt. Brent and Doct. Val. Peyton, magistrates for Stafford county, who opened it, dried and repacked the letters in perfect order. The newspapers were rendered useless. Much praise is certainly due to the above gentlemen, for their attention to the public welfare.

Considerable damage has been done amongst the mills and dams upon this river, by the late fresh.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq. our Minister, Resident at Lisbon, arrived yesterday from Newport, R. I. having landed there from the ship Patty, of this port. He proceeded immediately for Philadelphia.

Capt. Gardner, of the ship Joseph, arrived here yesterday from Cherbourg, informs, that previous to his departure he was in Paris, and dined with Mr. THOMAS PAINE, who had been liberated from the Luxembourg prison, and was admitted to take his seat in the National Convention. The remainder of the Brissoline party had also been liberated. The utmost tranquility existed at Paris, and throughout France. The Spaniards have lately experienced another most complete defeat, with immense loss of men, and warlike stores. We shall give further particulars tomorrow.

By the Patty, from Lisbon, we learn that the Queen of Portugal's palace is destroyed by fire.

By the sloop Friendship, captain Chisney, in 26 days from Martinico—the St. Christopher Royal Gazette of the eighth of January, was received late last evening, from an obliging correspondent.

BASSTERRE, January 8.

Yesterday the Alarm Frigate, capt. Carpenter brought in here a French frigate, armed en flute, taken by the Belona, having 450 troops on board, from Brest. She was in company with ten more, who, it is said, have got into

Point-Petite, Guadaloupe, each of which had the same number of men as the one taken.

A report is current here, that another French ship, is taken and carried into Antigua, and it is supposed, that the remainder must inevitably be captured, as the English line of battle ships are so stationed, that a boat cannot get into Guadaloupe.

An attempt to Poison the Duke of York.

By an article in the London Evening Chronicle, we learn that an attempt of the following nature has lately been made to take off the Duke of York by poison.—The Duke usually takes a glass of wine and bitters in the morning, one evening however, he received a hint to beware of his accustomed refreshment. The ensuing morning, and was informed of the reason in the morning when his cup-bearer bro't in the liquor the duke enquired if it was properly prepared, & being answered in the affirmative, instantly drew his sword and compelled the unhappy man to drink it, who in consequence suddenly expired.

ARRIVED.

Ship Joseph, Gardner, Cherburg.
Brig Hiram, Hamstead, Bordeaux.
Alexander, Lessingwell, Liverpool.
Schooner Hannah, Gilbert, Martinico.
Mary, Seal, Portland.
Sloop Hector, Church, St. Eustatia.
Comet, Smith, Alexandria.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents 25/
3 per Cents 11/6
Deferred 23/6
Bank of the United States 35
Pennsylvania 35
North America, 45 to 30

February 9th, 1795.

AT a meeting of the Associated Artists of Philadelphia, under the name of the COLUMBIANUM, or American Academy of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, held, for the present, at Mr. Peale's Museum, it was unanimously resolved, That it be announced, that the Institution has existed since the 1st day of January, 1795, and that a Constitution will shortly be laid before the public.

Resolved, that the above Resolution be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, and be published in the public papers, and that the chairman and Secretary be a Committee to carry the Resolution into effect.

C. W. PEALE, Chairman.

R. Claiborne, Secry.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Association of Artists is to be held at Peale's Museum on Thursday Evening, the 11th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely, when the Members are requested to attend.

By order R. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING FEBRUARY 11.

Will be Presented A COMEDY, (never performed in this City,) written by R. Cumberland, called

The J E W.

Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr. Whitlock
Frederick, Mr. Moreton
Charles Ratcliff, Mr. Chalmers
Saunders, Mr. Green
Sheva, Mr. Wignell
Jubal, Mr. Harwood
Waiter, Mr. Darley jun.

Mrs. Ratcliff, Mrs. Shaw
Eliza Ratcliff, Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Goodison, Mrs. Bates
Dorcas, Mrs. Francis

End of the Comedy, The Sailor's Landlady,

OR, JACK IN DISTRESS.

To which will be added,

A Musical DRAMA, in one act, called

The PURSE,

OR, BENEVOLENT TAR.

As performed at the Theatres in London with universal applause.

The Music composed by Mr. Reeve.

The Accompaniment and new Airs by Mr. Reinagle.

Baron, Mr. Green
Theodore, Mr. Moreton
Edmund, Mr. Marshall
Will Steady, Mr. Harwood
Page, Mrs. Marshall

Sally, Mrs. Oldmixon

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/4 do. 1/2.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.