

New Hampshire 5 members; Massachusetts 10; Connecticut 8; Rhode Island 2; Vermont 3; New York 11; New Jersey 6; Pennsylvania 14; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 21; Kentucky 2; North Carolina 11; Georgia 2.

After some debate, the motion was disagreed to, and the committee rose and reported.

Mr. Vining's motion being again brought forward in the house, and the question taken, it passed in the negative, Yes 23, No's 37.

The question being then taken on the Senate's first amendment, passed in the negative, Yes 29, No's 31.

The other amendment, substituting district instead of state, of South Carolina, was agreed to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

Several petitions from soldiers, invalids, &c. were presented, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the post-office bill.

Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—Second section under consideration.

Mr. Vining's motion was renewed, for striking out the second section, which empowers the Postmaster general to establish post roads; in order to substitute a clause which he proposed, which requires the Postmaster general to report to Congress, the commencement of each session, such information as he may be able to procure, with his opinion, respecting the establishment of post roads, and the expense attending thereto; by which information it would be in the power of Congress to establish those roads agreeably to the surplus of the revenue arising therefrom, from time to time.

Several amendments were proposed to this motion, and the section being first withdrawn and other amendments again moved for, some of which were agreed to, but not having time to go through the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, and they are to meet again tomorrow.

Mr. S. Bourne, of the committee appointed to present to the President, for his assent, the bill for the relief of Capt. Cook and Capt. Campbell, reported that that committee had performed the said service.

A message was received from the senate, by their secretary, informing the house, that they insisted on their amendment to the bill for apportioning representatives among the people of the United States. So that the census bill, which has engrossed so much of the time of Congress since the commencement of the present session, is left, unless the house of representatives, where the bill originated, should request a conference with the senate, in which case a joint committee from both houses may yet suggest some plan of accommodation.

Adjourned.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,  
EDUCATION.

THE English papers represent the rioters at Birmingham as an ignorant rabble. And that it is of such mob as always composed. Whether a man is much of a philosopher or not, he cannot well avoid reflecting on the mischiefs done, and losses of property suffered, as well as the terror, disturbance and disgrace, resulting from these violent disorders. A man will then see that, as the most ignorant of men are the actors in these scenes, ignorance is the true cause of all the mischief. Instead of hanging men, though doubtless they deserve the gallows, let the government of England look to the root of the evil. The loss of property is fair to have amounted to some hundred thousand pounds sterling. Had the interest of the sum been applied for the support of schools, and the rioters, in their young, been taught in them, it is probable that they would not have been concerned.—From whence may it be inferred, that the neglect of education costs more than the provision for it. For it is certainly right, in keeping the account between ignorance and knowledge, to charge the former with the mischief it does. A school house will turn out in the end a better scutty of the publick peace, than a regiment of the horse guards. We fee the latter did not arrive in time to protect the sufferers at Birmingham. It is easier, cheaper and wiser, as well as more humane, to prevent evil, than to punish it, and to do after it is done. How few persons, who are tolerably well educated, have been disengaged from this remiss if the majority of their countrymen, and almost all the natives of America, have suffered, while fate could not justly be ascribed to the neglect of their youth. Shall we then go on smugly as they do in England, hanging one half the people to keep the other half quiet in their beds?—or, will our men of humanity, and our politicians, before themselves at last, and by establishing schools, get at the fountain head of the evil, and endeavour to diminish crimes and punishment by banishing ignorance?

All other publick sales are worse than loss, for while they publish encoders with more and more fruit, they divert our attention from the true

causes of misery, they remedy of the evil.

II. It will be printed on one heavy paper, folio, on an elegant new large type, cast for the purpose.

III. Subscribers will be supplied at the very low price of Five Dollars each volume.—The engravings alone will be worth that sum.

IV. Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh

V. Both the letter press and the copperplates are in great forwardness; the first volume will be published in the first week in December next; and the second volume in the first week in February next.

VI. Payment to be on the delivery of each

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for White

to the Supreme Being: I call on my neighbours and friends around me, tell them my thoughts, my desires, and urge them to perform the duties their different stations in life exact of them; the idea of to-morrow never troubles me, I regard it as an uncertainty upon whom I can have no claim, and which it may please the author, to refute me; I look on every moment I pass awarded me by his bounty, and thus know the value of time; if sorrow knocks at my door, I am not at home; am I in want of money, I invoke Providence as my only banker, and am never disappointed; am I ill, temperate diet and exercise soon cure me; if I am in danger of dying, I feel no dread; a good man soon prepares for his journey; if any one tells me the envenomed tongue of calumny has made free with me, I content myself with telling them it is my turn to day, it may be their's tomorrow; if we affect ourselves at being spoken ill of, the whole world may go into morning.

LETTER FROM MR. JEFFERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.  
Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE it in charge from the President of the United States of America, to communicate to the National Assembly of France, the peculiar sensibility of Congress to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free Representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the 11th of June, 1790.

That the loss of such a citizen should be lamented by us, among whose he lived, whose he long and dutifully served, and who fed their country advanced and honored by his birth, life, and labors, was to be expected. But it remained for the National Assembly of France to set the first example of the Representatives of one nation doing homage by a publick act to the private citizens of another, and by withdrawing auxiliary lines of separation, to reduce into one fraternity the good and the great, wherever they have died or died.

That these separations may disappear between us, in all times and circumstances, and that the union of sentiments, which mingle our interests on the occasions, may continue long, to cement the friendship and the interests of our two nations, is our constant prayer. With no one is it more sincere than with him who, in being charged with the honor of conveying a publick sentiment, is permitted that of expressing the homage of profound respect and veneration, with which he is, Sir.

Your most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
The President of the National  
Assembly of France.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSED CASH OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

YOU have been made acquainted with the sentiments of the American, and their expressions of grateful regard and particular good will towards you.

The honest upright moral character of that people, are the basis in these scenes, ignorance is the true cause of all the mischief. Instead of hanging men, though doubtless they deserve the gallows, let the government of England look to the root of the evil. The loss of property is fair to have amounted to some hundred thousand pounds sterling. Had the interest of the sum been applied for the support of schools, and the rioters, in their young, been taught in them, it is probable that they would not have been concerned.—From whence may it be inferred, that the neglect of education costs more than the provision for it. For it is certainly right, in keeping the account between ignorance and knowledge, to charge the former with the mischief it does. A school house will turn out in the end a better scutty of the publick peace, than a regiment of the horse guards. We fee the latter did not arrive in time to protect the sufferers at Birmingham. It is easier, cheaper and wiser, as well as more humane, to prevent evil, than to punish it, and to do after it is done. How few persons, who are tolerably well educated, have been disengaged from this remiss if the majority of their countrymen, and almost all the natives of America, have suffered, while fate could not justly be ascribed to the neglect of their youth. Shall we then go on smugly as they do in England, hanging one half the people to keep the other half quiet in their beds?—or, will our men of humanity, and our politicians, before themselves at last, and by establishing schools, get at the fountain head of the evil, and endeavour to diminish crimes and punishment by banishing ignorance?

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that was addressed to their President, signed "Jefferson," and also another letter from the Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, dated the eighth of April last, and by them addressed to the President of the Assembly, together with the report of their several committees.

Ordered, That the two letters aforesaid be printed, and inserted in the Journal of the session.

The President is required to suffer the letter from the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and to inform the Minister of the United States of America, that it is the earnest desire of the National Assembly to strengthen more and more the ties of friendship and brotherly affection, which at this day constitute a bond of union between the two nations.

Desire, finally, that the King be prayed to cause to be negotiated with the United States a new treaty of commerce, that may add to strengthen those mutual relations of friendship and good understanding, is highly beneficial to them both.

(Signed)

BENJ. CARREAU DE ST. ANBON, SECRETARY.

RICHARD DE TOLLOU,

DEPUTY, DE TOLLOU.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

There is the highest probability that the reports relating to the capture of Fort Jefferson are unfounded. It is most probable that General Scott with the Kentuckian militia, may repair to the said post, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears too far advanced to be supported, the garrison may probably be withdrawn.

The publick may be assured, there are some grounds wherein to chuse the enemy who encountered General St. Clair's army, at about three thousand warriors.

It is said, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the Ottawas and Chippewas, who inhabit the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, came to the assistance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indian, the Pottowatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, and upper Wahab Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is said that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the Shawanees, after the destruction of their town by General Harmar, in October, 1790, sent messages to the most distant nations of Indians, as well to the southward, as to the westward. Also it does not appear they received any assistance from the southward, as all the powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thousand warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet, the hostile Indians were but too successful in their negotiations with regard to us.

It is further said, that four of the nations of the Seneca would have been in the action, but that their distance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Mississippi, and mostly to the westward thereof.

It is also said, that neither the famous Mohawk

Chief Captain Joseph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Capt. Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, several hundred miles from the place of action.

We hear that the specie deposited in the Bank of the United States, by private persons, amounting last week to nearly one half of the Specie Capital of the Bank.

The late accounts from England exhibit a very flattering prospect respecting the affairs of our alliance, of the times, and administration, as supreme executive, the duties of his office, with a truly patriotic disposition—the circulation of grain—the subject of emigration—the restoration of order, and submission to the laws—the preservation of discipline among the troops—and the security of the frontiers, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the subjects of publick addresses from the Throne. The principles of the constitution appear to be judiciously appreciated by him—and all his communications, the safety, freedom and happiness of the people, from the most eminent features.

May he long enjoy the sublime pleasure of knowing how much more glorious it is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greatest despot that ever reigned since the days of Nimrod.

December 22.

Last night Lieutenant Denny, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. St. Clair, arrived in this city from the Western Army. He left Fort Washington this hour, about the 19th November, at which time the wounded were all in a likeliest way to recover. Fort Jefferson was safe—no reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that date and hour, as expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny of the actual

are nearly similar to those formerly published.—Gen.

Gen. Butler was thus through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action about fifty women, not more than four or five of whom escaped.

December 24.

Flamingo, the Chickasaw Chief, had returned, with his warriors and Captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, living with them five scalps.

The Kentucky militia, under Generals Scott and Wilkinson, all mounted and equipped with dry provis-

on, would probably arrive at Fort Washington

about the middle of November.

It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important stroke this winter.

The brave Major Clark, who covered the retreat of some soldiers supposed to be killed, had arrived at

Fort Washington.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

The levies were generally discharged, except those who had enlisted into the regular service.

When the conduct of the agents of the Court of Admir-

ation, Officers and Privates—Killed and wounded, 214.

by Capt. McLean, and others, from that port. Capt.

Carr, arrived at Portland, gives some other partic-

ulars, which we have extracted from Mr. Waite's paper.

The animosity which subsisted between the whites and mulattoes—the conventions agreed upon between them; and the prospect of their uniting in preventing the revolutions of the blacks, we have already noticed.

Capt. Carr informs, that things remained quiet until the 21st November, on which day the definitive Convention was solemnly ratified, with a "Yeas" to

At 12 o'clock, however, the Whites very imprudently undertook to execute a Mulatto criminal, who was

before confined, under sentence of death.—There were

at this time about 1200 Mulattoes in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themselves of the white people, against the Negroes.

They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly understanding the property of the measure, seized on the first white man who came within their reach, and hung him by the neck till he was dead.

In the afternoon, of the same day, at half past 4 o'clock, the Whites sent a flag to the Mulattoes, flating the inappropriateness of their conduct, and com-

manding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town.

To this the Mulattoes spirituall replied, "That they would not do either of them; and immediately took up their arms, and passed in a large force

near the Governor's house.—The Whites answering to 2000, lost no time in their part in making preparations to attack the Mulattoes.—And at five o'clock an attempt was made to surround them; which, however, proved ineffectual.

A fierce conflict ensued, in which four to

100 Whites were killed among them, a Colonel.

The Mulattoes fought bravely, and with the loss of a number killed, and an hundred and fifty who were taken prisoners, beat their way through the Whites

took two field pieces, and marched out of town. At half past 11 the town was perfectly set on fire in two places.

A timely discovery was however made, and the fire extinguished.—About two o'clock the next morning, it was again set on fire in six different places.

And the inhabitants were now no longer able to defend the flames.—A general conflagration took place;

and almost every valuable building except the King's

Hotel, were burnt down.—Property to the amount of millions was destroyed; and those who on the 21st of November were worth two or three hundred thousand dollars—on the 22d, were not in the possession of a single shilling.

Jealousy against government is still rampant; and it is a vice which is a curse to us.

We should be to this day have remained a divided people, if the friends of union had not guarded with a wife jealousy, against the further protraction of all government; it was in effect liberty that watched for.—And such men will never cease to be a curse to the conduct of government, as the weight of their vicious influence will be sufficient to support and aid to reform a bad one.

There is some scruple that they are become more inattentive and indolent, than they once were.

Being in part governments, questions of jurisdiction and law, & very goodly, is it well known, decline

and under the administration which they exercise, diminish the confidence which they inspire; and

it is to be hoped, that it will allow that the latter

will be in the right, half the time.

But there are causes which will operate to make error and encroach-

—a thousand souls are without a refuge—a thousand houses have been reduced to ashes—we are still threatened by the people of colour; yet we are at this moment labouring for a peace, if it succeeds, &c.

Latters from Fort Washington mention, that Gen.

St. Clair received eight balls through his hat and cloths, during the bloody contest with the Indians on the 4th of last month; and that he was the only officer on horseback that was not killed or wounded in the battle. General Butler fell while he was conversing with his general, who rode by his side. A ball pierced his foot & he lay on the ground. This gallant officer and hero died beloved and lamented by all who knew him. He served with uncommon reputation during the late war.

He entered the British lines at Saratoga among the foremost of the American troops, and shared with Gen. Morgan in all the dangers and honors of the campaign of 1777.

In private life he was modest—gentle—

and just. An amiable widow, and several young children, together with an aged father and five brothers (the last of whom were all bred to arms) will long be a lament in his loss of the kindred friend and tender relation.

We can inform our readers from the best authority, that in the late action of the 4th of November, under Gen. St. Clair, the following gallant conduct of Maj.

Porter, brother to the late General Butler, who com-

manded one of the battalions of levies from Pennsylvania, took place: the Major having received a wound which broke his leg, retired to be dressed, and the gunner, who was over, got himself put upon a horse, and returned to his battalion, and continued with it until it was ordered to retire.

A correspondent asks what rational ground there is to expect that the Western Indians will be disposed for peace with the Americans, so long as they are furnished with all necessary warlike stores by the British mer-

chants and traders at Detroit, and the other western ports? And when the Indians have waited Capt. Phillips' promise more to move off.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

In several late papers, we have given some partic-

ulars of the configuration of Port-au-Prince, as received

when the conduct of the agents of the Court of Admir-

He thinks, that the frontiers of the southern States can not have peace with the Indians, the formidable armis may be sent to look after them in the woods, while those garrisons avoid them an asylum and succour on all occasions.

NORTHAMPTON, January 11.

On Thursday the 22d ult. the President of the United States nominated Thomas Pinckney, Esq; late governor of South Carolina, to be minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain. Governor Morris, Esq; of New York, to be minister plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and Mr. Short, chargé des affaires of the United States, at Paris, to be minister resident at the Hague.

The following is an account of the Imports unto the United States, of the following articles, from October 16, 1789, to September 30th, 1790, taken from the Secretary's Report, viz.

Madeira Wine, \$21,007  
Other Wines, 616,751  
Spirits of Jamaica, Proof, 66,414  
Other distilled Spirits, 3,198,806  
Beer, Cider and Ale, in casks, 90,812  
Maltwines, 1,992,546

Brown Sugar, 17,856,395  
Loaf Sugar, 124,406  
Oxter Sugars, 218,618  
Coffee, 4,074,125  
Coconuts, 8,741  
Tallow Candles, 1,125  
Wax and Spurmati Candles, 4,344

Cheese, 64,814  
Soap, 23,704  
Nails and Spikes, 1,819,710  
Sauces, 2,357  
Indigo, 32,521  
Cotton, 25,000  
Tobacco, 5,114  
Beets, 1,812,753  
Honey, 753,666  
Honey, 457,243  
Bullets, 1,335,000  
Salt, 1,334,779  
Coal, 183,477  
Malt, 5,123

Shoes of Leather, 60,307  
Silk or Stuff Shoes, 26,330

Pair.

Worcester, Dec. 15, 1791.

ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE.

OUT OF THE PRESS.

THE ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE—(and the only one of

so large a fixed Quarto ever attempted from the Presses in America) IS THIS DAY completed.

The Presses of the undersigned. The fabricators for this work are hereby informed, that the Books will be bound with all the dispatch possible.

Those persons who will supply themselves with a valuable Quarto Bible, printed with large elegant type, it is hoped will postpone purchasing until they can have an opportunity to see this work, and if on examination it should be found equal in goodness to any other of fine and price, it is hoped they will give it a preference, and thereby aid the publisher, who at his own expense has carried through his Press, this great and very laborious undertaking.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Folio Bible.

WITH 50 COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

THE FIFTH VOLUME of this large work, embellished

with 26 Copperplate Engravings of Sacred History, is this day completed, and will be put in bands, with all speed. Subscribers may be supplied with this Volume in the Bookform of the publisher, in Worcester, in fourteen days from this date.

THE SECOND VOLUME is in great forwardness; both the Letter Press and Plates are nearly completed.