

Lord Howe made a signal for several ships to give chase; which they did, and came up to fast, that before 2 o'clock, two of our ships began to fire: but whether from their superior judgment, or our wilful stupidity, I know not, but on the morning of the 19th no French ship was to be seen. It was the general opinion that we could capture every one of them. So sanguine were we in our expectations, and at the same time so confident of success, that calculations were made of the prize money which should fall to each man, but these hopes entirely vanished with the return of light. Never was such apparent discontent seen, as in the morning when the French fleet had to clear off."

The troops left at Guernsey with the Earl of Moira, are mostly sick. The expedition is certainly frustrated for the present. Whether or not it will ever be resumed, is another question.

#### THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

General orders of his royal highness the commander in Chief.  
Head quarters, Tournay, Dec. 13, 1793.

His royal highness the commander in chief cannot suffer the troops to go into winter quarters without expressing to them, previous to their separation, the sense he entertains of the intrepidity, patience, and perseverance they have displayed, so much to their own honor and his satisfaction, in the course of the campaign.

His royal highness desires the officers and men will accept his warmest acknowledgements, and be assured their meritorious exertions have made an impression on his mind that never will be effaced.—He is persuaded that the good conduct of the troops in quarters will equal their gallantry in the field.—His royal highness desires the officers will explain to their men the good consequences which must naturally ensue from their conciliating, by their good behaviour, the affection of our Allies, the subjects of his Imperial Majesty; and his royal highness is perfectly assured, that every officer, feeling the importance of this object, will take every opportunity of giving it the weight it so justly deserves, both by precept and example.

His royal highness orders, that all the troops under his command pay proper respect to the *Hof*, and all other religious processions. He directs that all sentinels carry their arms when any religious procession is passing; and demands the attention of all officers, but particularly those on duty, to prevent impropriety being committed on these occasions.

His royal highness is confident, that the troops under his command will ever bear in mind, that, though we differ in some of the ceremonies of religion, we unite with our gallant Allies, and it is our glory to do so, in every sentiment of devotion to our Creator, and attachment and loyalty to sovereigns.

Every regiment of the line on the Irish Establishment is to consist of 1,200 men, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and two additional Captains.

#### For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As a friend to the Old Soldiers, you are requested to give our thoughts and complaints to our fellow-citizens especially to members of Congress.

Learning by your Gazette, that another petition is now before Congress for the payment of the *New Emission Bills*, our hope of speedily receiving our due, is revived. We took these bills in payment for part of the time we served in the army, and were told they would be as good as *Gold and Silver*, as the individual States solemnly promised to pay them, and also to make it certain, the United States in Congress insured the payment of them, and pledged their sacred faith and honor to pay the interest annually until the bills were paid. But as the war was so expensive, Congress could not raise money to pay every demand as it became due, we patiently waited until the war ended, but still we were told, there was not money to pay us. When the new government began to talk about paying the public debts, we expected these bills which were secured by a double promise, would be the first paid.—It is painful to say, what has been our disappointment.—Our bills are not paid.—New-York, with true faith and honor, paid her bills in silver, years ago, and we suppose other States may have done as well; but we never depended on any State for payment, but on Congress,

under whose authority we served—whose sacred promise we relied on—and to Congress, we now look up for speedy justice. If the faith of Congress is not as good as that of New-York, the world is turned upside down, and stands on the little end!—But, will soon fall!

We have seen, with sorrow, great debts paid—millions madded, and the interest paid—and State debts assumed—and our bills, the price of our sweat and blood, remain, to this day, unpaid—not even the interest!—Altho' our demands are small, they are more necessary for us, than thousands to rich men. One hundred dollars, to an Old Soldier, is a great thing, and would sweeten the life of his whole family for a long time. Certainly, every good man in Congress will be our friend, and we hope they are now all good.  
OLD SOLDIERS.

#### For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A number of Citizens, wish to be informed, why the Mayor or Recorder of this city, has not agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the 8th of March, 1792, been required by a vote of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen; to issue a writ, directing a new election, to be held to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Messrs. Jacob R. Howel, Jacob Schriener, and John Wood, and the resignation of Mr. James Abercrombie, of the Common-Council.

It may be remarked, that conformably to the Act of incorporation; a general election for Council men, will not take place before the second Tuesday in April, 1795, till which time, a period of 13 or 14 months; (if the vacancies are not previously supplied,) our representation will be incomplete.

It is well known, that those members of the Common-Council, who have died or resigned, were useful active members of that body:—And it is certainly proper that an opportunity should be given to the citizens, of supplying their places by men, equally respectable, and equally worthy of their confidence.

If it be said, that is scarcely worth while to call the citizens together, for the purpose of electing only four Councilmen;—I reply that four is not an inconsiderable number, particularly where the loss of four such men as have died or resigned, is to be supplied; and that besides, as it is not probable that more than four vacancies in 3 years time, will ever happen, and as the Legislature has thought proper to make special provision, for supplying vacancies, they must have had it in contemplation, that a new election should be had whenever such a number of vacancies should take place. The Legislature has expressly said, that the Common-Council should consist of 30 members, and have enacted that when the number shall fall short of that, there may be an election—and has the corporation a right to say otherwise? such a doctrine would indeed be a dangerous one.

I have been informed, that a difficulty has often arisen in collecting a quorum for the purpose of proceeding to business, to constitute which sixteen Common-Councilmen are necessary, with the Mayor or recorder, and 8 Aldermen:—This difficulty will not so often occur, if the representation be complete, and regard is had to the election of such men, as will attend closely to the duties of their appointment.

From the effect produced, we have reason to think, that the incorporation of the city, was a wise measure; the principles on which it was incorporated, were well considered, and generally approved, and the continuance of these good effects may be best secured by the preservation of these principles—and taking care that the number of representatives be sufficient, and the representation complete.

I trust that these considerations will have due weight with the members of the corporation; and that they will comply with the wish of a large number of their fellow citizens, in causing a new election to be had.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	16/9
3 ditto,	9/6
Deferred,	10/
U. S. Bank,	5 per cent. adv.

#### CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 30.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Madison.

[CONTINUED.]

4. It had been an objection to the resolutions, that they might deprive us of the aid of British capital and credit, which were necessary to the prosecution of our commerce.

Mr. M. did not admit either that the effect would happen, or that it would be ruinous to our commerce.

Unless Great Britain should, of her own choice, put a stop to the commercial intercourse with us, which for reasons before given would be so much more hurtful to herself than to this country, that it never could be presumed; the resolutions would operate only by abridging some of our importations, and by varying the channels of others. Her capital, as far as requisite here, might continue to be employed here.

On the general question concerning our dependence on British capital and credit, he observed that it could not be denied that more use was made of them at present, than was either necessary or beneficial. Credit when extended to consumers, as was the case throughout the southern states, was extremely injurious; as had been well explained by a member of Virginia (Mr. Nicholas,) and as he himself had equally witnessed. When confined to merchants, it might, within certain limits, be an advantage; but it was not only his own opinion, but that of better judges, that the credit given to our merchants, was at present excessive and injurious.

In order to form a very precise judgment on this subject, it would be necessary, he said, to calculate the amount of our own capital, and its proportion to the amount of our trade. This was a thing he supposed, which could not well be done. If he had concurred in the doctrine, of which so much had been heard both within and without doors, that a funded debt and banks of discount, were equivalent to active capital, he should have a ready answer to the difficulty. The paper of the two kinds, in the United States, cannot amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars; whilst the amount of our exports or our imports, does not exceed one fourth of that capital. It is true, a part of both the public and the bank stocks, is in foreign hands; but, with the most ample deductions on that account, the residue, if operating in any considerable degree, as active capital, would be a competent resource.

As he did not however view the doctrine in the particular light in which it had been painted; it would be more to his purpose, to observe, that there was certainly in this country a real mercantile capital to a very respectable amount;—that this was fast increasing with our increasing population and wealth;—that if the foreign capital of one country should be withdrawn, the vacancy would probably by degrees be occupied by that of other foreign nations; that if it should happen otherwise, there was reason to believe, that a restriction of our use of foreign credit, would be rather salutary than disadvantageous; that in fine, as long as we had twenty millions of dollars worth of produce, wanted by other nations; and were willing to take for it, twenty millions worth of what they wished to part with, he was under no apprehension that the means of effectuating an exchange, would not be found. Both merchants and capital would quickly be generated by such a state of things, if they did not previously exist.

5. It had been observed by several members, in allusion to the alleged proportion of British manufactures consumed by us to the entire mass of her manufactures, that Great Britain would never part with her navigation act, in order to avoid a loss of four per cent. in the demand for her manufactures.

To this objection he answered; that the comparison ought to be our consumption, not with the entire mass of her manufactures, but with the part entering into her foreign trade; and then the loss would not be four per cent. but, at least twenty per cent; that this would not be the only loss she would sustain, if she should be unwise enough to stop the intercourse between the United States and

her dominions; that it had been already shown, that when she apprehended a restrictive system on our part, she was willing to prevent it, by relaxing her restrictive system; that in times of war, when an adherence to that system would distress her, she frequently suspends her navigation act; that at this moment it is suspended in relation to the West-Indies; that there could be little doubt, if the temporary necessity, were likely to be made permanent by firm and judicious measures on our part, that the remedy for it would be made permanent also.

6. It was objected that the present was an improper time for such resolutions.

The principal reason given for this was, that the negotiation between the secretary of state and the British minister here, was still depending. To shew that this reason was unfounded, Mr. M. went into an historical view of what had passed in reference to commercial arrangements. He read the message of the President to the House of Representatives, on the 14th of February, 1791, acquainting them, that steps had been taken to ascertain the dispositions of the British court on the subject, and that there was no ground for favorable expectations. He stated, that in consequence of this communication, a committee was appointed, who reported that foreign vessels ought not to be allowed to bring into the United States any articles not of the produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, and that an additional duty of twelve and an half cents ought to be laid on all distilled spirits, the production of any country or place from which vessels of the United States were not permitted to bring them; that it being very near the end of the session when this report was made, it was referred to the secretary of state, with an instruction to report to the next session an account of the foreign commercial regulations affecting the United States, with his opinion, &c. that at the next session, a letter was received from that officer, intimating that in the actual state of circumstances, the report would not be given in, unless called for by the House; that at the present session, the report now before the committee, was given in, without being called for; and was therefore a proof, that the circumstances which had caused the delay had vanished, and that at present there was nothing in train, according to the opinion of the secretary of state, which ought to restrain the Legislature from proceeding in the business.

In answer to suggestions, that the British minister had, in the correspondence with the secretary of state, lately communicated by the President, manifested a favorable disposition, which had not been improved—Mr. M. recurred to the passage which related to this point. He read from the first letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated Nov. 29, 1791, a paragraph requesting Mr. H. "to say, whether he was authorized to conclude, or to negotiate arrangements with us, which may fix the commerce between the two countries, on principles of reciprocal advantage?" To this request Mr. H. on the 30th of Nov. 1791, answered, "That the King was sincerely disposed to promote and facilitate the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and that he was authorized to communicate to this government, his majesty's readiness to enter into a negotiation for establishing that intercourse upon principles of reciprocal benefit." On Dec. 6, he wrote to Mr. J. in order to prevent misapprehension, that although he was not yet empowered to conclude any definitive arrangement with respect to the commercial intercourse, he still meant it to be understood, that he was fully authorized to enter into a negotiation for that purpose, &c. The reply of Mr. J. on the 13th of Dec. informed Mr. H. that he had laid his letters before the President, and was ready to receive a communication of his full powers, for entering into the negotiation, &c. This was followed next day by a letter from Mr. H. stating, that he had no special commission to conclude any definitive arrangement upon the subject of commercial intercourse—but that he conceived himself fully competent to enter into a negotiation, and the discussion of principles that might be the basis of such definitive arrangement—and that this opinion of his competency was founded on the instructions which were to regulate his personal conduct, and the general plenipotentiary character in which he had been sent, and received.

(Speech to be continued.)