

merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, who trade to India and China.—Referred, to the two last mentioned, to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the "bill for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids and other persons" and after having considered the same, agreed to some, and disagreed to others.

A resolution, some time since laid on the table, was then called up—viz.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House the Ways and Means by which, in his opinion, the additional sum necessary for the public service ought to be raised."

This resolution gave rise to a warm and animated debate, which continued to a late hour, when the House, without taking the question, adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

A bill to enable John Churchman, to prosecute a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report on the memorial of the Ohio Company of Associates, was read.—The substance of which is, that it would be inexpedient to exact a specific compliance with the original contract—that the sum paid by the contractors, in about the price contemplated by government in future sales of the Western Territory—that it would be expedient to relinquish the balance that remains due, &c. This report was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

A memorial was read from Henry Laurens, and referred to Mr. W. Smith, Mr. White, and Mr. Clark.

The resolution reported by a select committee.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report his opinion to the House on the best mode of raising those additional supplies which the public service may require for the current year, was further discussed—after debating the subject till 3 o'clock, the question was called for, which passed in the affirmative—Yeas 31; Nays 27.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—communicating the copy of a statement of the expenditure of public moneys pursuant to the act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; this statement was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the effect of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which impose a small duty on tonnage for the purpose of clearing obstructions in the navigation of those States.—(Mr. W. Smith, in the chair.)

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to strike out the fifth and sixth clauses of the said act of Congress to the law of Maryland, after some debate in which the motion was supported by Mr. Giles, Mr. Goodhue, and Mr. Gerry; and opposed by Mr. Seney, Mr. Serret, Mr. Murray, Mr. Ames, Mr. White, Mr. Niles, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Fitzsimons.—The motion was put, and negatived; the committee proceeded through the other resolutions, and then reported the bill without amendment.

The blank for the continuance of the act was filled with three years—and then it was ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Catharine Greene.

A lengthy debate ensued, which continued till a quarter after three o'clock—and the House adjourned without a decision.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Council for Gen. Wayne—Mr. Lewis; General Jackson, appeared for himself.

The petition of Gen. Jackson, complaining of an undue election in the South District of Georgia, (as published some time ago) was read.

Mr. Lewis then appealed from the charges contained in the said petition, in support of the sitting member, and stated reasons why it would be proper in the House to grant a further postponement, which he moved for—the chief arguments were, that there was certain evidence expected by Gen. Wayne which was not arrived from Savannah.

A debate of two hours took place upon the motion for postponement, which was negatived, 19 members only rising in the affirmative, consequently the Trial commenced.

It was opened by a short exordium from Gen. Jackson, who was allowed to read a comment upon his evidence, until past the afternoon of adjournment.

Mr. Jackson observed, That which he acknowledged the application of appearing as a professor, & forwardly wished the occasion had never presented itself, and which he lamented that so much of the public time which was required to other important objects had been expended, he could not help expressing the satisfaction he felt at the prospect of a decision on the Georgia Election; nor could he forbear to observe that the doors of investigation could never be too widely extended on a business of such capital import, and where the liberties of the people were so materially interested.

One of the greatest advantages he observed, of a free government, was the right which every individual of the community possessed, of making the grievances he lay under known—but that what in a private man, where there had been a private injury, was a private right, became in a public man, where a public grievance or injury to the community had taken place, a public and indispensable duty.

Possessing therefore the testimony he did, and being in the situation he was, a candidate at that election, & the person who he believed, had justice been done, ought to have held the seat on that floor, he felt himself called on in a double capacity, first as a private individual, to assert his own rights, and secondly as a public man, to prevent an injury to the community.—Silence would have been inexcusable, and he should justly have been charged by his fellow citizens, as the betrayer of the rights of those whom he might not improperly term his constituents.

He observed that it was but a short time since that a period had been put to a revolution, which although glorious in its issue, was severe and bloody in its conflicts.

It was needless for him to remind the honorable House with the ground work—the cause of that revolution, where so many of its members had participated in its dangers, and had been distinguished in its conflicts—that it must be well remembered that the avowed principle, the declared right of Britain to Lind America in all cases whatsoever, without representation, was the cause: Sir, added he, the right of representation was what America fought for seven long years, for which so many lives were defiled, and for which so many heroes fell—It franks as it might appear, scarce half a score of years had passed away, & yet this right had been violated and trampled on—trampled on the blood of our fellow citizens, split in its defence, was yet fiercely cold, and a shift the vestiges of the revolution was well exposed to every eye.

To prove this, (and for the honor of human nature he wished he could not) was the object of his petition, and his appearance at the bar of the House.—That in the prosecution, he withheld the House to observe that it was not their favor but their justice which he demanded.—That the names or merits of the sitting member or himself should not be known on the occasion, and that for his own part, whether defeated or for which the honor of gentlemen of his merits, or ability, he had not vanity to suppose that his being in or out of Congress would affect the interests of America in the smallest degree. But that the question abstractly considered was a question of the greatest magnitude, in which the lives, the liberties, the fortunes, and the happiness of the American people, were materially involved—For it could not be denied that they all depended in a greater or lesser degree on the representation in that House.

That the question was rendered more important by its being the first of its kind, and therefore would be the rule of decision in all future cases.

He then proceeded to state the facts and the charges in his petition, and to make observations on them, that those observations should be as concise as possible, for he wished to address the House not as a common jury, liable to be biased by prejudice, or to be imposed on by quibbles, but as the great guardians of the nation, sitting in a judicial capacity on a great and important question, and in the decisions of which the whole community were concerned.

After stating that he had testimony of another nature which he had been prevented by the resolutions from bringing forward, being tied down to the express articles of the charge, which in the English election were limited to two points, that being nine more votes than a house, and but one qualified magistrate presiding thereat, he proceeded to the investigation of those charges, and produced the following evidence:

First, the law of Georgia, for the election, by which he proved that the State was divided into three districts, that three magistrates were required to open a poll, that the poll was to be opened at nine o'clock, on the third of January 1793, and to be continued open until sunset; that the voters within the districts were to meet on the day of election in the respective counties, agreeably to the constitution, to elect by ballot one person for each district, agreeably to the proclamation. He then produced the return of the election, which was returned by the change of their being nine more votes than a house, and by the signature of the three persons presiding, it appeared that but one of them had signed as a magistrate. He observed here that he should suppose this sufficient if he brought no more evidence, but he would now produce the testimony of Bell and Hudson, two of the persons acting at the election, to prove that they had acted as private individuals, and in no other manner whatever: Mr. Bell's testimony went to prove, that when he arrived at the place of election, he was accosted by Lane the Sheriff of the county, who then first acquainted him of his appointment, and persuaded him to sit as a magistrate; that he refused at first, saying he might as well sit there as any where else. That he refused to sign the return as a magistrate, and that he signed as an individual, and in no other manner; that he was not at that time qualified—and in the cross examination by Mr. Gibbons, he, on being asked if he had ever acted as a magistrate before that election, answered that he had never acted as a magistrate until that time.

He next produced the testimony of Mr. Hudson, who proved much the same as Mr. Bell, and added that he found the people intoxicated between ten and eleven o'clock, in the house-room. That Madam Gibbons, Moore and Parnam, residents of Chatham, went to Savannah, that he gave up his opinion to Mr. Gibbons, that a qualification was necessary, he produced the testimony of John Godlieb Meidenger, clerk of the Superior Court of Edinburg county who proved that he never saw them act as magistrates before; that he did not consider them as magistrates, and that they were qualified in open court after the day of election.

He proceeded in his evidence until the House adjourned.

(CIRCULAR.)
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1793.

SIR,
We have had the honor to be appointed a Committee, by the Officers of the Massachusetts line of the late Army, to attend and prosecute Memorial to the Congress of the United States, on a subject of compensation for the losses sustained by the soldiers who served during the war, in consequence of the singular manner in which their families have been acknowledged and required by the United States.

By a letter bearing date June 1. 1791, you were informed of the measures adopted in pursuing that object, and that a Memorial was presented to Congress the subject of our complaint.

As our information extended, and contemplated, and considered that there is a just debt as yet undischarged on the part of Government, our determination is to repeat the application, and assert our claim, until we obtain satisfaction and relief; or until it shall be declared by the voice of the United States in Congress, that our claims are visionary and without foundation; and our unpaid and earned debt can be honorably and justly cancelled by certificates received in the full discharge of a kind of compulsion, alienated in most cases from necessity, unsupported by funds, and putting us to change for only a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value.

To the pursuit of this measure we are urged by conviction that our request is founded on the eternal principles of reason, equity, and justice, by a duty to ourselves, and more especially to those faithful companions of the war, who served under our command, whose dispersed and embarrassed circumstances preclude them from application, & in whose behalf we are bound to appear by every principle of affection and gratitude.

Should it be objected that the claim has lain dormant, and may have suffered diminution, we would observe, that if America had been conquered by Britain, neither life, liberty, or restitution would probably have been the lot of many of the present applicants. To have performed the application in any of the years of public embarrassment which succeeded the year when the government and finances of the country were at their lowest ebb, and even existence, would have been incompatible with the interests nor character of the State. The records of the old government contain ample and frequent acknowledgments that the services had been faithfully performed on one part, together with an universal disposition to remunerate them. A public inability is the true and only forced to the failure on the part of government can be admitted.

The present government was instituted for the establishment of justice among other great objects. To this end they possess the power and ability. And we have every confidence in the liberality and justice of the existing administration, we solicit their decision on the merits of our case.

To facilitate the object of our wishes we have engaged it expedient to depute an Agent to Congress to attend and explain the nature of our application, to the courtesy of Mr. Mearns we will be in Philadelphia for that purpose; and this communication, which we beg you to take the earliest opportunity to make known to the officers belonging to your State, is to acquaint you with our determination, that if you should think it expedient to adopt corresponding measures, our attempt may receive the aid of your assistance.

To form a convention of Officers from all the States in order to consult and agree on a joint application has been a favorite object with many; but taking our consideration into view, we will prefer the mode now adopted, and we hope it will meet with your approbation.

With sentiments of respect, we are,
Sir, your humble servants,
WM. HEATH,
HENRY JACKSON,
JOHN BROOKS,
WM. EUSTIS,
JOS. CROCKER,
THOS. EDWARDS,

A true Copy.

MR. PAINTER,
As the unfortunate situation of the Officers and Soldiers of the late American Army, has become a subject of very general observation, as the complaints which have been made to them are acknowledged by every enlightened and honest citizen, to be in degree, either to the nature and importance of the services or to the public engagements—as the general government was formed for the purpose of establishing justice—and as all other classes of citizens are successively applying for satisfaction of their demands; it is become a very general inquiry, why the honest and hard-earned claims of this meritorious part of the community have not attracted the attention of Congress.

To satisfy the public, that this class of our fellow citizens, have not relinquished their rights—that they consider themselves as public creditors, and that their fair and equitable demands are unsatisfied, you will please to publish the petition herewith inclosed.—This Petition is now before Congress.—The Officers and Soldiers of the States will immediately join in similar measures.

Not only every feeling which is honorable to human nature and every principle of private justice, but every consideration of public honor and policy will be interested in the application. Even the pride of the country will not rest satisfied, while sufferers of this

kind remain unrelieved. Every individual wishes to be in the glory of the restoration—When those who are thus instrumental in the acquisition are satisfied, it then becomes the property of the community at large.

The demand is trifling, and the requital invaluable. When so honorable a debt is discharged, American men boast of a PATRIOT ARMY, faithful to their standard in the most trying exigencies, devoted at all times to the authority under which they had enlisted, willing to relinquish their arms, when the object was obtained, and to acknowledge with gratitude the justice of their country.

A SOLDIER.

To the Honorable the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of America, in Congress assembled,

I, an Officer of the Massachusetts line of the late American Army in behalf of myself, and of the Soldiers of the said line, who were engaged to serve during the late war, beg respectfully to represent,

That in consequence of the resolutions of Congress, recommending to the several States to provide pay for the troops raised in them respectively for their services, until the expiration of the year 1788, they received promissory notes from the State of Massachusetts for the arrears of pay due to them within that period. And although the time has expired in which the principal of the said notes became due, they have received but an inconsiderable part either of principal or interest, five years of interest being now due on a certain deduction of them.

From the commencement of January 1783, to the termination of the war, their accounts were settled by a Commission appointed from Congress. This Commission issued certificates after allowing the balances due to them respectively, and deducting an interest of six per centum to be annually paid thereon.

Had it been possible for them to have received an actual payment at this important moment, when they were to re-enter life, under the disadvantages of having the habits of their former occupations impaired by their military pursuits, their property and connections damaged and left, their families involved for a necessary support, it would have proved more advantageous to them than any subsequent relief, perhaps in the power of Government to afford them. Instead of this, they retired, patiently from the field, possessing only the evidences of their claims, to contend with all the evils incident to their situation; in a confidence, treacherously by the assistance of their beloved General, that the time would come when they should receive a complete and complete justice.

From the impolicy of the Confederation no funds have been established to support the credit of their certificates; and they have been left to take their value from public opinion. The Army have consequently realized no more from these evidences of their demands than the value so stamped on them by the public voice.

Under the government of the United States they engaged in the service of America. The records of this government contain the evidence that they have served with faithfulness. And as the people of America are now happy in a constitution, formed with the design, and endowed with the powers, to "establish justice," the prayer and the object of this petition is, that Congress will be pleased to consider, the nature and degree of compensation which your petitioners have received from their State and from the UNION, and take such order thereon as your wisdom shall direct, that the contract between the country and the Army may be faithfully and honorably performed.

As it is in duty bound I have ever prof,

(Copy)

B. LINCOLN.

Philadelphia, March 6, 1792.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE, of March 5. I DID myself the honor to write to Major General Knox, Secretary at war, the ninth of February, on the subject of his Excellency Governor St. CLAIR'S P. S. to his letter dated from Fort-Washington the 9th of last November, and the Governor's explanation of the P. S. by a letter dated the 29th of January. Seeing my letter published in several newspapers, with some remarks thereon, by Captain SLOUGH, I think it proper to mention that what I have asserted, does not rest upon my testimony alone, as shall hereafter appear.

I could have wished that Capt. SLOUGH of the Governor had ventured to assert, as requested in my letter of the 9th ult. the hour of the night in which the Captain is said to have made the report to Gen. BUTLER, and in whose presence he made it. Why the gentleman declines answering these inquiries, I can only conjecture; but I think that open, candid, explicit answers, to these simple questions, without studied delay, are due to my fellow Citizens' friends, and to the public.

My former correspondence with the Secretary at War, and it is improper for me to take further notice of Capt. SLOUGH'S publication at present. On any other occasion I might not take the liberty to publish an official letter, but on this I hold myself excusable.

War Department, February 21st, 1792.

SIR,
YOUR letter of the 9th inst. was duly received, and has been submitted to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and shown to Major Gen. ST. CLAIR.

Altho' there is no desire of suppressing the evidence you offer, to controvert the statement made by the commandant in chief, yet it is proper the subject should be well investigated, and considered, and in order to this

it may be necessary for you to repair to this city; which you will do as soon as convenient.
I am, Sir, your humble servant,
To Ensign John Morgan, Captain,
New-Jersey. (Copy)

Indian Queen, Philadelphia, Feb. 5th, 1792.

SIR,
I had not the honor to receive your letter dated the 21st inst. acknowledging the receipt of mine dated the 9th inst. At this moment, it was returned to me from Princeton by post, as I arrived in this city the day your letter was put into the post office here.

On the 23d in the morning, I did myself the honor to wait upon you at the War Office: And as you were long particularly engaged, I took the liberty to leave my name and quarters.

I cannot suppose, Sir, that you have any desire to oppose my proposed evidence, in justification of Gen. BUTLER'S honor; and as I am now in town, I will wait your pleasure to prescribe the mode in which the subject shall be investigated, hoping that there may be no unnecessary delay; for this cause has suffered too much already, from the unjust report published by your authority through all the newspapers of the United States.

Having had the honor of Gen. BUTLER committed to my guardianship, by an act of Providence, no fears shall I deter me to betray the sacred trust. I will, if your letter had put it upon this footing, and not as my desire to controvert the statement made by the commandant in chief, for whom I have a proper respect. But as you are pleased to make choice thereof, notwithstanding my declaration I made in my letter of the 9th inst. I subscribe to it. Being with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

JOHN MORGAN,
Ensign in the UNITED STATES Regiment,
late brigade Major to Gen. BUTLER.

P. S. It may not be improper to inform you, having pledged my honor to Mr. BUTLER, that I would perjure myself in favor of the justification of Gen. BUTLER'S, in consequence of your not having noticed my letter of the 9th inst. as I flattered myself you would, I transmitted a copy of it to her, and to his brother, with my liberty to make such use of it as they should think proper.

JOHN MORGAN.
To the Hon. Major General Knox,
Secretary at war. (Copy)

General Knox requests to see Mr. MORGAN at one o'clock to-morrow.
Saturday evening, 25th Feb. 1792. (Copy)

Mr. MORGAN will do himself the honor to wait upon Gen. Knox agreeable to his request.
Sunday Morning.
To the Hon. Major General Knox. (Copy)

In consequence of the above I was honored by Gen. Knox with a conference, in which I stated myself we were mutually satisfied; and I now wait the mode to be prescribed, in which the business is to be investigated; when I pledge myself to justify General BUTLER'S honor, to the satisfaction of his friends, and to his country, whose faithful servant he was: This alone is my object, and I will not desert it.

Would Capt. SLOUGH NOW name the officers and gentlemen of the army, whose affidavits he says he will procure to prove, that he did make the report to Gen. BUTLER, &c. I am of opinion that if his friends would not deny the testimony of other gentlemen had, they would need, this, as a man of honor, I hope he will do without delay, and mention the circumstances of the evidence; candid and dry to the public, as well as justice to Gen. BUTLER'S friends, require it of him.

Was Capt. SLOUGH acquainted with military duty, he would know that Gen. Butler did not have sent a detachment for the purpose specified in the Governor's letter, without an order from the commandant in chief, any more than Capt. SLOUGH dared to have detached, or gone with his own company without orders; and the Governor would not be ordered to detach General Butler to make the detachment. If then, Gen. Butler was not ordered to make the detachment, will any military man, or any other, believe that Gen. Butler would have presumed to give orders to that detachment?—At a time to which I well know, he thought himself very indelicately treated, if not insulted by the commandant in chief?—Surely no—and Capt. SLOUGH must be a novice in discipline, if he thinks himself justified, in having made his report to the commandant in chief by whose order he was sent out; and to whom, or to the officer of the day, it was Capt. SLOUGH'S immediate duty to have reported; and not to Gen. BUTLER.

It is generally understood from Governor ST. CLAIR'S letter, the detachment under Captain SLOUGH was sent out as a reconnoitering party: That was not the case, as I shall hereafter prove by the officer who delivered his orders.

JOHN MORGAN, Ensign in the United States Regiment, late Brigade Major to Gen. BUTLER.
Philadelphia, March 5, 1792.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE, of March 6. To the EDITOR.
Philadelphia, Monday afternoon, 4 o'clock, March 5th, 1792.

SIR,
HAVING this moment received a note from his

*We think this should have been 25th.

Excellency Major Gen. St. CLAIR, arresting me for MUTINY, in publishing, as I suppose, my letter to the Secretary at war inserted in your Gazette of the third instant, I beg the favor of you to mention it if you can in your Gazette of this evening; for, in consequence of this, as well, although I am proud of my situation in the cause of truth and honor, I may be precluded from giving further information, until after a general court martial shall be held. If this note shall come too late for this evening's paper, be pleased to insert it to-morrow and oblige,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign in U. S. R.
Late Brigade Major to Gen. BUTLER,
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

Yesterday the Indian Warriors lately arrived in this city, had an audience of the President of the United States.

March 24. Died, in this city, on Monday last, Mr. Peter Jaquette, one of the principal Sachems of the Onondaga Nation of Indians.—This young Chief was educated in France; he accompanied M. de la Fayette to that country on his return from the United States.

On Wednesday last his funeral was attended from O'Leary's Hotel to the pious burial ground in Mulberry Street, where his remains were interred.

The corpse was preceded by a band of music—followed by a military band—followed by six of the Chiefs as mourners, preceded by all the Warriors now in this city—the reverend Clergy of all denominations—the Secretary of War, and the Gentlemen of the War Department—Officers of the F. Army, and of the militia—and a great number of Citizens.—The concourse assembled on this occasion, is supposed to have amounted to more than 10,000 persons.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 11.
DIED]—At Southampton, on the 4th inst. Mr. TIMOTHY POMEROY, in the 43d year of his age.

21 dollars reward.

DESERTED from the rendezvous in Springfield, the evening of the 1st inst. the following soldiers belonging to the 2d United States Regiment, viz. John Kelly, 25 years of age, five feet six inches and an half high, dark complexion, large beard, black hair, born in Ireland; had on when he went away, a round hat, short blue fairs jacket, white wollen overalls—Also, Charles Simpson, 33 years of age, 5 feet nine inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short black hair, Buxton, by occupation, a farmer, had on when he went away his soldiers uniform, supplied to be in company with Kelly—Also, Abraham Littlefield, aged 19 years, five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, dark grey eyes, scarred with the small-pox, on the left leg, by occupation a farmer, last residence Greenwich, County of Hampshire, Mass. had on his soldiers uniform, but probably he has taken the feelings from his coat—Any person who will convey the above described deserters to the rendezvous, or secure them in any goal within the United States, or deliver them to any recruiting officer belonging to the Federal Army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or seven dollars for either of them.

CORNELIUS LYMAN, Lieut. ad. United States Regiment.

N. B. As the public contribute for the pay and bounty of the soldiers, they are desired to take up all straggling soldiers, who may be found without a pass, from their officers—in so doing they will not only render service to their country but be entitled to a reward.

Springfield, April 6, 1792.

P O W D E R.

THE Subscriber has lately received a large supply of POWDER, from the manufacture at East-Hartford, which he will sell by the Cask only. As the Manufacturers purpose to keep a Magazine of this article this Town in future, they will find none but what they warrant to be of the very best kind, and fully equal to any that is imported from Europe, and will sell it as cheap as it can be procured any where in the United States.

Shop-keepers, who deal in that article, are requested to call on the subscriber at his house, nearly opposite the gaol in Northampton.

JOSEPH CLARKE.
April 11, 1792.

W. the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Hon. Eleazer Porter, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Capt. Oliver Allen, late of Shrewsbury, deceased, represented insolvent. Give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the dwelling house of the widow Joanna Allen, in said Shrewsbury, on the second Tuesday of May, June, September and October next, from 9 o'clock in the morning, to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, eleven months from the first day of March, being allowed to settle said estate.

RICHARD MONTAGUE, }
ASA BOWERS, } Commissioners.
SAMUEL JONES, }
ALL Persons indebted to the above mentioned estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JOANNA ALLEN, Administratrix.
Shrewsbury, March 16, 1792.

GARDEN-SEEDS,
FOR Sale at the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT'S, a fine north of the burying ground, Northampton.

April 17, 1792.