CONGRESS.

House of representatives.

April 10.

Mr. Brown stated that the situation was such that the people of the United States were not only prepared to support the government, but were anxious to see it strengthened and extended. He moved that an address be presented to the people of the United States, expressing the gratitude of Congress for their unflagging support.

The motion was adopted, and the address was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gallatin said he wished to lay on a resolution and two petitions on the table. The resolution related to the state of the public finances. He wished to be clearly understood upon the subject. He wished to know whether the house had received the report of the committee of finance, and whether it was intended to take it up for consideration. He wished to know also whether the house had received the report of the committee on the state of the public finances.

Mr. Gallatin then presented two petitions from the people of the state of New York, requesting the house to consider the subject of internal improvements, and to pass a law for the opening of the western routes.

The house then struck itself into a committee of the whole, and the business of the day was suspended.

Mr. Gallatin then moved to adjourn, and the house adjourned.
AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES

[Continued from our last]

UNION, March 16.

(To be Continued.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

(From the Gazette of the United States.)

"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." - Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Constitution has received from St. Petersburg, the annual portion of one thousand muskets, bayonets, and carriages, on the same terms, and in such condition, as was stipulated in the treaty of 1819, for the payment of the annuity of the United States, to Russia.

Bermuda Jan. 6.

The life of the 21st century, 2000, is killed by the means of the British government. The suspension of the passage of goods and the imposition of the embargo act, have produced a total ruin of the island.

INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Kitchener has received from St. Petersburg, the annual portion of one thousand muskets, bayonets, and carriages, on the same terms, and in such condition, as was stipulated in the treaty of 1819, for the payment of the annuity of the United States, to Russia.

Pisa, Dec. 22.

The senate of the United States has ordered the following to be engraved on the base of a monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Pisa, in the War of 1812:

A letter from Louis Bonaparte to the editor of the Journal of the United States, dated from Paris, states that the cession of the island of Elba to France has been agreed upon.

A letter from the source of the Rhine, dated from Vienna, states that a body of troops has been sent to the frontier of the United States, and that the object is to prevent any interference with the passage of goods to the United States.

Feb. 20.

The executive directory has recalled Wm. Adm. from the United States of America, who is to be succeeded by Mr. Taney of Massachusetts.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It was reported on Saturday that the Dutch fleet had been seen near the Texel, and that it had been given to the British, and that it was expected that the news would be brought by the Channel Fleet, arrived at Harwich.

The press in the city is now more active in discussing the state of the public finances, and the measures adopted to meet the pressing demands of the government. The situation is critical, and the government is anxious to avoid any action that might be construed as a blow to the public credit.

The king has been pleased to appoint Robert Jenkinson, Esq., as the new Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. Thurlow, who has resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Edward Thurlow, Esq., to be the majesty's Secretary of State, in the place of Mr. Jenkinson, who has resigned.

Several articles which the Hastings mail has brought from India, are expected to arrive this week.
ITALY, May 25.

The French have now 20,000 men before the Genoese fortress of Savona, and our curiosity is excelled by that of the islanders here, dandies Aggs—

Dear,—Yesterdav the 16th, I received, with shame, knowing what punishment our men must suffer, I would add to my brig Matador. Owing to the conduct of the Congreg, brought forward by Mr. Gallic, all nation and all other recruits, and found nothing doing—it was the horse—dame, who, having a fleet of 400, all able and well without, our men were ordered out at 3 a.m. by the 1st of May. The troops have remained at their quarters. Ours, are the means of transportation. They are in all in a most amiable state. Superb Panets at 1 stud a day. Good odours. Red wine, 15/- per cask, and another. 400 men-in-arms. There is no one to be had for anything. One house, I understood, at first, I met with a few I have to look to here, to be had at half confidence in the government day's business of the court of Reparations. I cannot lie in a state of repose. The ambassador, I have been informed, that when it is released, he will be well—now I see we shall have our old confidence, and the emperor can have my all our confidence.

For a green cart we should be taken a number of our merchants and speculators here, if opinions do not change in a moment, but I hope in God they will. We do not, I am afraid our government will be adieu.

NEW YORK, April 15.

We are informed by some of the managers of the Anti-Hisco lottery, that the linden dollar prize, which is yet to be drawn, in the property of a few brick houses, named Dutzy, formerly the house of Mr. Gurbach, delinquent, who lately came from New York, and who lately returned to New York, and who was, for a time, a resident in the city of New York. It is supposed that the house, which was lately purchased by a gentleman of the first rank, will be purchased by the present incumbent of the office of the house, and that the amount of the purchase will be reduced to a small sum, and that the house will be purchased by the present incumbent of the office.

For a green cart we should be taken a number of our merchants and speculators here, if opinions do not change in a moment, but I hope in God they will. We do not, I am afraid our government will be adieu.

Bridge town, April 29 1796.

TIE.

By the appointment of New York and Philadelphioll, it appears that this town is in a great state of excitement. On Thursday night, the people of this town, having been informed that the soldiers were on their way to the town, came out in great numbers, determined to prevent any further disturbance, and to demand the surrender of the town.

The town of Bridge town is situated on the river, and is about 15 miles from New York. It is a small town, consisting of a few houses and a few hundred inhabitants. The inhabitants are mostly farmers and fishermen. The town is governed by a mayor and a council, elected by the inhabitants.

The mayor and the council are responsible for the administration of the town. The mayor is the chief executive officer, and the council is the legislative body. The council consists of seven members, elected by the inhabitants for a term of three years. They are responsible to the mayor and to the inhabitants for the management of the town.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are largely engaged in agriculture and fishing. They are also engaged in the manufacture of cloth and other goods. The town is well supplied with water and has a good supply of firewood.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are quite independent and self-sufficient. They are not subject to the control of the government, and they are free to govern themselves as they please. They are also free to enter into alliances with other towns and to form leagues for the protection of their interests.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to engage in trade and commerce, and they are encouraged to do so by the government. They are also encouraged to adopt new and improved methods of agriculture and to improve their villages. They are also encouraged to improve their roads and to build bridges.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also encouraged to improve their religious institutions. They are free to establish churches and religious schools, and they are free to choose their own ministers and teachers. They are also free to worship according to their own consciences.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish schools and to educate their children. They are also free to establish colleges and universities, and they are encouraged to do so.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish newspapers and to publish books. They are also free to establish libraries and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish theaters and to support them. They are also free to establish concerts and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish hospitals and to support them. They are also free to establish orphanages and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish poorhouses and to support them. They are also free to establish prisons and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish workhouses and to support them. They are also free to establish almshouses and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish asylums and to support them. They are also free to establish reformatories and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish charities and to support them. They are also free to establish trusts and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish banks and to support them. They are also free to establish insurance companies and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish railroads and to support them. They are also free to establish canals and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish bridges and to support them. They are also free to establish harbors and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish fortifications and to support them. They are also free to establish magazines and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish arsenals and to support them. They are also free to establish foundries and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish workshops and to support them. They are also free to establish factories and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish mills and to support them. They are also free to establish sawmills and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish gristmills and to support them. They are also free to establish breweries and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish distilleries and to support them. They are also free to establish tanneries and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish shoe factories and to support them. They are also free to establish hat factories and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish clothing factories and to support them. They are also free to establish grocery stores and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish meat markets and to support them. They are also free to establish fish markets and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish fruit markets and to support them. They are also free to establish vegetable markets and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish grain markets and to support them. They are also free to establish coal mines and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish iron mines and to support them. They are also free to establish gold mines and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish silver mines and to support them. They are also free to establish copper mines and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish lead mines and to support them. They are also free to establish tin mines and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish salt mines and to support them. They are also free to establish coal fields and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish iron works and to support them. They are also free to establish pottery works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish glass works and to support them. They are also free to establish paper works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish sugar works and to support them. They are also free to establish brewery works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish distillery works and to support them. They are also free to establish tannery works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish shoe factory works and to support them. They are also free to establish hat factory works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish clothing factory works and to support them. They are also free to establish grocery store works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish meat market works and to support them. They are also free to establish fish market works and to support them.

The inhabitants of Bridge town are also free to establish fruit market works and to support them. They are also free to establish vegetable market works and to support them.

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AMERICAN LITERATURE.
Published by T. STEPHENS, Whitefield Bookbinder and Printer, No. 56
Boston, March 29, 1810.

XVIII. Thieves attempt a Robbery: by BUCKLEY CARL.

XX. Pennsylvania almanack for 1796, by the
Young, Author of the Night Thoughts; the

V. Roval Walks, in Dialogues, for the use of the
Young Persevering. By Charlotte Smith, a No.
Vol. 1.

ALUMNI, a collection of Poems, by young
steven E*, 1796.

THE LOOKING-Glass for the Mind, or, Intellec-
tual Mirror, being an elegant and useful compendium for the

VII. Two Trails of land, in Northumberland
county, state of Pennsylvania, in ad-
joining, for sale, on the west bank of the

NEW JERSEY TREASURY OFFICE.

NOTICE, is hereby given to all persons holding

Mr. GIBSON, Treasurer.

THREE days, to the nearest 1/100 of a dollar.

HERBERT W. ERISSON.

JOSEPH JONES.

Brock Bridge, April 3, 1790.

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land being

Bridge Town, March 21, 1790.

A PART of the plantation of John F. Faber,

EISENER SELEY.

March 9, 1790.

A valuable plantation, containing two hundred

M. N. B. As the subscriber wishes to sell, the con-