

The following REPORT was received in the House of Representatives, on the 15th instant, from the SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE Secretary of State to whom was referred by the house of Representatives, the letter of John H. Mitchell, reciting certain proposals for supplying the United States with copper coinage, has had the same under consideration, according to instructions, and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

The person who wishes to undertake the supply of a copper coinage sets forth that the superiority of his apparatus and process for coining, enables him to furnish a coinage, better and cheaper than can be done by any country or person whatever: that his dies are engraved by the first artist in that line in Europe; that his apparatus for striking the edge, at the same blow with the faces, is new and singularly ingenious: that he coins by a press on a new principle, and worked by a fire engine more regularly than can be done by hand; that he will deliver any quantity of coin, of any size and device, of pure unalloyed copper, wrapped in paper, and packed in casks, ready for shipping, at fourteen pence sterling the pound.

The Secretary of State has before been apprised, from other sources of information, of the great improvements made by this undertaker in sundry arts: he is acquainted with the artist who invented the method of striking the edge and both faces of the coin at one blow: he has seen his process and coins, and sent to the former Congress some specimens of them, with certain offers from him before he entered into the service of the present undertaker (which specimens he takes the liberty of now submitting to the inspection of the house, as proofs of the superiority of this method of coinage in gold and silver, as well as copper.)

He is therefore of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation: that perfection in the engraving is among the great safeguards against counterfeits, because engravers of the first class are few, and elevated, by their rank in their art, far above the base and dangerous business of counterfeiting. That the perfection of coins will indeed disappear, after they are for sometime worn among other pieces, and especially where the figures are rather faintly relieved as on those of this artist; yet their high finishing while new, is not the less a guard against counterfeits; because these if carried to any extent, may be ushered into circulation new also, and consequently may be compared with genuine coins in the same State: that therefore, whenever the United States shall be disposed to have a coin of their own, it will be desirable to aim at this kind of perfection: that this cannot be better effected than by availing themselves, if possible of the services of the undertaker and of this artist, whose excellent methods and machines are said to have abridged, as well as perfected the operations of coinage. These operations, however, and their expense being new and unknown here, he is unable to say whether the price proposed be reasonable or not. He is also uncertain whether, instead of the larger copper coin, the Legislature might not prefer a lighter one of billon, or mixed metal, as is practised with convenience by several other nations, a specimen of which kind of coinage is submitted to their inspection.

But the propositions under consideration, suppose that the work is to be carried on in a foreign country, and that the implements are to remain the property of the undertaker; which conditions, in his opinion, render them inadmissible, for these reasons—

Coinage is peculiarly an attribute of sovereignty; to transfer its exercise into another country, is to submit it to another sovereign.

Its transportation across the ocean, besides the ordinary dangers of the sea, would expose it to acts of piracy by the crews to whom it would be confided, as well as by others apprised of its passage.

In the time of war it would offer to the enterprizes of an enemy, what has been emphatically called the sinews of war.

If the war were with the nation within whose territory the coinage is, the first act of war or reprisal might be to arrest this operation, with the implements and materials, coined and uncoined, to be used at their discretion.

The reputation and principles of the present undertaker are safeguards against the abuses of a coinage carried on in a foreign country, where no checks could be provided by the proper Sovereign, no regulations established, no police, no guard exercised; in short, none of the numerous cautions hitherto thought essential at every mint; but in hands less entitled to confidence, these will become dangers. We may be secured indeed, by proper experiments as to the purity of the coin delivered us according to contract, but we cannot be secured against that which, though less pure, shall be struck in the genuine dye, and protected against the vigilance of government till it shall have entered into circulation. We lose the opportunity of calling in and recoining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risks by a double transportation.

We lose in like manner, the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress.

We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them.

In fine, the carrying on the coinage in a foreign country, as far as the Secretary knows, is without example; and general example is a weighty authority.

He is therefore of opinion on the whole—

That a mint, whenever established, should be established at home: that the superiority, the merit, and means of the undertaker will suggest him as the proper person to be engaged in the establishment and conduct of a mint, on a scale, which, relinquishing nothing in the perfection of the coin, should be duly proportioned to our purposes.

And in the mean while he is of opinion, the present proposals should be declined.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

April 14, 1790.

FRANCE. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY 28.

ON Monday, a deputation from the militia of the district of St. Roch, gave an account at the bar, of the proceedings of the corps towards the uncle and the brother of the two Agasses, condemned to be executed for forging the notes of Caisse D'Escompte.

We have already mentioned that M. Agasse, the uncle, had been elected President of the district, by the generous ardour of his fellow citizens, to eradicate the absurd prejudice which attached the infamy of a capital punishment to the family of the criminal.

The battalion of St. Honore, in which he was enrolled, directed their commander to assure him in the name of the whole body, that they felt his affliction as their own; and that far from considering the crime of his nephews as fixing an indelible stigma on their family, they from that moment adopted their relations as brothers, to whom they vowed friendship, union, assistance, and all the sentiments which their virtue merited, rendered still more interesting by their misfortune.

The Brother they promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of Grenadiers as a mark of their esteem and affection.

To the relation of these particulars, the President replied that they had displayed more firmness and patriotism than the Assembly, in as much as, in correcting erroneous opinions, example was superior to law.

It was lately proposed, that the community of Paris should write circular letters, to request all the Municipalities to unite the several bodies of militia throughout the kingdom, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette. This proposition the Marquis resisted, with the moderation that has uniformly marked his conduct. "Let us wait," said he, "the decision of the National Assembly respecting the National troops. Destined as they are for the defence of liberty, let us take care that the honor of commanding them affords no resource or pretext for ambition. As for me, when this article of our constitution comes to be agitated, I shall contend, that no citizen ought to command the National militia of more than one department."

The Directors of the Caisse d'Escompte have offered sixty thousand livres to the community of Paris, for the relief of the poor.

We have received no account of any existing or expected commotion in Paris, or in any other part of the kingdom. The reports of commotions, circulated here for some days past, may therefore be considered as entirely destitute of foundation.

The following are the precise words of the National decree in favor of the Jews:

"The National Assembly decrees that the Jews known in France under name of Portuguese, Spanish or Avignon Jews shall continue to enjoy all the rights of active citizens, as soon they shall have qualified themselves in the manner prescribed by the decrees of the Assembly already passed."

This resolution met with great opposition, but was carried by a majority of 360 votes against 225.

JANUARY 31.

On Friday a report was read from the Committee of Finance, proposing the coinage of two millions of marcs of money de BILLON, (copper with a small mixture of silver)—no person to be obliged to receive more than six livres of this money in one payment.

A report was also read from the same Committee, stating the reductions that may be made on the several heads of public expenditure. It stated, that the whole might be reduced from 287 to 193 millions of livres, allowing 84 millions for the expence of the army, and 18 for pensions.

The Assembly entered immediately on the proposed reductions by suppressing the establishments for breeding horses, which cost the public 974,000 livres a year, tended rather to injure than to improve the breed of horses.

On Saturday a decree was passed, ordering the taxes comprehended under the name of impositions direct to be levied for the year 1790, according to the ancient form.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slois Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790m.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms: In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,

For publishing and subscription,

TWO PRINTS,

From ORIGINAL PICTURES painted by himself:

REPRESENTING

The DEATH of General WARREN, At the Battle of the Hill; and The DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, In the Attack of Quebec.

IN the Battle of Bunker's Hill, the following Portraits are introduced, AMERICAN. Major General Warren, Putnam, BRITISH. General Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Lieut. Col. John Small, Major Pittar, and Lieut. Pitcairn. In the Attack of Quebec, are seen, General Montgomery, Colonel Thompson, Major Macpherson, Captain Cheesman.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Prints will be engraved by two of the most eminent Artists in Europe. The size will be 30 inches by 20. The price to subscribers, three guineas for each print, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the Prints, which will be as soon as the work (which is already considerably advanced) can possibly be completed.

Subscriptions are received in America, only by Mr. Trumbull. All subscription receipts will be signed by him, as well as by Mr. Poggi, of London; under whose direction the prints are engraving, and will be published.

These Prints are the first of a series, in which it is proposed to represent the most important events of the American revolution.

No period of the history of man is more interesting than that in which we have lived.—The memory of scenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which secures our national and individual happiness, must remain ever dear to us, and to posterity; and if national pride be in any case justifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whose influence is rapidly spreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To assist in preserving the memory of the illustrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the most important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Historians will do justice to an era so important; but to be read, the language in which they write, must be understood—the language of Painting is universal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As several years of his time, and a very considerable expence, are necessary to accomplish this undertaking, it would be an imprudent sacrifice to the mere hope of reputation, to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate success. That he more judiciously of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, proposes this subscription, and flatters himself with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will justify his pursuing the object with ardor, and without which it is impossible that so expensive a work should be continued. The subjects proposed to be represented, in addition to the two foregoing, of Bunker's-Hill and Quebec, are

- * The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, * BATTLE at TRENTON, * BATTLE of PRINCETON, SURRENDER of GENERAL BURGOYNE, TREATY with FRANCE, BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS, * SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN, TREATY of PEACE, EVACUATION of NEW-YORK, RESIGNATION of GENERAL WASHINGTON, The ARCH at TRENTON; INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain Portraits of the principal characters, who were present at the scene represented. Those marked with Stars, are considerably advanced—and the Prints from the whole will be executed of the same size, and by the most eminent engravers. New-York, April 2, 1790.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agree to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000	£. 3000
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
10	200	2000
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £. 50000
16654 Blanks, } Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in August next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING, PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD. New-York, 6th March, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

- Among which are the following Articles: BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHUMS, Jackonet do. || Long Cloths, Hankerchiefs of various kinds, || Calfas, Chintzes, || Serfucfers, Gingham, || Boglapores.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.