

to the army debt the soldiers generally, who were in service at the conclusion of the war, had received ample satisfaction for their services at the time of their enlistment, having been paid more, on an average, than 250 dollars per man.

It was further declared, that the proposed system would lay a foundation for infinite frauds and perjuries, and that it would, beyond all powers of calculation, multiply the evils of speculation.

(To be continued.)

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with a letter from his Excel. President Sullivan enclosing the act of the Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire, for adopting the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution—except the second.

Mr. Livermore of the committee to whom was recommended the bill for establishing a uniform system of naturalization, brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Burke of the committee appointed for the purpose, bro't in a bill for the encouragement of USEFUL ARTS.

This bill is lengthy—and is designed to comprehend a provision for every subject of invention and discovery that may be thought worthy of public patronage—read and laid on the table.—The order of the day was then called for, and the House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Madison's proposition under discussion.—The debate was continued till near three o'clock this day.—Mr. Jackson, Mr. White and Mr. Moore spoke in favor of the motion.—Mr. Benson, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Goodhue in opposition to it. The committee rose without coming to a vote—and the House adjourned.

F R A N C E.  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, November 14.

A Proposition was read from the province of Anjou, offering a commutation in lieu of the *Gabelle*, the full amount of that tax.

This gave rise to a debate on a general commutation of the *Gabelle*, which was interrupted by the arrival of *M. Necker*.

He read a memorial, stating that, notwithstanding the sacrifices which had been made, there would be occasion for ninety millions over and above the produce of the taxes for the service of the year 1790; and for eighty millions, to make good the sums due to the *Caisse d'Escompte*, without which that bank could not fulfil its engagements.

To provide for these sums, he proposed establishing a national bank, and incorporating the *Caisse d'Escompte*, with it; that 150 millions should be subscribed by the new company; on which capital, added to that of the capital of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, notes, not exceeding 240 millions, should be issued; that the national faith should be solemnly pledged for the credit of this bank; and six Commissioners appointed, by the National Assembly, to take care that the fundamental rules of it are never departed from.

He concluded with requesting, that the Assembly, in discussing this plan, would not be influenced by confidence in the proposer, but by such lights and information as vigorous enquiry, and the wisdom of the National Representatives, could not fail to afford.

Tuesday, November 17.

It was this day decreed, that the number of Deputies sent to the National Assembly by each district, shall be in proportion to the population, territory and taxes jointly considered.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

A report was read from the Committee of War, the beginning of which deserves to be noticed. "Although it be neither the interest of France, nor the wish of Frenchmen to make conquests, we must nevertheless have an army always on foot, and ready for action, to resist the attacks, of powerful and armed neighbors, &c."

Friday, Nov. 20.

A deputation was admitted from the city of *Iffondein*, with a patriotic offering of all the silver buckles of the inhabitants, to the value of 115 marks.

*M. Daily* moved, that all the members of the Assembly should make a similar sacrifice, which was instantly agreed to.

This vote ludicrous as it may seem, will probably produce effects of considerable importance. It is expected to be followed by the voluntary sacrifice of all the silver buckles in the kingdom, computed to be worth above three millions of livres.

Wednesday, November 25.

The Address of Congratulation from the Revolution Society was read; and the Assembly decreed, on the motion of the *Duke de Liancourt*, that the President should write a letter of thanks to Lord Stanhope, as Chairman of the Society; and that the address and the letter should be printed.

L O N D O N, December 5.

It now turns out, on proof, exactly as we expected, that the mighty and dreadful stories of tumults in Paris—of the streets running in blood,—of 12000 being slaughtered,—of the King and Queen being beset, &c. &c. &c.—are mere fabrications. Yesterday the mails arrived,—and our letters came down to Monday last; we have also the journals and newspapers of Paris, and to that time, not the smallest tumult had been seen. It is not easy for the plain sincerity of a Briton to account for the sinister motives that can thus induce men, time after time, to frame and propagate these atrocious fables. They can impose on the most credulous natures but for a day or two, and what benefit or triumph they can derive from such silly machinations, we are utterly unable to divine.

It was yesterday confidently asserted, that O-stend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde and in short all the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg, Antwerp, and Brussels, had avowedly quite thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the patriots. The imperial troops have marched out of Brussels, and are encamped in its vicinity.

The Emperor, in order to recover the minds of his late subjects, has disgraced Count d'Alton, and removed him from the command of the troops, which are now to obey Trautmanndorf.

Schroeder, who commanded at Tournhout, though mortally wounded, has been dismissed the service, and declared incapable of ever serving the Emperor again.

Peace, pardon, and compromise, have been likewise offered, in the Emperor's name to the patriots under any guarantee they may chuse, and an armistice proposed till the terms of accommodation can be settled. All these proposals have been unanimously rejected by the people, who will not suffer the Emperor's name to be any more henceforward mentioned in the country.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Please to insert the following Remarks in your paper.

**M**R. M—— asserts that we were forced to receive certificates in payment of our demands against the public. There is great fallacy in the idea itself, and still greater in his mode of applying it. He insinuates that the certificates were of less real value than the sum acknowledged to be due; and therefore they should not extinguish the debt. Who ever supposed that a transferable note given for the balance due on account, was considered as payment of the debt? It only alters the form of the demand, and places it on a more convenient footing for the creditor. The demand still exists, and payment still remains to be made, either to the original claimant or his assignee. The certificate is the legal evidence of the debt, and the holder of it is the only person to whom it is justly due. Tho it is true a time was limited for the liquidation of our claims; and if we did not offer them within that period, we must forfeit them, we still supposed this no hardship. This regulation was not for the purpose of payment, but for the purpose of settlement. We always thought it was an accommodation and not an injury.

Delays in settling accounts are detrimental to all parties, but more especially to the creditor. By a delay, the facts may be forgot, and the papers lost, which relate to a claim. The certificates we took on the liquidation of our accounts, we viewed as an evidence that a settlement was effected and a balance ascertained. We believed no new liquidation was to take place; but in point of payment, we were exactly in the same situation as if the account never had been settled. We could, and in many instances, did assign our claims previous to a liquidation; and in such cases the assignees attended to the settlement. Now in what respect have we suffered by the mode of conducting this business? It was unfortunate that the public could not pay our demands when they became due; but we never considered it a grievance that our accounts were permitted to be liquidated. Had no certificates been given, we should have transferred our claims notwithstanding. Every body knows that soldiers never keep any thing on hand, that they can sell. Whether our claims had been liquidated or not, we should soon have transferred the property, in them, to other hands.

There seems to be a great clamor against speculators. Those who raise this outcry are very weak or very dishonest men. Had there been no speculators in the time of the war, the army must have disbanded. It was not an evil that we had some speculators; but it was a great evil that we had not more of them. If there had been a greater number of men who had confidence in the government, we should probably have obtained a higher price for our claims; if there had been fewer such men, we should have obtained a less price. Consequently our advantages were great or small, in proportion as speculators were few or many. We seriously mistrust that the advocates for discrimination, have other objects in view than to help us.

S O L D I E R S.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1789.

HARTFORD, Feb. 11.

A correspondent asks, why certain gentlemen in a great assembly would postpone the consideration of the Secretary's Report, until they can know the minds of their constituents. Do they suppose that Deputies in legislatures are bound to submit to the opinions of their constituents? There are men who do not or seem not to know, that delegates from all parts of a state or republic meet together, not merely to bring but to acquire the information necessary to be the basis of laws. A delegate is bound to state facts respecting the situation and interests of his constituents—this is all he is bound to do—the opinions of constituents ought to have little or no influence in legislation; for a reason that every body may understand, viz. that the opinions of constituents are formed on

local or personal views; whereas, a general view of all the country to be governed, of all the circumstances and interests of the whole body, should be the basis of laws. Representatives should not carry opinions to Congress; they should carry facts, throw them into a general view, and form opinions on this view. It is laughable to hear the venerable dissentient members of the Senate in the old dominion, insisting on a right in constituents to instruct representatives; that is, the constituents have a right to legislate for their Representatives in legislature.

SPEC.

SAYS A to B "why look so sad?"

Says B to A "I'm almost mad,

"To hear an orator of reason,

"Advancing things so out of season;

"Sure if I buy certificates

"They're mine in spite of all their paces—

"Why should'n't I be paid that hold'em

"As much as those poor Dogs that fold'em?

"To hear these people talk and prate so!

"D—— it—there's nothing that I hate so—

"Making confusion of a case,

"As plain as nose upon my face

"Or spectacles upon that nose:—

"Why sure the secretary shows

"What should be done; as clear as day light:

"And he you know does always say right.—

"I in the Gall'ry have been sitting—

"Between ourselves—I've had a sweating—

"But if ye do'n't adopt this plan,

"Why—Get a better if ye can. W.N.D.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 17.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, December 2.

"The prohibition laid last year on the importation of American Wheat, from an apprehension that the Hessian Fly or Weevil might be propagated from it, in this country, has within a few days been taken off: it being now acknowledged that there was no grounds for such an opinion. They have been further induced to this measure from the prospect of a scarcity the ensuing spring.

"It must give satisfaction to every American to see the new government get on so well: I trust our country will become respectable and happy under its superintendance. You cannot conceive how much more respectable the government and people appear in the eyes of Europe, than before the united government was put on its present footing.

This country seems anxious to have a commercial treaty with us, and I think an advantageous one may be had.

Will not Congress think it reasonable that the Packets between Falmouth and New-York should be alternately British and American? If there were two in each Month commerce would feel the advantage."

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been pleased to appoint the following persons to office:

SAMUEL SHAW, Consul of the United States of America, at Canton, in China.

JAMES IREDELL, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in the room of Robert H. Harrison, who declined.

WILLIAM PACA, to be District Judge of Maryland, in the room of Thomas Johnson, who declined.

CYRUS GRIFFIN, to be District Judge of Virginia, in the room of Edward Pendleton, who declined.

WILLIAM NELSON, jun. Attorney for the District of Virginia, in the room of John Marshal, who declined acceptance.

WILLIAM DRAYTON, District Judge of South-Carolina, in the place of Thomas Pinckney, who declined acceptance.

CHRISTOPHER HILLARY, Collector of Brunswick, in Georgia.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Collector of Louisville, Kentucky.

COMFORT SAGE, surveyor of the port of Middletown, state of Connecticut

A Correspondent wishes the gentlemen who patronize the idea of a discrimination between the original and purchasing holders of certificates, to consider whether, in case of even a total loss, they would think the purchaser had an equitable claim upon the original holder for the whole, or any part of the money he paid for the certificate: It is a bad rule that will not work both ways."

That those who advocate a discrimination are perfect volunteers, is evident from this consideration, That there is in fact less uneasiness upon solid principle, existing among the people on account of the settlement of the late war, than there is respecting the settlement of the war in the year 1745.

The Birth-Day of the President of the United States, was celebrated at Philadelphia, the 11th inst. under the direction of his Excellency the President, and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

By the Boston Gazette of last week, it appears that preparations were making to celebrate the auspicious anniversary in that place.

A Correspondent observes that he always was puzzled to account for the outcry against the salaries under the National Government. If we are to judge from facts, the clamor has been unreasonable—resignations, and declinings to serve, form frequent paragraphs in those papers that have founded the highest note on this key.

DIED, the 7th inst. at Charlestown, Massachusetts, RICHARD CAREY, Esq. aged 73.

Wanted by the Editor of this paper, a House that will accommodate a large family, and the printing business—from the first of May next.