

served that partial evil is oftentimes an universal good.

He was sorry some gentlemen had not brought forward a resolution providing that the states who had paid off more than their proportion, and had the certificates now in their treasuries, would be allowed to discount them against the United States, &c.

Mr. Vining concluded with an handsome figure, comparing his arguments to a vessel launched into the federal ocean. He wished that the business could have been postponed with propriety, but seeing the gentlemen were anxious to bring it to a decision after so long a discussion, he could therefore wish it were hastened.

A few words more were added by Messrs. Gerry, Page, and Sedgwick—When

This important question was at length put from the chair, on the fourth resolution, respecting the assumption of the state debts with Mr. Madison's amendments, and there appeared

For the affirmative, 31
For the negative, 26
[To be continued.]

Congress of the United States.

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT further to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An Act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the United States," and to amend the said act.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into the United States," as obliges ships or vessels, bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargoes with the officers at St. Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby further suspended from the first day of May next, to the first of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the landing places in Windsor and East-Windsor, in the state of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

F. A. MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—February 8, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

True copy,

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, JANUARY 20.

THE system of the ensuing campaign is said to be thus arranged:

Prince Henry, with general Kallreuth, commands the army which marches by Saxony into Bohemia.

The duke of Brunswick, with his young pupil, the prince royal, takes the field in Poland.

The king, with general Mollendorff, commands in Silesia.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Our last letters from Brussels represent the Belgic revolution to be much farther from a decisive ratification than has been generally expected.

Two Prussian camps are, it is said, to be formed next spring in Western Prussia, on the coast of Samoyitia and that of Cracow. The Polish army, divided into three bodies, will form three camps, one under Kamienieck, another on the frontiers of Galicia, and a third in Lithuania.

Letters from Ostend mention the death of the emperor in the most positive terms.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th instant, say, they have no hopes of a peace with the Porte, as the last advices from Constantinople assert, that the grand signior is determined to carry on the war.

The accounts from Warsaw are totally different; they mention that the preliminaries are nearly finished for signing, and that prince Posenkin has had 70 horses got ready at Nimirow, to carry the news thereof to different quarters.

FEBRUARY 27. To-day a committee of American merchants, had a conference, by appointment, with the minister, concerning what steps may be proper to be pursued to recover the debts which are outstanding and due from the Americans, contracted since the year 1776.

The king of Sardinia, it is now said, is to make a diversion in the next campaign in favour of Austria. A similar effort is also expected to be made in favour of Russia, by the princes of Coburg, Tartary, and Circassia.

The emperor has laid a new tax on provisions, and all other common necessaries (except wood) in Vienna. And every person capable of bearing arms is to be sent to the armies.

The preparations for war, both at Vienna, Berlin, Warsaw, and Stockholm, all proceed with the greatest activity.

The Turks have made some attempts towards the relief of the garrison of Orsova, but hitherto ineffectually.

The king of Sweden has published an ordinance exhorting all his subjects, inhabitants of the coast, to take up arms in defence of their cantons, and share with him the danger and the glory of the war. The exhortation has had the desired effect; the Swedes are earnestly seconding the formidable preparations of their king, and every thing pertends an active campaign.

MARCH 7. We believe that we may now affirm, without any chance of being premature in our prediction, that the emperor is no more. We are not only authorized in this belief by the words of the Gazette, but by private letters from Holland, some of which indeed mention, that his majesty died on the night of the 16th ult. being suffocated by the violence of his cough. On the 13th he received the sacrament in his own apartments, in the presence of several persons belonging to his court, and all the public places of amusement were ordered to be shut; and on the 15th his majesty received extreme unction.

That the emperor's disorder was incurable and too violent to hold out long, has been the constant information of this paper: indeed his constitution must have been uncommonly strong to have supported him through so severe an illness. We have already mentioned that his majesty had some time since sent for his successor from Florence, but he was not arrived at Vienna on the 15th ult.

At Antwerp, the approach of the citadel is most closely blockaded, and a line of cannon planted from thence along the Fauxbourg, to the adjacent village of Marhenhall, in order to prevent surprise. It is said, that one hundred volunteers from each of the five companies in this city, will be dispatched there against the evacuation of the garrison.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Decem-ber 29.

"The Divan met every day for these three weeks. The English and French ambassadors have audience of the Sultan frequently, and are the only ministers (the Spanish excepted) who see him so often.

"The preparations for war are carried on very regularly; two thousand men, most of whom are Europeans, are employed at the arsenal. The grand signior, who goes frequently in procession with Mahomet's standard, wishes the people to believe that he means to put himself at the head of his army.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.

The British sheriff from St. Andrew's (Nova Scotia) has taken with an armed force, a Mr. Tuttle, formerly a lieutenant in the American army, from his house on Moor Island, in the bay of Passamaquoddy, and conveyed him to St. Andrew's jail, where he was confined a considerable time; their court have repeatedly fined the inhabitants of those islands for refusing to obey when summoned as jurors. In a late instance Capt. Dunn, their high sheriff for Charlotte county, with David Owen, esquire, one of their principal magistrates, and four men, armed with muskets, pistols, &c. in a hostile and violent manner, went on Frederick island, and attempted to break open Mr. Dellefemier's house to search for property they said belonged to a British subject. The master of the house opposing them, armed with an ax, prevented their succeeding on the house; but they finding a cow on the island, forcibly carried her off with them. Mr. Dellefemier is the collector of the customs in that island for the United States. It is hoped Lord Dorchester will not countenance such proceedings.

PROVIDENCE, APRIL 1.

Information from the Genesee country, communicated by a correspondent.

That a waggon road, with bridges over all the creeks and rivers, quite to the Genesee river 119 miles from Onondaga, is now completed—the proprietors of the Genesee company having opened the road from Onondaga to Cayuga, 62 miles in extent—the salt works are in such forwardness as to afford 40 bushels per day.

DANBURY, [CONNECTICUT] APRIL 1.

Lately passed through this county, one Johnston, a seaman, belonging to Exeter, in New-Hampshire, who gives the following account of the capture of Capt. Peterson, of Long-Island, and his crew, consisting of eight men, (he being one) by the Algerines, and their escape from them.

They sailed from Newbury-Port some time in the year 1784, on a whaling voyage, and having been out about three months, were taken by an Algerine cruiser of 16 guns, and carried into Africa, where they were kept at hard labour for one year, at which time Capt. Peterson was made overseer of the rest of the slaves, and had the charge of dealing out to them their provisions, &c. and thus continued for four years, when his situation became intolerable, and he determined to attempt an escape.

Finding an old vessel that was brought in as a prize, and condemned as unfit for sea, he conveyed on board of her, from time to time, such provisions and other necessaries as he could carry without detection; and being as well prepared as his situation would enable him, he communicated his intentions to his men, and to Mr. Underhill of West-Chester, in the state of New-York, who had been twenty years in slavery. They approved of his plan, and accordingly embarked in the night, with their clogs on their legs, and put to sea, choosing rather to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves, than continue in a deplorable state of slavery to a mercile's gang of infidels. They suffered much by fatigue in pumping, and from a want of provisions and cloathing; but being favoured with good weather and fair winds, they arrived safe in Georgia, after a passage of six weeks, and are now on the way to their friends, having been absent almost six years.

WINDSOR, [VERMONT] FEBRUARY 2.

By a Gentleman from Amherst, New-Hampshire, we are informed, that in the night of the 7th ult. some evil minded persons set fire to two barns, belonging to an attorney in that town, in which were his hay, grain, &c. which were wholly consumed by the flames—four cows perished in the fire—Amongst the ruins were found small earthen pans containing coals, by which it was supposed the fire was communicated.

Another attorney in the same town found the next morning, tied to the knocker of his door, a letter, containing the following laconic advice—"Be ye also ready." A nota bona directed him to look down. On calling his eyes to the ground he beheld a faggot of pine splinters pitched at the end—We leave it to the world to guess their meaning.

We likewise hear, that the office, papers, &c. of an attorney belonging to Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, was burnt to ashes, in the night of the 5th ult.—O envy?—why art thou thus permitted to rage in the licentious breath of savage man? Ye kindlers of fire, what can ye expect but fire.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 27.

Last Wednesday in the afternoon, the remains of the illustrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. were interred with every mark of tender and respectful sorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him, friends truly sensible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful city, could show.

The ships in the harbour hung their flags half mast high.

To the city of Boston the place of his nativity, he has left a liberal and well judged token of his remembrance; to the city of Philadelphia his second place of birth, he has left the same. But time alone can unfold to his country and his fellow men, the numerous treasures of wisdom which his patriotism and philanthropy have bequeathed them.

The useful arts are constantly increasing amongst us. A single manufacturer in the northern liberties makes annually 400 dozen pairs worsted, cotton and thread stockings; the last superior in appearance and goodness to those that are imported from England at a much higher price—from the laboratory of Messrs. Marshall, we are informed, that this summer 6000lb. of crude sal ammoniac will be exported to England

and Holland, the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber's salts of an excellent quality, are made cheaper than can be imported.

FAYETTEVILLE.

We hear the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint the honourable SAMUEL ASH, esquire, judge of the district court of this state, and that the first federal court is to be held at Newbern.

On the 22d instant the house of representatives of the United States resolved, that the members wear the customary badge of mourning for one month, as a mark of veneration due to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, a citizen whose native genius was not more an ornament to human nature, than his various exertions of it have been precious to science, to freedom, and to his country.

The window glass manufactured in Maryland is equal to the best of that imported from Europe. It is hoped all young ladies and gentlemen of the beau monde will give the preference in future, to American reflections.

New-York newspapers advise, that the President of the United States has been again indisposed. It is said the air of New-York does not agree with him.

Letters have been received at Philadelphia by the late arrivals from England, which mention, that the court of London has issued orders for the immediate equipment of 24 ships of the line, and for the recal of all their officers on half pay, the present posture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the measure absolutely necessary.

On Wednesday the 14th ult. before the supreme circuit court of the United States, held at the city of New-York, William Brown and James Hopkins were tried for a conspiracy to destroy the brig Morning Star, and murder the captain and John Lewis Loney, a passenger on board said brig. After a trial which lasted about four hours, they were found guilty, and sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, be imprisoned for six months, and publicly whipped previous to their discharge.

TO BE SOLD, At PUBLIC VENDUE,

In WILMINGTON,

On the 9th day of June next, A Valuable WATER LOT in the said town, lately part of the estate of William Wilkinson, esquire, deceased, conveniently situated for a merchant's business, containing about 75 feet on Front-Street; on which there are several valuable warehouses, a good wharf, and next the street, stone foundations for three tenements of 25 feet front each, with an alley to the water, on each side of the lot, six feet wide.

An indisputable title will be given, and credit for part of the purchase money.

Further particulars and conditions will be made known on the day of sale, or by previous application to the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINSON,

Wilmington, May 1, 1790.

RANAWAY
FROM the subscriber, living in Cumberland county, at the lower Little-River Bridge, on the new road, an old negro fellow, named

ROGER.

He has thick lips, a little stoop shouldered, and grey headed—has high veins in his arms and legs, and in his legs the veins appear to be in knots—his back shews a few marks of the twitch—he is lively and resolute at any thing he undertakes. I expect his intention was to go to some of the back counties, and endeavour to pass for a free man, as he was once suffered to pass as such in some of those counties, where he took up with a free woman for his wife, who I have now living at my house. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me, shall receive five pounds reward, and I will pay all reasonable charges.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

May 13, 1790.