

Samuel, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Fitzmons, resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to explain and amend the acts relating to the seven years half-pay promised to the widows and orphans of officers who have died in the service of the United States, and of persons who are or have been entitled to pensions as invalids. Messrs. Lawrence, Fitzmons, and Barwell were appointed the committee.

Mr. Livermore presented a resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire in favor of invalid pensioners, which was referred to the above committee.

Sundry petitions were presented, read and referred Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 2.

An engrossed bill for the relief of David Cook, was read a third time and passed. Ordered that the said bill be amended, and that the title be, a bill for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

A bill relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, also declaring the officers who shall act as President in case of vacancies both of the President and Vice-Presidents, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next, and two copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Heiler presented a petition of the united brethren for propagating the gospel among the Indians, praying to be confirmed with titles of certain lands granted them by the United States, which was read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for the sale of the vacant lands in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the petition of Nathaniel Lucas was referred to the Secretary of War.

The order of the day being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for the year 1792, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

This bill is founded on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, November the 11th, the total appropriation amounting to one million fifty eight thousand two hundred twenty two dollars eighty one cents and two thirds. After the clerk had finished reading, considerable debate took place, at the close of which the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On Motion of Mr. Lawrence, ordered that the Treasury's accounts of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, laid before the house, be published, and that a copy be printed.

Mr. Gerry made a motion to this effect, that on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, it shall be the duty of every officer entitled with the application of public monies, to lay before this house a particular account of the items of expenditures, &c. which motion was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzmons moved a resolution to this effect, that a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the state of the treasury department; and that such committee be annually appointed on the second Monday of every session. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ames laid before the house a representation from the State of Massachusetts, respecting invalid pensioners, which was read and referred to the committee appointed yesterday on that subject. Adjourned until Monday morning.

Monday, December 5.

Mr. Bourne presented a memorial from the distillers of the town of Newport, praying certain modifications of the excise law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The speaker laid before the house an account, furnished by Mr. Beckley, the clerk of the house, of the disbursements of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives during three sessions— from which it appears that there is a balance due to him.

Mr. Benton laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the Senate, to consider and report the most eligible manner of carrying into effect a former resolution of Congress respecting the erection of an equestrian statue, in honor of General Washington.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and returned the consideration of the appropriation bill—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

In proceeding through the bill, the several items were separately considered, and agreed to. Some occasional remarks were made; but no material debate took place. One was made to express the several purposes for which the monies are appropriated, instead of appropriating funds in gross, with a reference to the Secretary's estimate, for particulars.

The committee have reported the bill and the amendment, the house adopted the same, and recommended the bill to the select committee, who had originally framed it, with instructions to new model it pursuant to the sense of the house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanied with a statement of his specific accounts of receipts and disbursements, from July one, to September 30, which was ordered to lie on the table;—and also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with a report on the subject of manufactures, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gerry presented a resolution in lieu of one which he laid on the table on Friday last, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, on the third Monday of every session, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money appropriated during the preceding session,

so far as he shall then have it in his power to state particulars—and if he be unable to give an accurate statement of the whole, at the time appointed, he is to complete it as soon afterwards as may be.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, December 6.

A petition of John Wilson, praying the renewal of a lost certificate, was presented by Mr. Harley—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sundry petitions from invalid officers were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The motion of Mr. Benton laid on the table yesterday, for appointing a committee of the Senate, respecting the carrying into effect a resolution of Congress, for the erection of an equestrian statue, in honor of General Washington—was taken into consideration, and adopted—said Messrs. Benton, Gerry, and Smith (S. C.) appointed the committee on the part of the house.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gerry for directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, &c. was taken into consideration, and after some debate, with two other resolutions, moved by Mr. Fitzmons, and Mr. Barwell, respectively, on the same subject, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Gerry, Dayton and Barwell.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the post-office and post-roads in the United States. Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs.

A motion made by Mr. Niles to extend the post-road in Vermont to Windsor and Rutland, was supported by a motion made by Mr. Sedgwick, to strike out the clause which designates all the particular roads in the United States, in order to insert a clause vesting the power of designating them in the supreme executive.

This motion occasioned a debate, in which its constitutionality, and the restrictive ideas, were alternately advanced and denied—the committee rose without coming to a decision, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 7.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported, according to order, a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1792; which was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The petition of Thomas Rees was presented to the House, praying an abatement of duties on a quantity of damaged tea, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the petition of William Leeds, a disabled officer, praying to be placed on the pension list; which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Jacobs presented the petition of Griffith Rees, a soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list, on account of disability incurred in the service of the United States during the late war; which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Sylvester presented the petition of Elijah Bonwick, praying a reimbursement of monies by him paid for costs on sundry actions brought against him for supplies furnished for public use, during the late war; which was read and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Sylvester, Mr. Key and Mr. Groves.

Mr. Groves presented the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterlock, praying compensation for services rendered the United States during the late war; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of the bill for establishing the Post-Office and Post-Roads, within the United States.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again: Resolved, that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the said bill.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

Thursday, December 8.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1792, was read a third time, and passed; ordered that the clerk of this house do carry the said bill to the senate, and request their concurrence.

Mr. Larned presented the petition of Aaron Cook, a disabled soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Groves, ordered, that the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterlock, together with the report of the Secretary of War, on a former petition, be referred to a select committee of Mr. Groves, Mr. Scholmaker and Mr. Bourne (R. J.)

The speaker laid before the house, petitions from the officers of the public called quakers, in the State of Virginia, and Maryland, and from the several States for the abolition of Slavery in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, praying Congress to enact laws, to prohibit the Slave trade, and for the gradual abolition of Slavery, all which were read and referred to a select committee of Mr. Benton, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Larned, with instructions to examine the same, and report their opinions thereupon to this house.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair, to take into consideration,

the bill for establishing the post office, and post roads within the United States.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again: Resolved that this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill.

PHILADELPHIA.

Intelligence of fresh Disturbances among the Creek Indians.

THE public have been informed, by numerous paragraphs extracted from the London papers, that a Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the course of the year 1790, with several Indian belonging to some of the Southern tribes—That the said Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance & support, to a certain degree, and that they sailed from England, during the course of the last Summer, equipped with presents, for the Bahamas Islands.

It now appears, that the said Bowles, after arriving at the Bahamas, sailed for India river, he called, 1790, on East-Florida, and thence proceeded to that part of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminoles, where he arrived in the month of September last.

That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were preparing to execute the treaty, made between them & the United States, at New-York, in August 1790. They had chosen the Chiefs to attend at the Rock Landing on the first of October, the time fixed for running the boundary line mentioned in the treaty—The white bird King of the Choctaw tribe, & his wife, accompanied him on his journey.

Bowles's appearance, however, & the presents he presented him, and his bold assertions, caused great agitations and hesitations among the ignorant part, and of course among the male of the Creeks.

Although it appears that a considerable portion of the upper Creeks, and indeed all the respectable Chiefs were for running the line, notwithstanding the delusions of Bowles; it is presumed that he is an impostor.—But, he pretends, that he has powers from the British government, to conclude a treaty with the Creeks.—The basis of which shall be a retrocession, on their part, of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee of all the lands.

He has spread reports, that he has three ships loaded with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon; that if the Creeks will permit him, he will establish a fort, and trading goods, at which the Creeks shall be supplied with goods of all sorts, upon better terms than ever they have been, and that he had six thousand men in the islands, ready to support him.

That he would visit to Georgia, and prevent the lines being run, he accordingly has written to the Commissioners, who were waiting at Rock-Landing, expressing the Creek Chiefs, which letter is dated at "Ucheetoe, October 25, 1791," and signed "General Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs Creek nation." In this letter, and in his general declarations, he asserts, Alexander McGillivray has deceived the Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but that he is willing to form a treaty with the United States in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the former treaty shall not be executed.

The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated the United States to wait until the spring, before the boundary shall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they style the "lying captain," shall then turn out an impostor, they will then attend and run the boundary lines without difficulty.

It appears that Mr. McGillivray, has faithfully adhered to the interests of the United States, warmly recommending that the line should be run at the time appointed, and that Bowles's falsehoods should be entirely disregarded—Indeed, his imposture, and life probably depended on Bowles being driven out of the nation.

A considerable detachment of the troops of the United States, and the British the latter, and three respectable Commissioners, from the State of Georgia, were assembled separately at the Rock Landing on the Ocoee, the first of October, and they waited for the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November, when they departed the business being effected this season.

FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

Delivered before the NEW-LEGISLATURE of FRANCE, OCT. 27.

AFTER the Legislature had met, and a committee had waited on the King to inform him of its organization, his Majesty appeared before them, and addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

"ASSEMBLED by virtue of the constitution to exercise the powers which it delegates to you, you will undoubtedly consider as among your first duties, to facilitate the operation of government; to confirm public credit; to add, if possible, to the security of the engagements of the nation; to show that liberty and peace are compatible; and, finally, to attach the people to their laws, by convincing them that those laws are for their good.

"Your experience of the effects of the new order of things, in the several departments from which you come, will enable you to judge of what may be yet wanting to bring it to perfection, and make it easy for you to devise the most proper means of giving the necessary force and activity to the administration.

"For my own part, called by the constitution to examine, as First Representative of the people, and for their interest, the laws presented for my sanction, and charged with causing them to be executed, it is my duty to propose to you such objects as I think ought to be taken into consideration in the course of your session.

You will give the propriety of fixing your immediate attention on the finances, and you will see the importance of establishing an equilibrium between the expenditure and the revenue, of accelerating the efficient payment and expediting of arrears, of introducing an inviolable collection of taxes, of introducing an inviolable order into all parts of this vast administration, and thus providing at once for the support of the state, and the relief of the people.

The civil laws will also demand your care, which you will have to render conformable to the principles of the constitution. You will also have to simplify the mode of proceeding in courts of law, and render the attainment of justice more easy and more prompt.

You will perceive the necessity of establishing a system of national education, and of giving a solid basis to public credit.—You will encourage commerce, to the progress of which has so great an influence on the wealth of the kingdom; you will endeavour to make permanent dispositions for supporting work and relief to the indigent.

I shall make known my firm desire of the re-establishment, of order and discipline to the army; and I shall neglect no means that may contribute to reform a condition among all who oppose it, and to put it into a condition to secure the defence of the realm.

In the law in this respect are insufficient, I shall make known to you the measures that seem to me to be proper, and you will decide upon them.

I shall in the same manner communicate my sentiments respecting the navy, that important part of the public force, declined to protect trade and the colonies.

We shall not, I hope, be troubled with any attack from abroad. I have taken, from the moment I accepted the constitution, and I shall continue to take, the steps that appear to me to be the most proper to fix the opinion of foreign powers in our favor, and to maintain with them the good intelligence and harmony that ought to secure to us the continuance of peace. I expect the best effects from them; but this expectation does not prevent me from pursuing, with activity, those measures of precaution which prudence ought to require. [Loud applause of *Pope le Roi*.]

"Gentlemen, in order that your important labors and your zeal may produce the effects expected from them, it is necessary that constant harmony and unalterable confidence should reign between the legislative body and the king, [renewed applause and acclamations.] The enemies of our republic are but too fond to disunite us; the love of our country must therefore rally us; and the public interest render us inseparable. [renewed applause.] Thus the public force will be exerted without obstruction, and administration will be every way with alacrity, the property and religion will be left for any person to live at a distance from a country where the laws are in vigor, and men's rights respected.

"It is on this great basis of order that the stability of the constitution, the success of your labors, the safety of the empire, the source of all kinds of prosperity must depend. It is to this, gentlemen, that we all ought to turn our thoughts in the most united and possible vigor; and this is the object that I recommend the most particularly to your zeal, and to your patriotism.

[The most lively testimonies of applause were given to the King on this conclusion.]

Mr. President spoke as follows:

"SIRE,

"YOUR presence in the midst of us is a new engagement, which you take towards the country. It is right that you should forget the confounded powers. A constitution is established, and with it the liberty of Frenchmen.—You ought to cherish it as a citizen—a King you ought to maintain and defend it.—Instead of violating, it asserts your power—it has given you friends; all those who formerly called themselves your subjects, [loud applause.] You have now to be beloved by Frenchmen.—You said, sire, some days ago, in this temple of our country, and we have all reason to love you—[loud applause were repeated.] The constitution has made you the first monarch in the world. Your love for it places you majestically in the rank of the most favored Kings, & the welfare of the people will make you the most happy. May our mutual union make us speedily feel its happy influence—purely legislative, we remain public credit, overthrown anarchy.—Such is our duty—such are our wishes—such are yours, Sire.—Such are our hopes, and the benedictions of Frenchmen will be on you.

The King went out in the same manner he entered, amidst the most vehement acclamations of *Vive le Roi*! and he was accompanied by the same deputation.

NEW-YORK, Decem. 17.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the acceptance of the French constitution by Louis XVI, the French gentlemen, residents in Baltimore, assembled at Mr. Gray's Gardens, to celebrate the joyful news.

After all the company were met, Mons. Menard addressed the counsel of France, as the rank of the audience, with a speech adapted to the occasion, which met general applause from all present: To which the usual made a reply, which shewed his benevolence, philanthropy and patriotic zeal.

The municipality of Paris have come to a resolution to testify their gratitude to M. la Fayette, for the services rendered by him to the capital, and the empire at large:

By striking a medal in honor of this brave citizen soldier; emblazoned, &c. of which are to be furnished by the academy of inscriptions.

And by presenting him with the statue of his friend Gen. Washington, executed by Mr. Houdon; and

By ordering this decree to be engraved on the pedestal of the bank of M. la Fayette, presented two years since by the States of America to the city of Paris.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, Nov. 1.

"I embrace the present opportunity to inform you of a severe hurricane having in a manner laid waste the greater part of this island on the 15th October; the reason during the preceding three months.—The rains on the north side and towards the west end are terrible, and the distribution has also extended in no small degree to the neighbouring Virgin Islands.

Most of the sugar plantations that had cases in any degree advanced have suffered extremely, and even those of a larger growth are twisted and torn in such a manner as to be nearly useless. Several estates that had great prospects from the ensuing crop, have certainty at present of not making a single hexthead of sugar.—Some damage is done to the shipping at Bassed; at the west end, great numbers were fortunate enough to get to sea, some of which are returned, others not."

On Friday last the Director of the National Manufactures, now at Brunfich in New Jersey, when William Dew, Esq. of this city was chosen Governor, and Archibald Menzer, Esq. of New Jersey, deputy governor.

Last Sunday a Sermon was preached in the North Church, by Dr. Lian, and the sum of one hundred and seventy two pounds nineteen shillings and one penny, collected for the benefit of the Charity School.

Copy of a letter from Captain John Rogers, to his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. Governor of the State of Virginia, dated 22 miles east of New-London, Campbell county, Nov. 26, 1791.

"On my arrival at the mouth of the Kanawha river, I passed by the Kanawha country, where a few days before my arrival, and three days previous to my departure from thence (which was on the 11th instant) we received certain intelligence of the defeat of our army under the command of General St. Clair; and as I think it requisite that government should have the earliest intelligence thereof, I have inclosed your Excellency a copy of Gen. St. Clair's circular letter to the County Lieutenants of Kentucky, also an extract from the Kentucky Gazette, with a list of the officers said to be killed and wounded. It does not appear that the army was broken up, as the centinels fired above sixty shots at the enemy when the action came on, during which time I suppose the veterans of the former war taking their position, as it appears they had completely surrounded the army, and attacked it on all sides at day break, tomahawk in hand against bayonets. They twice surrounded St. Clair's tent, being (as he generally is) [sic] with the goat, that he could not get out until he was on horseback, and then conducted the retreat. The Indians fought the army five miles on their retreat; and were prevented from tomahawking the General in his tent by the vigilance of the troops who defended it. The battle was fought on the ground on which Harmer was defeated last year. The remains of the army are in the above named fort, and have only 12 days provisions, the flesh of pack horses. The Indians appeared in force around the fort the next day. St. Clair passed on himself to the next fort about 60 miles distant from Fort Jefferson, where it is said he is waiting assistance to relieve Fort Jefferson. All the leading characters in Kentucky are turning out, and it was thought that a party of 1500 or 2000 horsemen would go to the relief of the army."

"The Mountain leader, a Chickasaw, with a part of his nation, and a part of the first regiment, went out on command, laid to have been ordered to some small party, which would be sent off; they are generally feared of the defeat of the army. There was a second party of the Chickasaw nation under the great Leader Colbert, on their way to join our army, but had not reached it; they will now go on with the relief. There was one fellow only of that nation in the army, who was killed and scalped eleven of the enemy with his own hands, and engaging the 12th, he fell greatly lamented by the Americans.

"Gen. Butler was wounded, and carried to his tent, where he was carried to, then broke through our men, and was carried to the general and the doctor who was dressed his wounds, before he was killed by our men. It is thought the whole of the loss, including the army and its followers, amounts to 300 persons. The above appears to be the general account as received in Kentucky by sundry persons from the army; generally corresponding, and I believe may generally be relied on."

We are informed that a deputation from the Creek Nation of Indians embarked on board the Brig. Philadelphia, Capt. Walters, at Charleston, on the 18th December, and are daily expected at Philadelphia.

BATIMORE, Dec. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Alexandria, to another in this town, dated on Friday last.

"I am this moment informed, that a gentleman is arrived in town from the westward, who brings accounts of the capture of Fort Jefferson, by the Indians; but as I have not seen the person, I cannot say what credit is due to the report."

BOSTON, December 28.

From LONDON—Nov. 10, 1791.

General BROWN has been authorized to receive the French National Flag in the Low Countries as Royal and Sovereign—Moderate men, are glad to

compose a large majority of the National Legislature of France—which most confirm the Constitution beyond all doubt, aided by the conciliatory conduct of the King—whose titles are retained—and the attacks of republicanism thereon, have been retarded."

From CAPE-FRANCOIS,

"24th Nov. 1791.

"The state of affairs here is truly deplorable; and unless we have speedy supplies of arms—of troops, &c. there is no saying where it will end. The molatoes, in the quarter of Fort Dauphin have revolted. The whites who could escape, have fled to town, and the country almost entirely laid waste. We hope these fellows may be brought to reason, by treaty, and unanimity reign among the whites, might be easily effected.—The negroes could then be subdued—unless something coercive is speedily put in force, we are fearful the revolt, and the depredations will be general. The list of the island is now laid waste. Bums is very dull."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Quarter-Master's Apartment, dated from Washington, Nov. 18th 1791, to his friend in this town.

"My last informed you of the motions, progress, and situation of the army—to a certain period, since which they recommended their march, and proceeded about 20 miles, where they arrived on the evening of the 23d inst, and it being deemed impracticable, from circumstances, for the army to progress any further, this morning, the General's intention was to erect a garrison. It was in a very plain situation—a rising ground—and a beautiful stream of water in front of the encampment, supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary's river, and within 15 or 20 miles of the Indian towns.

"The first United States Regiment was detached by the General for some particular cause or other, to reconnoitre in the rear, (consequently was not in the battle)—during the night of the 30, the Indians made frequent inroads, and were fired upon by the centinels. At four o'clock, a dreadful kind of noise was heard, some supposed it was the howling of wolves, others that of pack-horse bells and horns, but first observed that the army was attacked by the whole force of the enemy, generally thought to be about 1000 strong. The engagement lasted three hours—our army is totally defeated. Subjoined you have a list of the killed and wounded officers—the folders we have no account yet, but from the best accounts we have lost 500 uncommissioned and private—that of the enemy supposed to be about 100—this is merely conjectural—as well as that of their strength.

"We have lost our tents, baggage, and eight pieces of cannon—many of our friends who may find in the catalogue of unfortunate victims—among them let me call your attention to a PHELTON, a NEWMAN, WARREN, BALCH, and COSS; long may remembrance imprint their worth in our minds, while true friendship calls forth the sympathetic tear.—They distinguished themselves like heroes, they fought, bled, and nobly died in the cause they mutually were engaged in.

"The Indians fought like bull heads, our brave men received their fires, returned them, advanced, charged, re-charged, and at length was obliged to yield the ground to savage foes.

"Many of our wounded men were left on the field, who have fallen victims to savage cruelty; several were seen burning in the fire, after being tomahawked and scalped.

"The brave Capt. NEWMAN was preserved until the retreat—upon which he was shot—Lieut. GAZTOS, who is likely to get well of his wounds, will be better enabled to do justice to his friends' valor, than myself, for he fought and bled by their side.

"Every officer of the artillery is killed, except Capt. FOX, who is badly wounded, and Lieut. ISAGOBOIT, of Bolton, who was at this garrison at the time."

Wright, Stoddard and Wright,

HAVE just received, at their Store opposite the Meeting-House in Northampton, a general assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season.

ALSO, at the house of Mr. JAMES HUNT, in Northampton, a complete assortment of English CLOATHS, which they sell on the most reasonable terms. Constant attendance given, and every favour graciously acknowledged. Axes, Flax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment—Cash and the highest price given for Sale of Lye.

Northampton, Dec. 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the eight of December inst, a Black OX, with some white about belly and feet, a slit the under side of its ear off, about five or six years old.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SHELDON, Jan. Deerfield, Dec. 26, 1791.

RAGS.

CASH paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, by the Printer hereof.