

ART. 17. The suppression of the duties of removal paid by the parish priests to the bishops in certain provinces.

ART. 18. The suppression of corporations and wardships.

ART. 19. The suppression of the plurality of livings.

ART. 20. A medal to be struck to consecrate this memorable day, expressive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

ART. 21. Te Deum to be sung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. 22. Louis XVI proclaimed the Restorer of public liberty.

These resolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are several other articles; such as, the abolition of all unmerited pensions; all artisans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all suits for feignioral and royal rights now pending in the courts, to be suspended till the constitution is completed, &c.

AUGUST 13.

The preamble to the famous Resolution which followed the sacrifices made in the National Assembly, on Tuesday night, the 4th instant, is short and expressive:

The ASSEMBLY CONSIDERING—

1. That in a free State, property should be as free as the person.

2. That the strength of the empire can result only from the entire union of all the parts, and the perfect equality of duties and charges.

3. That all the privileged members, and the representatives of provinces and cities, are cheerfully disposed, even in emulation of each other, to make a solemn renunciation in the name of their constituents, to the nation at large of all their particular right and privileges—

HAVE RESOLVED and DECREED, &c.

The sacrifices of the 4th instant independent of the influence they will have on industry and enterprise, will produce savings that will fructify the national revenue to an amazing degree. The savings in the pension list will be twenty millions of livres a year.

The Viscount de Veneur has given a noble example of generosity to his vassals. He has an estate near Alencon—he assembled his vassals, and in their presence burnt all the titles to his feigniorial rights.

At St. Denys, the tumults of the populace have been attended with very alarming consequences; the Chief Magistrate of the place was seized and led to execution: two other obnoxious persons were also butchered. During the uproar, the grand benedictine abbey was attacked for the sake of its treasure; but although the riches supposed to be contained in the royal tombs operated very incentive on the people, in the end they forbore to commit this regi sacrilege.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Louisville, Aug. 1, 1789.

" This day week the most diabolical design that ever was formed, was discovered in Martinico: It was an insurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have set fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confusion, and striving to escape the flames, they were to be butchered indiscriminately, man, woman and child. The combustibles were laid in upwards of 100 houses, (consisting of hemp dip in turpentine.) The plot was not discovered till 5 o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, stung with remorse on thinking that he must murder the woman who had brought him up from a child, disclosed it to her. The troops being thereupon assembled, 40 of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and long knife—the instruments which were in a few hours to have put a period to the existence of upwards of 5000 people. All the inhabitants have been under arms ever since, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to rescue the 40 who are in goal—but this week they will be all rescued by the grim hand of death in the dreadful form of the rack. As it is only six hours passage to Martinico, I shall go there to see the execution, to be convinced if the rack is the terrible thing it is represented.

Extract from Lindsay's Hotel Diary, Sept. 20.

We have just received a particular account of the loss of the ship William and Thomas, Capt. Hunter, of Stockton, from Gibraltar for Patuxent. That on the 20th of August they supposed themselves nigh to the coast of America, but the weather proving hazy for five days they could get no observation; and the wind during that time blowing from N. E. caused a heavy swell, which, with the current, set them much nigher the Carolina coast than they imagined: The wind increasing they drove on shore in the night of the 24th of August, and stranded. We are sorry to add, that from the desolate part of the coast on which they were lost, the materials saved could have brought but a small price to the owners.

The Association of a respectable part of the Merchants and Traders of this city, for the dis-

couragement of Smuggling, is now on the Coffee-house table, where it will remain FOUR WEEKS, to be signed by those who chuse to support the measure: after which time it will be printed, with the names, in the different newspapers of this city.

#### NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10.

JUSTICE and MERCY are the pillars that support the throne of the Deity: Human governments formed on these principles will stand, will flourish so long as those principles shall operate: The experience of all past and present times confirms the truth of this observation:—Happy is that people who possess the magnanimity of spirit, firmly to resolve that all their public transactions shall, under all possible circumstances, be squared by these eternal rules of right.

The important object of making provision for the payment of public Creditors lay with great weight on the minds of Congress; but the variety of other business that claimed an IMMEDIATE attention; and the uncertainty that rested upon the operation of the Revenue System, as to its COMPETENCY and PRODUCE, rendered it highly ineligible to take up so complicate, and important a subject, when matters were so situated, that no adequate plans could be adopted: However, to give the most positive and unequivocal assurances of their future determination, on the tenth of Sept. the House of Representatives passed a Resolution to the following purport, viz. That it highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public Creditors of the Union—and that the House would early in the next session take this subject into consideration—and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prepare and digest in the recess, the necessary plans for this purpose, to be laid before the House at the session in January.

There is no act of the National Legislature that reflects more distinguished honor on the illustrious characters which composed it, than their determination to establish public credit. So great was their ardor to convince the community of their intention to do justice to all descriptions of creditors, that they could not put off their declarations relative to this subject, till funds were brought into actual operation. We accordingly find among their acts that they have honorably recognized the public debts, and given assurances that they have it in contemplation to make such provision for the purpose as the circumstances of the government will render practicable. This should inspire hope and confidence in the well-wishers of order and justice; and should finally extinguish the doubts that have been entertained respecting the eventual payment of the public debts. It should likewise teach the enemies of our government that they have deceived themselves in expecting that our affairs would continue to wear the same disordered aspect which formerly characterized them. The confusion and discord that those restless men have wished and anticipated seem, like the contention which Solomon speaks of, to be left off before they are meddled with—For taking all things into consideration the Legislature have made as great advances towards putting into effectual motion the objects of the Constitution as any reasonable man ever expected. We still however must bear the complaints of the envious and disappointed. The opposers of every government form no inconsiderable class of men. Innumerable are the causes which excite discontent and clamor; and no period of the world has ever been exempt from men, who take a delight in stirring up uneasiness among the people, and reproaching the conduct of all the measures of government. Let the good citizens of this distinguished nation learn to believe that their rulers have stronger motives to do good than evil; that it is less probable wise and well informed men will commit blunders than those whose situation precludes them from knowing, what are the best methods to promote the public prosperity.

There is an unconquerable propensity in human nature to change,—To this versatility may be ascribed a great proportion of the evils of life: It seems to be more owing to accident, than to the sagacity, patience, and perseverance of mankind in pursuit of proper objects, that they ever enjoy the benefits connected with the best devised plans—and if America should fail of realizing all that happiness which the hath anticipated under the New Constitution it will be owing more to this cause than to any imperfection of the system, or (probably) to any faults in the administration: This fickle ness of the public mind has, more than all other causes, contributed to keep the people in slavery—for the generous exertions of those who would become patriotic leaders, have too often been repressed by the dread, that the "Hosannas" of To-Day would be succeeded by "CRUCIFY HIM" To-Morrow.

The revolution in France is one of the most glorious objects that can arrest the attention of mankind: To see a great people springing into light, freedom, and happiness at once, from the depredations of Despotism and Bigotry, is something so novel, and so surprising, that the philosopher is astonished, and the whole world contemplates the scene with wonder, with rapture, and applause. Americans in a particular manner, rejoice to see among the most shining patriots of France, the most distinguished names of those veterans who fought by her side the battles of Freedom.

Is there nothing to be done to meliorate the condition of the lower orders of people in England, Scotland, and Ireland? There is—They too, we trust, shall ere long be completely delivered from every vestige of feudal tyranny.

#### ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY, Sloop Sally, Gorham, Alexandria, 8 days.  
FRIDAY, Ship Hannah, Moore, Barbadoes, 27 days.  
Brig Minerva, Smith, Cape de Verds.  
Schooner Polly, Locey, Shelburne, 12 days.  
Sloop Endeavor, Cunningham, Richmond.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.  
The SECRETARY of the TREASURY,  
In obedience to the Order of the House of RE-  
PRESENTATIVES, of the 17th inst.

R E S P E C T F U L L Y R E P O R T S,

THAT the schedule No. 1 contains an estimate of the total expenditure of the Civil List, for the present year, amounting to two hundred and forty three thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars, and seventy eight cents.

That the schedule No. 2 contains an estimate of the total expenditure for the Department of War, for the present year, amounting to one hundred, sixty three thousand and seventy eight dollars, and sixty six cents.

That the schedule No. 3 contains a statement of the amount of Warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, which remain unsatisfied, being 189, 906 dollars, and 38 cents, which amount, as appears by the same schedule, comprises the sum of 34,657 dollars, and 67 cents, included in the estimate for the civil list, and the sum of 25,575 dollars, 34 cents, included in the estimate for the Department of War, leaving a balance of two hundred and eight thousand six hundred and seventy six dollars, and eleven cents, on the civil list, and of one hundred thirty seven thousand five hundred and three dollars, and 32 cents, on the Department of War: for which appropriations are requisite, besides the amount of the warrants.

The Secretary begs leave to remark, that he has inserted, in the estimate for the civil list, the compensations allowed by the late government to the Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and his Clerks, for the entire year, on the following grounds—The duty assigned to the Commissioner of Army Accounts, by an ordinance of Congress of the 7th of May 1787, is to receive from the District Commissioners, constituted thereby, the accounts and vouchers of the several States, for certain payments and advances on account of the Army and Militia, in the service of the United States, during the late war; and to examine those accounts; passing such as are authorized by the resolutions of Congress, and stating to the General Board of Commissioners such as do not fall under that description, with remarks tending to elucidate the nature of the claims they exhibit, to be decided by that board on equitable principles.

Hence the Office of Commissioner of Army Accounts forms a part of the system of that ordinance which appears to have been recognized as continuing in force by the act for settling the accounts between the United States and the Individual States. The Commissioner in question reports, that the accounts of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and New-York, have been examined, stated, and are ready for the General Board; that those of Massachusetts and Rhode-Island will probably be finished in the course of a month; and that those of New-Jersey are now also under examination.

The Secretary begs leave further to remark, that the annual amount of Pensions to Invalids which has been usually comprehended in the Civil List, is estimated at ninety six thousand and seventeen dollars, and eleven cents, as per Schedule No. 4, but it is understood, that a considerable part of these pensions, for the present year, has been paid by the respective States—though it is not known to what extent.

That there still remain unsatisfied warrants, which were issued by the late Superintendent of Finance, to the amount of ninety three thousand four hundred and sixty three dollars, and 26 cents, the chief part of which were granted for supplies furnished to the American Prisoners during the war.

All which is humbly submitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE  
for the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the  
Year 1789.

FIRST.—In relation to the late Government.  
For CONGRESS.

Dol. goths. Dol. goths.

The annual allowance made by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 23d Aug. 1787, including the salaries of the private Secretary and Steward, house rent, and expenses of the household, is thereby fixed at 8,000 dollars pr. ann. which being estimated to the 3d of March, the time fixed for proceedings to commence under the New Constitution, is, 1,358 81.

The salaries to the following officers are computed from 1st of January, to the times to which the late Board of Treasury have issued their warrant for payment, under a presumption, that they were entitled to salary until the delivery of the books, papers, and records of the late Secretary's Office of Congress, to the Secretary of State:—The Secretary of Congress, from 1st January to the 30th of June, at the rate of 2,600 dollars pr. ann. 1,300  
Deputy Secretary, same time, at 800, 400  
One Clerk to do. do. 450, 225  
One Clerk to the 7th of May, at 450, 158 10  
Door-keeper to the 31st March, at 400, 100  
Do. for taking care of Office, for nine months last past, 40

Carried forward, 2,223 10  
(To be continued.) 3,582 1