guards, and ordered off all the troops, treated the officers very ill, tore their cockades from their hats, and put them into the common prison, they also fired upon the king's ships, and took possession of Port-Royal; he also informs that there was great disturbance in St. Martins, the governor was obliged to fly and the people were all in arms.

NEW-YORK, *March* 27.

On the 12th of February at seven in the evening a tremendous fire broke out at Point Petre, in Guadaloupe, and was not extinguished till midnight. There were 25 capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones; the whole loss estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add, that a number of vessels belonging to the United States were laying in the harbour, the masters and crews of which exerted themselves in the most signal manner on this distressing occasion, and the assistance they lent was esteemed so important as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public, by a committee from the citizens of the town, as follows:

By a committee of the citizens of Point a Petre, to the Americans now amongst us:

Brave and generous friends and Allies.

THE unfortunate persons who have suffered by the late mercileſs fire in this town, feel themselves under the most lasting obligations to you, for your so generously exposing your own lives in endeavouring to save their effects and property from ruin.

Such as have escaped the rage of this devouring element, are no less indebted to you for their lives, your presence of mind, strength, and resolution, in arresting its fatal progress, lay claim to a lasting remembrance from every inhabitant of this place.

This unfortunate accident was not necessary to prove, that all mankind are brethren; much less, to convince the French of your sincere attachment to them.

It is the wish of the committee, that this address may, in the most public manner, testify their grateful acknowledgments for your services on this melancholy occasion; and that a copy of the address may so far merit your approbation, as to be sent to the minister of France, that it may be forwarded and presented to the representatives of the United States of America. And may a people so illustrious and so generous as the Americans, enjoy all the prosperity and happiness of which they are so highly deserving.

Done and concluded by the committee at Point a Petre, this 18th of February, 1790.

[Signed]

VIAN J. CADIOT LOMBARD REBIAN, BLONDET MAGAGNOS.

DELORT. BUIDENT, IROUSEL, } Secretaries.

To the honourable the president and members of the committee of the town of Point a Petre, Grand Terre, Guadaloupe, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

WE, the masters, commanders and mariners, of the ships and other vessels belonging to the United States of America, now riding at anchor in this port, do acknowledge the receipt of your affectionate and polite address, for which, from this singular testimony of your allied friendship, we beg leave to return you our most hearty and sincere thanks.

The many eminent and often repeated services that we and our fellow-citizens of America received from your august nation, at a time when we were groaning under the tyranny and oppression of Britain, will ever leave a deep impression of gratitude and esteem upon our mind for the good people of France.

The encomiums you are pleased to bestow upon us, are in the highest degree flattering;—at the same time permit us to say that we performed no more than a duty we owed to ourselves upon the principles of humanity, philanthropy and good will to all mankind. We are sorry that the smallness of our number did not permit us to lend a more effectual aid in sooner terminating this destructive conflagration; but, if our efforts had only contributed to save a single individual from distress, we should consider those moments of dangerous exertion as the happiest of our whole lives.

Give us leave to add, gentlemen, that we shall ever have at heart the particular welfare, prosperity and happiness of the citizens of Point Petre, as well as of this respectable and flourishing colony in general. Long may you enjoy the happy fruits, and every advantage and benefit arising from an unrivalled commerce; a commerce which is at this moment the envy of your neighbours, as being under the protection and influence of that benign genius of liberty in whose cause your nation has so nobly and conspicuously distinguished itself. We shall conclude, gentlemen, with expressing our warmest wishes, that you may long be participators in the blessings of health, peace and prosperity; the patrons of honour and justice in your community; and that our mutual friendship may never again be interrupted, by our vessels being excluded from the commerce of this port. With the most ardent wishes for the welfare of yourselves and your families,

We remain, gentlemen,

With every acknowledgment of respect,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

(Signed in behalf of the captains, &c.)

JOHN STEVENSON.

Point Petre, February 20, 1790.

COUNTERFEITS.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit dollars, a number having been lately detected in this city. The composition is mostly brass, washed with silver. There are two sorts in circulation.

One kind, dated 1782, on the head side, has a fault on the top of the 8, and the 2 is out of proportion; the nose of the head of Carolus III. is sharper than on a real dollar. On the piller side, the letters HISPAN. ET IND. REX M. 8. R. F. F. are very clumsily executed; as are likewise the words PLUS ULTRA, the letter A being quite out of order.

The other kind is dated 1787. The G in Gratia, on the head side, is very imperfect; the nose is too sharp, and the notching round the edge much larger than on a real dollar. In the word HISPAN. on the pillar side, the N is placed at a greater distance than the other letters.

They have a clear sound, but not exactly that of silver.

We are likewise informed, that a number of counterfeit pistoles have been passed in Virginia, and that three men have been taken up and committed to gaol on that account.

There has been lately established at Paris a society, called *The Friends of the Blacks.* Among the founders of this society are three dukes, one duchess, eight counts, seven marquisses, and two marchionesses. One of the latter is Madame de la Fayette, the wife of the marquis, whose own name is also enrolled as a member. The object of this society is, if possible, to prevent the African slave trade in future, which, if accomplished, it is expected that all actual slavery in the islands, &c. must in the course of one or two centuries cease of itself.

A late Connecticut paper mentions, that the additional duties of three livres eight sous tournois, on every quintal of cod fish and pickled fish imported into the French leeward islands, is taken off.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 11.

"Although the theatre is prohibited, we are not without other amusements, much better adapted to the general taste. Dancing on the wire and slack rope goes on gloriously, and it seems hardly worth a man's while to make much dependence upon his head, while the world so liberally encourages the performances of the heels. There is a *gentleman* here that has himself sewed up in a bag every few nights, and in that situation walks, dances, and plays tricks upon a wire on full swing. He is in a fair way of making his fortune, if he does not speedily break his neck by some accident."

Extract of another letter from Charleston, March 14.

"Yesterday came into this port twelve square-rigg'd vessels. It is said they have all come for grain, and it is expected both rice and Indian corn will take a rise."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5.

The American sloop Washington, which has arrived at Nootka Sound, on our north-west coast, will soon depart for China; from thence she is to return to the United States, which will complete the voyage of this vessel round the terraqueous globe. The sloop Experiment went to China in 1785, from New-York. The ship Alliance, of Philadelphia, explored the southern passage round New Holland to China, 1787. —How easy a business does the circumnavigation of the world appear to the American mariners!

A gentleman from the banks of the west fork of Delaware, in the state of New-York, informs us, that great attention has been paid to maple sugar making, by the new settlers in Montgomery county, and that they are likely to send upwards of 100 casks of it this summer to the Philadelphia market.

We hear, that major-general du Portail is expected from France with a body of French settlers. This gentleman served with great reputation in the late war, and is a man of very estimable private character.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, March 17.

"Friday passed through here, on his way to New-York, captain Alexander Thompson, from Muskingum, who informs us, that the Indians have committed depredations on the Ohio river—that they took several boats going to Kentucky, and killed the people—that the Shawanese and Cherokees had been particularly mischievous at the Three-Dolands, above Lime-Stone —that the Spanish governor had invited the Indians to remove to his territory; and informed them, that the American people were surveying their lands, and would take it from them, and kill them, as they did their Moravian brethren—that five runners from the Wiandots, with their half-king, and White-Eyes of the Delawares, arrived at the Muskingum, two days before his departure, informing of the savages being near that place, with design to attack it, as they were determined to leave their mark behind them, before they went off."

CHARLESTON, *March* 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, to a merchantile house in this city, dated March 3.

"I have been here for ten days, and unable to transact the least business, from the confusion that prevails. A very serious dispute arose the day I arrived here, between the citizens and soldiers; and the latter were obliged to leave town, and join the remainder of their regiment at Port-Royal, which is about 20 miles from this. The troops have been expected by the citizens, who are all armed and prepared to receive them. Not less than 600 of the inhabitants mount guard every night. A message arrived this day, with a paper signed by all the officers and soldiers, demanding an apology from the people for their conduct; which, if not immediately complied with, would bring them to this place. They were answered in a very spirited manner, and defiance sent them.—I am seriously of opinion that it will end disagreeably: but if they will only be quiet till to-morrow, I shall be clear of them, as I propose going to Guadaloupe. All the Americans here are friends to the citizens. We all wear the national cockade: I have put up a very flashy one."

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

On Saturday last arrived here from London the ship Sally, captain Chapman, who spoke, on the 11th of March, in long. 30, 00, W. lat. 44, 44, N. the Three Brothers, captain Russel, from Boston, bound to London, out fourteen days; and, on the 15th of March, in long. 40, 00, W. lat. 30, 1, N. spoke the brig Frederick, from Inverness, bound to Glasgow, out eighteen days.

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 to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the constitution of the United States; which oath or affirmation such court shall administer, and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such person so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the Unitd States. And the children of citizens of the United States that may be born beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens: provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: provided also, that no person heretofore proscribed by any state, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved March the 26th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tunnage, the following sums, to wit: A sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and seventy-three cents, for defraying the expences of the civil list, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, in the statement annexed to his report made to the house of representatives on the ninth day of January last, including therein the contingencies of the several executive officers, which are hereby authorised and granted; and also, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and seventy-two cents, for defraying the expences of the department of war; and the farther sum of ninety-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and seventy-two cents, for paying the pensions which may become due to the invalids, as estimated in the statements accompanying the aforesaid report.

And be it further enacted, That all the expences arising from, and incident to, the sessions of congress, which may happen in the course of the aforesaid year, agreeably to laws heretofore passed, shall be defrayed out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tunnage.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorised to draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the contingent charges of government, to be paid out of the monies arising as aforesaid, from the duties on imports and tunnage, and that he cause a regular statement and account of such expenditures to be laid before congress at the end of the year.

And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, be appropriated out of the monies arising as aforesaid from the duties on imports and tunnage, for discharging the demands which exist against the United States, as specified by the secretary of the treasury in his report made to the house of representatives on the first of March instant, including therein a provision for building a light-house on Cape-Henry, in the state of Virginia, and for defraying the expences arising from the act, entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers."

And be it further enacted, That out of the aforesaid appropriation of one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, the payment of the following sums, not heretofore provided for by law, and estimated in the aforesaid report of the secretary of the treasury of the first of March instant, is hereby authorised and intended to be made, to wit: For the expences of the late office of foreign affairs, six hundred and fifty dollars: To Roger Alden, for his services, including his office expences, and the allowance to his clerks, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, and seventy cents: To the late commis-