

See must pretty clearly see that he was in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Smith, (M.) rose, especially to make some reply to an observation which had fallen from a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Findley) yesterday. That gentleman had remarked, that those merchants who were not dependent on foreign credit but on their own capital were in favor of the resolutions. He was not surprised, he said, that merchants at first view should approve of them; he owned, that at first view he was under that impression; but he was unwilling to make up his mind before a mature investigation of the subject, and he believed, that those very merchants would be of his opinion did they take the pains he had taken to be well informed. The last resolution in particular, he remarked, is well calculated to bias those who had suffered from piratical spoiliations, he had felt an impression from it, for he was liable like other men to be warped by interest, he imagined; he had suffered severely from those depredations, tho' the gentleman from Pennsylvania seemed to insinuate, (and he found that what he had said was so understood out of doors) that he was one of those merchants who traded upon British credit; yet, he had lost as much by those spoiliations as that gentleman would think a handsome fortune for his son.

Mr. Findley assured the gentleman that his observation was a general one and that he had no eye to what might be his mercantile situation.

Mr. Smith said, that knowing the cap did not fit him he should not have taken it up if he had not heard whispers of its being intended for him. There was however a time when it would have fitted him. He sacrificed his fortune in the service of his country, when struggling for independence; when that boon was obtained, his industry and commercial enterprize alone remained; these assisted by that credit so much deprecated enabled him to make another, and to be in a situation again to serve his country. The character of merchants is generally not properly appreciated, they are considered as interested and narrow minded. These are not the characteristic features of the American merchant at least. He passed a handsome encomium on their general information, and enterprize.

He was not surprized, he said, to hear that some merchants should advocate the resolutions; if they affected the credit we are able to obtain in Great-Britain, the merchant of great capital only could trade, a complete commercial aristocracy would be established. Young men with small capitals, would not be able to embark in trade, the wealthy trader would engross the whole, and instead of 10 per cent now received, 25 would be extorted. It is no hardship to the young trader to make use of British capital paying an interest of 5 per cent when he could borrow the money no where else, and must remain idle without it.

He concluded by a few general observations on the balance of trade and the propriety of permitting commerce to find its own level. *To be continued.*

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 15.

We are told that the following melancholly event took place yesterday: A son of Mr. Cox, the celebrated Architect, in viewing a wild Panther, which a shew-man had in his possession, in Medford, was suddenly seized by the voracious animal, and his head and face torn in so shocking a manner, that his death would be a consolation to his desponding relatives. The strength of the animal was so great, that 5 persons could hardly disengage its teeth and claws from the unhappy victim of its rage. It is hoped the Legislature will provide by law, for the security of the lives of people, that if persons will endeavor to obtain money, by the shew of wild beasts, that they may be properly confined in cages.

EASTON, (Maryland)

The following passage, from a very celebrated writer, with some exceptions to the words *Monarchs* and *Throne*, because the science of government is better understood at this time of day, may be considered as applicable to the present unhappy state of our *Gallie Friends* and their enemies, from whence we may venture to predict their happy transition from error to *Truth*, and from anarchy to good government found-

ed on the true principles of *Liberty* and *Equality*.

"The violent shock between a mass of errors useful to the free, and powerful, and the truths so important to the many and the weak, with the fermentation of passions excited on that occasion, are productive of infinite evils to unhappy mortals. In the study of history, whose principal periods, after certain intervals, much resemble each other, we frequently find, in the necessary passage from obscurity of ignorance to the light of philosophy, and from tyranny to liberty, its natural consequence, one generation sacrificed to the happiness of the next. But when this flame is extinguished, and the world delivered from its evils, truth, after a very slow progress, fits down with monarchs on the throne, and is worshipped in the assemblies of nations.—Shall we then believe, that light diffused among the people is more destructive than darkness, and that the knowledge of the relation of things can ever be fatal to mankind!"

NEW-YORK, January 24.

The Times, a London paper, of Nov. 14, says—"Thomas Paine has left Paris and sailed for America, the asylum for all emigrant politicians."

It having been mentioned in the daily papers, "that a child had presented a forged check at the Branch Bank, and received thereon 50 dollars: We are authorized to say—That this Child was a stout, cunning lad, who had probably forged the check himself, and who, on presenting it, and being closely questioned, attempted to fly, but was pursued, taken, carried before the Mayor and committed to gaol—No money was paid on the check.

Extract of a letter from London, to an Anglo-American merchant in this city.

London, Sept. 30, 1793.

"Your excellent letter, containing a very pleasing account of your reception in America, together with your general observations on the noble simplicity of republican manners, and the beauties of the country, raised in my mind a set of feelings more ardent and more sublime than I had felt for some time—for you well know the miserable din and clang of politics which constantly assault our ears, and crucify our feelings here—our best faces grin but a ghastly smile, compared with yours.

"I observe your mind, (so accustomed to political investigation) feels a generous expanse in that clime which is congenial to your nature. I cannot consider you as an Exotic in America, you are a Native of that pure air of freedom which they breathe. Your interview with the President George Washington, must have afforded you the most exalted pleasure—I recognized in the true features that illustrious man, whose character throws into shade most of the splendid names in the world, and I formed a wish to enjoy the same gratification at some future period.

"I think I witness the noble simplicity of your public assemblies in that rational and dignified method of business you so well describe: disdaining the Imposture and Artifice of some European governments, they never feel what is called the State Necessity of practising them. One of the peculiar excellencies of your government is, that it affords few temptations to alienate the Governors from their duty, and few means of rendering corruption palatable to the Governed. In the present imperfect state of man, we must produce virtue by destroying the alluements of vice. I apply this remark to our political systems—remember the infamy of Election Jobs in a country you once knew—not only the Elected but the Electors become corrupt: they like the poison that corrodes their own vitals; there is action and reaction of vice between government and the people, which produces a Body of Iniquity that pollutes the whole land. The excellence of your constitutions will, I doubt not, produce opposite effects—the opportunity of debasing each other will seldom occur.

"I am far from supposing that in an Improved state of Society such comparatively low motives to public virtue will be necessary. The relative duties of society I trust will be so well understood, the ideas of general justice so strong in the human character, and the divine principle of doing to others as we wish they should do unto us, be so operative that the practice of it will be universal. At present we are only Children in practical Knowledge, and Babes in the Practice of it. The great principle, that the Only end of good go-

vernment is the Happiness of the Governed, will, like the sea of eternal truth, eventually swallow up the streams of error and corruption, and produce a sum total of human felicity not yet to be calculated.

"You taste at present a happy Earnest of this felicity in America, and I know of no country more likely to realize these enjoyments. The providence of God, soon after its discovery, pointed it out as an asylum for those brave and persecuted Worthies, of whom Europe was not worthy—again you are a witness and a partaker of the same benefits communicated by that happy country. ALL HAIL! America, blessed are thy friendly shores that welcome the oppressed Sons of Freedom! blessed is the memory of those Citizens whose blood purchased its independence! blessed be that hand who raised up and preserved one distinguished Patriot through that arduous contest to conduct her to the joys of peace and good government! We may justly anticipate the prospect of seeing thy extensive climes explored and peopled by unnumbered millions, all under the dominion of that Prince, whose gospel speaks peace on earth and goodwill towards men!

"Aristocracies and Hierarchies already stand aghast to hear that your country affords such benefits to man without their benign influence. To hear the wild and arrogant boasts of some respecting their particular constitutions; you would think that nature would not yield her accustomed bounties but where they exist; and yet I understand Your rivers flow, and the earth holds not Back her increase.

"I congratulate your country on the accession of learning and talents which it will receive by the arrival of Mr. Cooper, late of Manchester: He has sailed, and I suppose will soon be with you; and I believe Dr. Priestley is fully determined to cross the Atlantic in the spring.—What a number of wise and virtuous citizens will America receive from the late persecutions! They will doubtless add much to its wealth and prosperity. I say to you, not with the authority, but with the language of an apostle, SALUTE THE BRETHREN.

"With respect to the general complexion of affairs, you will discover that from the public prints, better than I can detail them. The misery, though very great, does not seem sufficient to produce much wisdom. All ministerial cries are still echoed by John Bull—indeed he had so committed himself into the hands of the minister, that his Pride forbids complaint. Horridabella is still pursued with unabating fury, and apparently, far from a termination—Surely, This Blood shall be required at their heads!"

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated January 21.

"A Wealthy Planter of St. Domingo, arrived here three days ago from Havana, declares, that 6,500 Troops, of the Spanish Line, had arrived at that port, two days before he left it, and that he saw the whole of them disembark. These forces are destined to co-operate immediately, with their Allies the British, against the French, on the Island of St. Domingo."

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 28.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

AN EXTRACT.

IT has been remarked, and probably with a degree of truth, that some of the people who have but lately made their escape from the bondage of the Old Countries and Governments of Europe, to this land of liberty, are more disposed to licentiousness, while they shew a greater desire to dictate to the Americans about the affairs of government, than perhaps any other set of men in the United States. Admitting this is the case, a correspondent wishes to know, from whence arises such inconsistency? and if, at the same time, that it is an evidence of their vanity, it does not also prove that their minds, their manners, and habits, as yet partake of the government under which they were formed; and that liberty under a Republic, is a happiness which such men are not immediately capable of enjoying, even supposing them to be worthy of it—whether they are not apt to play the tyrant in their manner and conversation, while their clamorous respecting liberty are purposely carried to an extreme, lest we should suspect their sincerity.

Our consistent faction sometimes make a racket about European connections.—We have nothing to do, say they, with

their foolish wars, their waste of blood and money—Let America court peace; foreign examples are not adapted to the rules of our policy, to the purity of our morals.

This was the cant when it could be turned against any of the measures of the general government—Witness the scandalous style of last winter's publications.

The last six months produced events, which obliged the very same faction to alter their note.

Behold France—her cause is our cause, said they. We must connect ourselves closely with France. Her minister, the same good man who has done so much not only to excite a war, but to wage it, says, Form a family compact with France—the faction cries Amen. Our purity of morals will be doubly refined by the imitation of French examples; we shall become lambs for innocence.

Good men and true! mark it well—that the faction who pretend to be the friends of the people, and who expect to prove that they are such, by shewing that they are enemies of their government—these men change their note at least once a year.

Peace, peace, say they, when our frontiers and sea-coasts and vessels are to be defended against the Indians and Algerines. Spirit, decision, European connections, is the cry, when other projects are to be prosecuted.

It is a fact well known, says a correspondent, that a very serious alarm took place last Summer in London, among the American merchants, on account of a rumor that hostile measures were impending on the part of Great-Britain, against this country—That alarm afterwards subsided; and many letters from that country published several weeks since, announced that it was in consequence of the Proclamation of Neutrality.

From a Newbern Paper.

We hear from Fayetteville that his excellency Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. has been re-elected governor of this state for the next year.

The hon. James Coor, Wm. McClure, Joseph Brickle, Thos. Brown, Armistead, John Branch, and Richard Nixon are appointed counsellors of state.

The next general Assembly will sit in compliance with the ordinance of the convention in the city of Raleigh.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE extract of a letter from London, dated November 2d, 1723, published in your's and Mr. Brown's Gazette of last evening, is a manifest and palpable fabrication, made up in this city, by some British agent or partizan, with a design to deceive members of Congress, and mislead the public mind on the subject of Mr. Madison's propositions, now depending before the House of Representatives; in proof of this, it is only necessary to remark, on the circumstance of the supposed letter writer's knowledge of Mr. Pinckney's (the American Minister) remonstrance to the British Court, on the subject of hostile measures resolved on, (as the letter writer says) by that Court against the United States, when it is known by Mr. Pinckney's correspondence now before Congress, that no such circumstance ever occurred—And surely if the President of the United States ever knew of such a circumstance, he would not have failed to communicate it to Congress—he has not done so, and therefore, falsehood is stamped on every word of the extract in question.

Let it be also remarked, that the said extract contains a direct censure against the conduct of the President of the United States, for having withheld from Congress information so important and material for them to know. TRUTH.

Philad. 28th Jan. 1794.

* * * This day's proceedings of Congress, are unavoidably omitted.

"Justice," must excuse the omission of his performance—"The whole of the petitioners seem insensible to the calls of mercy, justice and humanity"—"The eternal declamation of a set of hair-brained enthusiasts" "Screach Owls"—"Heavenly ranters and holy mad men"—"Holy batteries" &c. are phrases which occur in his Speculation—and are not only irrelevant to the merits of the question—but will not perhaps be justified by one candid advocate for the Theatre.