

depend for supplies, we will share in their distresses.

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Smith and others) considered the credit to which our merchants are admitted in Britain as more than equivalent to the restrictions we are subjected to by that nation. It is urged that the extensive use we are admitted to make of British capital ought to have great weight in our estimates of the comparative advantage of our commerce with Britain. Mr. Findley begged leave totally to differ with those gentlemen in opinion; he considered the extensive use made by our merchants of British credit as a very great political evil, he said it promoted an unfavorable balance of trade, and enables our merchants to import goods in greater abundance than we need, consequently our industry, especially in domestic manufactures is discouraged, and luxury is promoted; it is an old observation that the borrower is a servant to the lender.

The consequence of the British credit so much boasted of is, that our merchants are many millions in debt to the manufacturers or merchants of Britain, our storekeepers are in proportion indebted to the merchant, and country people are in debt to the storekeepers for such manufactures as they could have lived well without, and which many of them were not able to pay for. Thus credit while it enriches a few individuals occasions a ruinous system of debts and bankruptcies to pervade our country from the cities to the most remote boundaries.

But a greater evil presents itself to our consideration. This credit promotes a system of British influence dangerous to our political security. The merchant who depends upon British credit is necessarily under the influence of the hand that feeds him, the storekeeper is in debt to the merchant and subject to his influence. And such storekeepers abounding not only in all the small towns, but in every place of public resort, consequently this extensive British credit is a source of British influence spread through the whole United States.

He said, that since Congress met he had been industrious to procure information on this subject. He knew that before the country people expected such regulations with anxiety, and he now knew that the merchants who were able to carry on business without the aid of the British credit were very generally in favour of commercial restrictions. And that those who were not in that situation were generally against them, these different principles naturally arose from their respective situations.

He expressed some surprize that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S.) spoke of the French treaty with so little candour; why did he not mention the guarantee of the West-Indies as a part of the commercial treaty as well as the admitting the French privateers and prizes into our ports? The truth is neither the one nor the other were of the commercial parts of the treaty. The gentleman knew that the exertions of that nation in our behalf by their arms and their money were the parts of the treaty relative to the opening our ports to their privateers, prizes, &c.

He said the British restrictions to which we were subjected, the encouragements given to the hostile Indians, that was no longer a secret. The letting loose the Algerines on our commerce, a fact which he trusted no member would now deny. The refusing to fulfil the definitive treaty or to enter into a commercial one; all tended to prove that this was the proper time to assert our own commercial rights, not for revenge but self-defence. The present embarrassed state of Europe rendered such a measure necessary, and encouraged the prospect of its being effectual.

(To be Continued.)

NEW-YORK, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable Mercantile House, dated London 19th Oct.

"From the measures taken by your Rulers to secure that neutrality which has been sometime professed and which by the latest advices you now seem seriously disposed to preserve, the various securities of your Continent have, in this market, since my last, considerably advanced. Six per Cent Stock is now at 66, threes 55, deferred 60, and U. S. Bank 104 a 105. They are however an article so liable to fluctuation that no certain dependence can be placed on their stability; for were a few clouds to darken the horizon a little, they would tumble again with equal rapidity."

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT making an alteration in the Flag of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the Flag of the United States, be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved January the thirtieth, 1794.

G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State, EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 23.

If the substance of the Letters communicated by the President of the United States yesterday to Congress—as stated in yesterday's proceedings of the House of Representatives, and published this day, is justly stated—the representation of the contents of those Letters as published in the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening, is grossly erroneous.

Extract of a letter dated Havre-de-Grace 1st Nov. 1793, to a Merchant here.

"You will receive intelligence of the misfortunes of France, when we shall be no more; the most cruel war abroad as well as inward is making among us the horrid ravages; the most tremendous famine is our prospect, God knows whether we shall avoid it. In this state of affairs none can mind his friends interests, I shall do for yours what the fear of Guillotine constantly over our heads may permit, your indigos and coffee are in my warehouse, I wish them in yours still. Our friend H. at Rouen is arrested, and confined without known cause, the shipper of your goods from Bourdeaux is hid away, the vessel (tho' American, tho' he brought a large cargo of provisions,) is detained and at anchor in the Geronda, what will become of the shipper, ship and cargo God only knows; you are unlucky in your speculations, God grant that we may live for each other."

"Write me without reflections on the present circumstances, I dare only to add that Genet is recalled. I fear as bad a one may be appointed without so much abilities."

At a stated meeting of "The Society for the institution and support of First day or Sunday Schools in the city of Philadelphia, and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," held at Sharples's Academy, January 14, 1794, the following persons were elected officers for the year 1794, viz.

William White, President.
Benjamin Say, Vice-President.
Charles Marshall, Treasurer.
and Peter Thomson, Secretary.

At the same time James Todd, William Sanfom and George Williams were chosen visitors, in the room of James Hardie, John Perot and Jacob Shoemaker, whose times in that service were expired: so that the present visitors of the Schools are

Thomas Howard, Peter Barker,
Ellis Yarnall, Thos. Say Bartram,
Jesse Sharples, Joseph Sharples,
Benjamin Say, James Todd,
Joseph Budd, William Sanfom,
Samuel Scotten, George Williams.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents, 18/2 to 18/3
3 ditto, 10/2
Deferred, 11/2
U. S. Bank, 13 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do. 7 ditto ditto.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 22.

A letter was received from the Secretary of state respecting the chasm in the printed correspondence between the executive of the United States and the British Minister, informing the house that a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, had been omitted by mistake—and enclosing a copy of said letter—This, it was ordered should be printed.

A communication was received, and read, from the war-office, relative to proposals on the part of the Creek Indians, for peace.

The military establishment-bill was taken up for a third reading—but some inaccuracy in the phraseology being pointed out, it was referred to a select committee for correction.

A bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.—Ordered, that 150 copies be printed.

Mr. Murray moved that the House should take up, for a decision thereon, the report of the select committee on the memorial of the inhabitants of Baltimore.

Mr. Giles urged the superior claim to attention of the business relative to the commercial regulations proposed by the resolutions which have been under consideration. Some further remarks were offered on the motion—and then the question being put, it passed in the negative.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was renewed, and continued till near the adjournment—when the committee rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry extracts of letters received from the American Minister at London. These extracts were read—they announce in general terms, that the government and people of Great Britain discover a friendly disposition towards the United States; but that from their regulations in regard to neutral vessels, our trade is very much exposed—matters were however in a train to ascertain facts, and obtain redress of injuries. The letters also contain extracts from the British Admiralty regulations, in regard to neutral vessels—and information that *Tusany* has been compelled to abandon its neutrality in the war—that a demand has been made by a Squadron of British and Spanish ships, that *Genoa* should do the same—that a French frigate and another vessel had been taken in the port of that Republic—that the American vessels from Philadelphia, Delaware and Jersey, were obliged to ride quarantine for 14 days. The last letter was dated November the 11th.

The select committee, to whom was committed the military establishment bill, brought in a report of several verbal amendments—which were read and agreed to, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

A memorial was read from the dealers in painters oyl and colours, praying that an enhanced duty may be laid on similar articles imported—laid on the table.

A report was read from the committee to whom was referred the case of sundry French vessels which took refuge in the harbors of the United States the summer past. This report, after reciting the various circumstances of the case, proposes a remission of the foreign tonnage duty.

No decision was had on this report, when the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

The bill for completing and better supporting the Military Establishment of the United States, was brought in engrossed—the blanks therein filled up—and passed.

The petition of T. Titcomb, praying compensation for services performed during the late war, was read—and on motion of Mr. Goodhue, referred to the Secretary of War, with the accompanying papers.

The petition of Jacob Johnson was presented by Mr. Heister praying compensation for public services—read, and on motion of that gentleman, referred to a select committee of three members—viz. Mr. Heister, Mr. P. Wadsworth, and Mr. Niles.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Madison's Resolutions.—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was continued till three o'clock, when the committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

* * * Our readers will correct an error in stating the report of the committee appointed to report the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the projected naval armament—The statement ought to have designated this committee, as being specially appointed for this particular object.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—That a Portuguese frigate arrived at Gibraltar, brought accounts, that the Algerine fleet had returned from their cruise with 11 fail of American vessels prizes—Viz. four ships, five brigs and two schooners—the names of them were not then known, except that one was the President, of Baltimore, and the Thomas of Boston—they have also taken three Genoese polacres.

The American captains who are captured have sent dispatches, to be forwarded by the Portuguese frigate, to Messrs. John Bulkeley and Sons.

The Algerines were preparing for a second cruise, in which they will appear in greater force than in the first.

FRENCH LOAN.

New-York, Jan. 1.

AN obliging Correspondent has furnished the public with the following statement of the debts due from the United States to France, with the periods when the respective instalments become due.

State of the French Loan from September 3, 1793, onward.

	Interest.	Principal.
1793 Sept. 3.	83,333,30	277,777,70
Nov. 5.	29,629,56	185,185,17
1794 Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
Sept. 3.	69,444,40	277,777,70
Nov. 5.	22,222,20	185,185,17
1795 Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
Sept. 3.	55,555,50	277,777,70
Nov. 5.	14,814,73	185,185,17
1796 Jan. 1.	55,555,50	
Sept. 3.	41,666,60	277,777,70
Nov. 5.	7,407,36	185,185,17
1797 Jan. 1.	55,555,50	185,185,17
Sept. 3.	27,777,70	277,777,70
1798 Jan. 1.	46,296,27	185,185,17
Sept. 3.	13,888,80	
Sept. 12.		227,777,70
1799 Jan. 1.	37,937,30	185,185,17
1800 Jan. 1.	27,777,70	185,185,17
1801 Jan. 1.	18,518,46	185,185,17
1802 Jan. 1.	9,259,23	185,185,17

Complaints having been made that the Southern subscribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previously received by other persons; they are informed that the regulations at the Post Office in this city require that Printers should deposit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; this circumstance gives opportunity to forward by *Franking*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings' papers, and the papers of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, on post days.

Persons at a distance who wish to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of subscription cannot be dispensed with.—One half of the subscription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the subscribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expense—however solicitous the Printer may be to disseminate intelligence, it will appear, that persisting in his former plan of sending his Gazette to every person who writes for it, without securing the subscriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor most earnestly requests those who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly those who have received the arrears from subscribers.—Some will recollect that repeated assurances on this point, have not been realized.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

In an eligible situation—on a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23.

m&th—1f