will eat *more*, says the town; a wooden bridge *will do for the present*. The water may carry it away—it will decay and some body may break his neck by its fall—but no matter—*we must do for the present*.

I will close with the following short, but pertinent letter, which I have lately received from an unknown hand.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,
IN your last number, ; do you mean *me*?
A. B.

To A. B. –

SIR,
I do, and all that are like you between A and Z, and you have not on earth a better friend than the
PROMPTER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.—PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, February 25.

(Continued from our last.)

ANOTHER report from the same officer was read, respecting the loan of three millions of florins, made in Holland, stating the terms on which that loan has been effected: The reports proposed an explanation of a clause in the act, making provision for the reduction of the publick debt: And was referred to a select committee, to report a bill or bills pursuant thereto.

A report was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Messrs. C. and J. Sands and Co. Read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Williamson and Benson.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the House that the President of the United States, has given his assent to the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, also to the act regulating the number of Representatives for the States of Kentucky and Vermont.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee of conference on the subject of disagreement between the house and senate, respecting the collection of the Revenue Bill, brought in a special report, which had been agreed to by one of the committee of the house, and by all the members of the committee on the part of the senate. This report was superceded by a vote to confer the original subject of disagreement.

Mr. Jackson moved that the house should adhere to their disagreement: This being seconded, a question of order rose. The Speaker gave it as his opinion, that the question to be in order should be, "Whether the house would recede from their disagreement?" An appeal was made from the chair to the house—and the question being taken, the house decided in favour of the Speaker's opinion.

The motion was then made to recede, in order to agree to the amendment proposed by the special report—which was, to limit the whole sum to be received by the officers to 45,000 dollars.

A debate enfued—The question was finally determined by Ayes 30—Noes 29.

The bill repealing so much of the collection law as rates the Rix Dollar of Denmark at 100 cents was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—brought in a bill supplemental to the act providing for the reduction of the publick debt—which was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the committee of the whole house was discharged from any further consideration of the post-office bill. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, February 26.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

A second message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that the Senate had passed a bill to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States. The bill was perfected, and read a first time.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed to consider the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, reported a resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed reported a bill in addition to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government with their assistants and clerks, which after a first and second reading was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A petition from Elias Haskell Derby, was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the American Philosophical Society, requesting the attendance of Congress at the German Church, in Fourth street, where an eulogium, on the late Dr. Franklin, will be pronounced on Tuesday next, at half past nine in the morning.

The House then, pursuant to the consideration of sundry reports of committees, and heads of departments, on petitions referred to them; and having agreed to some, and disagreed to others of the said reports, a select committee was appointed to prepare a bill pursuant to the tenor of those that were agree to.

An engrossed bill to appeal so much of the impost act, as rates the Danish rix dollar at 100 cents, was read a third time and passed.

The gallery was then ordered to be cleared.

MONDAY, February 28.

The bill to amend an act entitled, an act fixing the temporary and permanent residence of government, was read a second time, and ordered for a third reading.

A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that that body had concurred in the vote of the house, by which the report of the committee of conference on the disagreement of the new revenue bill was adopted: And also had passed the act which originated in the hour of fixing the time for the next session of Congress.

On motion, Messrs. S. (S. C.) Sherman & Scott, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the temporary establishment of the post office.

Mr. Sherman moved that the following resolution be referred to the above named committee, viz. That no carriages or horses employed in carrying the mail of the United States, nor the drivers of, or passengers in such carriages be subjected to any law, tax, penalty or hinderance imposed by any particular state.

The report of the committee on the petition of Comfort Stands was read a second time, and then laid on the table.

Several favourable reports of the heads of departments on private petitions were agreed to, and the committee already appointed directed to include them in the bills they were to bring in.

A message from the Senate was received, informing that they had passed a bill supplementary to an act establishing the treasury department, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the house.

Mr. Boudinot offered the following resolutions, which was laid on the table:—That the clerk who shall be in office on the third of March next, and on the subsequent last day of the session of a future house, be deemed in office until a successor be appointed.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, to take into consideration the bill fixing the compensation of jurors, witnesses and officers of the courts of the United States. The committee rose and reported the bill without amendments.

An additional section offered and agreed to, altering the time of holding the district courts in the eastern circuit.

Another clause was inserted, making Richmond the only place where the circuit court for the district of Virginia, is to be held; with a further amendment the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion agreed, that the committee of the whole be discharged from further proceeding on the petition of John Tucker. The petition was then read, referred to a select committee.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for allowing to the officers of loans a compensation for extraordinary services. Having gone through the bill it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee of enrolled bills reported the revenue bill as duly enrolled.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for the temporary regulation of the postoffice, which was received and read the first time.

The committee appointed to bring in bills on sundry reports referred to them on Saturday last, reported bills making compensation to the several petitioners agreeably to said reports, which were severally read a first time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Sundry petitions were presented, and referred to the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Department of War.

Mr. White, from the committee to whom was referred the bill granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at St. Vincent's, in the Illinois country, reported the same with sundry amendments.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, presented to Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Speaker signed the following enrolled bills:—A bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States; a bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont; a bill to explain and amend an act making further provision for the debt of the United States; and an act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, resolved, that the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be deemed to continue in office, until another be appointed.

An engrossed bill, providing compensations for the officers of the judicial courts of the United States, and for jurors and witnesses, and for other purposes, was read, and, the blanks therein being filled up, was passed.

An engrossed bill, to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, was read, and passed.

An engrossed bill, for making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses, was read, and passed.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act establishing the Treasury Department, and concurred in the same.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, took into consideration a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, and having reported the same without amendment, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to continue in force, for a limited time, an act passed at the first session of Congress, for the temporary establishment of the post office, was, after a second reading taken up in committee of the whole house. The committee, having reported the same with amendments, and those being adopted by the house, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, for making compensation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died, while in the service of the United States; during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other persons therein mentioned; and having reported the same without amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An engrossed bill supplementary to an act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Benson laid on the table a proposition of Amendments to the constitution of the United States; to be proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several states, relative to judges and courts of law. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

A message from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house, that they had resolved to postpone, to the next session of Congress, the consideration of the land office bill; also, that they had passed, with certain amendments, the bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The house having taken the said amendments into consideration, concurred therein.

An engrossed bill for making compensation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died in the service of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other persons therein mentioned, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, presented, and Mr. Speaker signed an act supplemental to an act establishing the Treasury Department, and for a further compensation to certain officers; and an act to amend the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Mr. Burke from the committee appointed, reported a bill, for the relief of David Cooke, which was read a first time.

The house, in committee of the whole, Mr. Livermore in the chair, took into consideration a bill supplemental to the act establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks; and having reported the same without amendments, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Being brought in engrossed, it was read a third time and passed.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, and having gone through the same, rose, and reported it without amendment. The bill being then taken up in the house, was amended by the addition of a clause respecting the duties on wines. It was then, on motion, recommitted to a committee of the whole house. The committee having further amended the bill, and the amendments being adopted by the house, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the President of the United States had this day approved and signed

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont:

An act to explain the act making further provision for the payment of the debt of the United States:—

An act supplementary to the act, incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States;—and

An act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, on the bill concerning consuls and vice-consuls; and having gone through the same, reported it with sundry amendments. The house having agreed to the report of the committee, and further amended the bill, it was read a third time and passed.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, on petitions referred to him, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments of the committee, to the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory N.W. of the Ohio; and having adopted the same, the bill was passed.

A message being received from the Senate, which required secrecy, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

The amendments proposed to the bill concerning consuls and vice-consuls, having been communicated to the Senate, and by them disagreed to, the house (after the opening of the doors) took the same again into consideration; and the question for receding being put and lost, it was (on motion of Mr. Sedgwick) resolved, that the house do insist on their amendment.

An engrossed bill, to grant George Gibson, the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered to the United States, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill, making further provision for the collection of the duties by law imposed on teas, for extending the term of the payment of the duties on wines, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Resolved, That Gifford Dally be, and he is hereby authorised to take the care of the rooms appropriated for the use of the House of Representatives, until the next meeting of Congress, and also to make the necessary provision of firewood, for the next session.—Adjourned.

VIENNA, December 7.

A Courier passed through this city in his way to Berlin, and reported, that he was carrying intelligence to the King of Prussia, that the Grand Visir had passed the Danube, at the head of 80,000 men, for the purpose of engaging Prince Potemkin. We have a right to expect shortly interesting news on this subject.

The Swedish Ambassador has communicated to the Imperial Cabinet a piece which has court caused to be insinuated to the Cabinet of Berlin, stating, that the motives which induced the King of Sweden to make so precipitate a peace were founded in reason and justice, and enforced by real advantages secured to him by the secret articles.

The fixing the limits of the two Powers is for Sweden a king of conquest, as Russia has ceded to her a part of its part to give up two villages. One circumstance proves how important it was for the Russians to disembarrass themselves of such enemies as the Swedes, in the humiliating article of driving from the kingdom all subjects of Sweden accused of treason in their country, and who had entered into the service of Russia. Nothing more clearly demonstrates, that Gustavus is far from concluding an alliance with Russia, than a letter, written with the King of Sweden's own hand, to the King of Prussia, of which the following is the substance:

"I have been constrained by circumstances to make my peace with Russia, but I have no intention to form any intimate connection with that power. In proportion as I have been grateful for the support which your Majesty has afforded me during the war, so much am I convinced, that it is my duty to return the three millions that you have advanced to me on the terms of our private agreement.

"Stockholm, 21st Sept. 1790."

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.

In a grand Divan held last night at the Grand Seignior's mosque, it was debated and agreed, that in the present situation of the public affairs, peace is absolutely necessary in the deranged state of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to set of for Vienna, Madrid and London, those courts being most particularly engaged to bring about a participation with the Empress of Russia, whose late successes since the has been relieved on the side of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the whole of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much.

PITTSBURGH, February 19.

From a Gentleman who has been some distance down the Ohio, we have received the following account of the depredations committed by the Indians, which may be depended on as authentic.

On the 17th January last, at the mouth of Short Creek, on the west of the Ohio, one man killed, and ten horses stolen.

The 24th do. ten horses stolen from opposite the mouth of Wheeling.

The 29th do. a party who had been hunting about thirty miles from the Ohio, on their return home were attacked at day-light, and a certain James Boggs was killed, the rest made their escape, leaving their rifles, and seven horses loaded with pelitry.

Another party who were out hunting, have not been heard of this six or seven weeks, and are supposed to be all killed.

The 11th instant, the family of Francis Reilly, living opposite the mouth of Buffalo, about three quarters of a mile from the river, were all killed and taken, except himself; and it is said two men were killed near the same place.

A person who has been prisoner with the Indians for some years, is come in from the Wyandot towns, and says, that the Indians are generally disposed for a war, and that a number of parties had set out before he left them, and it was said they intended for the settlements on the Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Cape Francois to his friend in this city.

February 18.

"There are a great number of vessels in this harbour. We can neither sell their inward cargoes, nor procure any returns. I never knew so dull a time here as the present. Nothing will sell nor scarcely any thing can be bought. Superfine Philadelphia flour is offered in vain for six dollars the barrel. There is a great quantity of flour arrived from France, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Norfolk, Alexandria, Charleston, and almost every port in America. It is generally supposed some thousands of barrels will spoil for want of purchasers at any price; the quantity being so much above the consumption! and rice is plenty—18 livres per tcoll. New-York superfine flour is offered at five dollars per barrel. Sugar and molasses are extremely scarce; the former is difficult to be got under eight dollars per tcoll. and the latter is at the enormous price of 8 y four per velt, exclusive of cask, &c. and the quality infamously bad. Several vessels have lately stored their cargoes, and gone in ballast, not being able to get any advances on their cargoes, nor to get produce:—and under all these circumstances, vessels loaded with flour continue to arrive daily. Just now arrived a drogher, which I sent with casks to the out ports in search of molasses; but she has spent fourteen days going from port to port, and returned without a drop. Even coffee, which has been the most plentiful article here, begins to rise: the demand from France having taken off great quantities.

"The disturbances here are pretty well settled: several of the Mallattoes being in confinement, several have been executed, and the rest dispersed."

Monday last arrived here from Cadiz, the ship Harmony, Nathaniel Gardiner, master; which port he left the 2d of February. By the above ship we learn, that the whole kingdom of Spain (except the court party and the clergy) are ripe for the same revolution as has lately taken place with their neighbours, the French. The people speak their sentiments more freely than ever was known in that kingdom before. It was reported in Cadiz, before this ship left that place, that hostilities had commenced in the province of Biscay; and that the people had cut off the heads of several governors who were too much attached to the arbitrary power of the King. In December last, his Majesty passed a decree, that all shopkeepers should pay a tax of ten per cent. upon their merchandize, throughout the kingdom: upon which the dealers immediately shut up their shops, and at last his Majesty thought proper to repeal the decree. In January last, the minister of state received a letter from an unknown hand, setting forth the grievances of the subjects, and threatening withal what he had to depend upon soon, if better laws were not made for the good of the whole: the letter was compared with other letters in Madrid; at length a hand was found which left no doubt of the author, who was a merchant in Cadiz; a guard of the King's officers and men were dispatched to Cadiz with orders to take him and every man about his house to immediate confinement. They accordingly came to Cadiz the last of January, and produced the letter to the merchant, who immediately confessed that he was the author, and at the same time informed the guards, he would be one of the first who was willing to suffer for his country, in hopes it would open the eyes of his countrymen. The consequence was, that they seized him and his clerks, and put them in a place where they may wait the assistance of their countrymen to relieve them.

The postoffice is watched at Cadiz as if the salvation of their nation was wholly depending upon every mail that comes in from the northward. There is not a letter that contains more than a common sheet of writing paper, but what is immediately broke open and the contents exposed to every King's officer who has a mind to peruse it. Letters sent by the post to merchants with bills of exchange, have their seals broke open. It is trasportation to the mines for any master of vessel, or any other person to be caught with a letter in his pocket going through the gates—while the punishment for murder is only to make the criminal ride on a mule with his face towards the beast's tail, while the mob pelt mud at him.

GEORGETOWN, March 12.

Some time last month arrived in this town Mr. Andrew Ellicot, a gentleman of superior astronomical abilities. He was employed by the President of the United States of America, to lay off a tract of land, ten miles square, on the Potowmac for the use of Congress—is now engaged in this business, and hopes soon to accomplish the object of his mission. He is attended by Benjamin Bannaker, an Ethiopian, whose abilities, as a surveyor, and an astronomer, clearly prove that Mr. Jefferson's concluding that race of men were void of mental endowments, was without foundation.

Wednesday evening arrived in this town, Major Longstaff, a French gentleman, employed by the President of the United States to survey the lands contiguous to Georgetown, where the federal city is to be built. His skill in matters of this nature is justly extolled by all disposed to give merit its proper tribute of praise. He is earnest in the business, and hopes to be able to lay a plat, of this parcel of land, before the President, upon his arrival in this town.

CARLISLE, Feb. 23.

We are informed from good authority, that a party of 70 Indians lately presented themselves before Fort ———, (a small stockade not far from General Harmar's head-quarters) garrisoned by 300 regulars and about 20 inhabitants of the vicinity, under command of Lieutenant Kingsborough. The Indians had previously taken a Mr. Hunt prisoner, with two or three others, whom they hoisted on their shoulders before the fort, directing them to inform the commanding officer, that their party consisted of 300, and demanded a surrender of the garrison. The Lieut. answered, that if they were 300 devils he would not surrender, and immediately fired on the Indians, 12 of whom were killed, the remainder, after having quartered Mr. Hunt in the view of the fort, made a rapid retreat: none of the garrison were either killed or wounded.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, March 9.

Sunday last was apprehended, and committed to the gaol of this county. Dr. Freeman, said to be partisan of those certificate forgers, who for some time have played off their villany, on unsuspecting individuals, with two much success.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Every person that but transiliently peruses the newspapers of this and other countries, cannot but observe with regret, the considerable number of lives lost every year, either from inexperience or carelessness in handling or playing with guns, upon a supposition that they are not loaded. Perhaps the superstitious idea of a certain farmer of my acquaintance, in a neighbouring state, might be forgiven for the sake of the beneficial effects of an opinion peculiar to himself, and which he constantly inculcates upon his children, that "the devil takes frequent opportunities to load empty guns." Whenever any of his sons (tho' men grown) takes down a fowling piece from the hooks, he immediately cautions them to "be very careful in handling it." "Father" (says one of them) "I myself discharged, or drew off the load, no longer ago than yesterday, and not a soul has touched the gun since." "No matter!" replies the old man "put down the ram-rod, and see whether the devil has not loaded her in the night."

Ward'd by experience, always think the worst,
Nor in the hour of sport to memory trust:
Not bub'd by frolic, or deceiv'd by fun,
With hellish spite to every mother's son,
One half the time, old Satan loads the gun.

PROVIDENCE, March 12.

On Wednesday last Ichabod Barrow and Stephen Pettis, both said, to be from the state of New-York, were apprehended here, and committed to goal. One of them had offered for sale a Loan-Office certificate of the state of South-Carolina, which had been altered. Some blanks for forging Final settlements were found among their baggage, also a bill of exchange, and several pieces of thin paper curiously folded; on the letter, their practice it seems was to write a pretended bill of sale, &c. which having procured to be witnessed, the paper was unfolded, and the sham instrument cut off; the name then remained at the bottom of a blank, for the purpose of manufacturing promissory notes, &c. One or more of these specimens of ingenuity bore the name of a respectable gentleman in this state.

BOSTON, March 24.

Extract of a letter from Penobscot.

A most shocking Murder happened in this place about three weeks since.

One Junion a Frenchman was found dead in his Bed, with his head shot in pieces. This Murder was committed in the night by his Nephew one Perronneau, as is supposed, who is now in close confinement.

NORTHAMPTON, March 30.

DIED]—On Friday last in this Town, Capt. AARON WRIGHT, in the 76th year of his age, and the Monday following his remains were decently interred, attended by a great concourse of relations and friends. In him the virtues of the christian character shone with distinguished lustre, and by their happy influence fitted him to support the various relations and duties of life, with a grave fulness and suavity of manners, that most highly endeared him to all his acquaintance.

* * The new method of Manufacturing Pot & Pearl-Ashes, as advertised in our two last Papers, will not be ready for communication, before the expiration of two or three weeks from this time.

March 30th 1791.

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery.

CLASS THE EIGHTH.

OF the 8th CLASS of the Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery—positively to commence drawing on Monday the 21st of May next.

6000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		200		200
12		100 are		1200
15		50		750
20		40		800
30		30		900
40		20		800
50		10		500
60		8		480
100		5		500
1680		4		6720
2011	Prizes			15850
3989	Blanks,	Deduction		2150
6000				18000

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, March 16, 1791.

Seth Wright,

WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of

Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash,—He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, Do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of Joseph Nash, in said Charlemont, on the first Tuesdays of May and July, and the last Tuesday of September next, from 3 to 7 o'clock on each day—seven months being allowed by the said judge for the creditors to bring in their claims. No accounts allowed unless legally attested to.

Josiah White,
Samuel Hill,
Amos Avery.

ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

Joseph Nash, Administrator.

Charlemont, March 7, 1791.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 9th day of March inst. an apprentice BOY, named *Azariah Sawyer*, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complection, light brown hair, and large white eyes—had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat, an old waistcoat and overalls of an ash colour, an old linen shirt, and a large felt hat. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber at Chester, shall have TWO PENCE reward and no charges paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

Chester, March 15, 1791.