

The resolution for the assumption of the State debts under consideration.

The affirmative of this resolution was supported by Messrs Lawrence, Ames, Sherman, Clymer, Burke, Goodhue, Smith, (S. C.) Fitzsimons and Gerry.

And opposed by Messrs Livermore and Stone.

The discussion was continued till 2 o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Lawrence the committee rose—so that no decision was had on the resolution.

Mr. Fitzsimons of the Committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the regulation of the Post-Office, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. The committee made some progress in the discussion of this bill: but rose without completing it, and the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

MANIFESTO of the PATRIOTS in AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

The People of Brabant, through the organ of the Ecclesiastical State and of the third order of the three chief Cities, in conjunction with many Members of the Noblesse,

To all those who shall see or hear read these presents, HEALTH.

FINDING ourselves under the hard necessity of declaring the Emperor Joseph II. Duke of Lorraine, Brabant, and Lemberg, to have forfeited his right of sovereignty and dominion over the said countries, it is our indispensable duty to exhort and recommend to all in general, and to every one in particular, to concur in the common safety of their country; in consequence we expressly warn and forbid every one to take part with those who belong to the government of the said late Duke, or with the late Duke himself under pain of being punished as an enemy to his country.

We in like manner forbid the disturbing of the public repose and tranquillity under whatsoever pretext, on pain of being prosecuted and punished as enemies of the nation.

We exhort all and every citizen able to bear arms in defence of the liberty of the nation to send their names to Chiefs established and known, that instructions may be given them, and they may repair to the place assigned them, and submit themselves to the orders to be given them.

On the other hand we forbid all crowds and mobs tending to pillage; declaring moreover, that all convicted of pillaging, or attempting to pillage any house, or shop, even belonging to an enemy of the country, shall be punished the same as an enemy to the country.

We declare that all who shall be convicted of laying any plot, or holding discourse tending to favour the despotick plans of the said late Duke, shall be punished rigorously as disturbers of the public tranquillity, and as enemies to the country.

We command and order the present Manifesto to be printed, published, and fixed up, in the Province of Brabant and its dependencies, to the end it may be known, and that no one may pretend ignorance of it. We give it in charge to all those whom it may concern to observe, and cause to be observed, the contents of these presents, for the good and safety of the country require it.

And as the great seal of the state is seized by force by the said former Duke of Brabant, and as we have authorized, by our manifesto of this day, our Agent Plenipotentiary to make use of the seal of his arms in lieu of the seal of the States, until it be in our power, we have furnished the said seal.

Done at Hoogstraten in Brabant, Oct. 24, 1789.
(Signed) H. C. N. VAN DER NOOT.

PARIS.

On the 1st of September a letter was read in the National Assembly of France from the officers of the regiment of Lorraine, of which the Viscount de Mirabeau is Colonel, stating, that an old soldier of 95 years old, was presented to the King last year at Paris, and had a pension of 300 livres granted him, desires to resign that pension to his country. So sublime an example was instantly followed by all the officers, and, amongst others, by M. de Montalembert, who had his for the loss of an eye in a naval engagement last war in America. The Assembly, as might be imagined, would not accept of the old warrior's renunciation, but ordered the fact to be transcribed on their registers.

Nov. 24. The harbour of Cherbourg is now so far completed as to be able to contain 103 sail of line of battle ships, and to screen them from the severest gales. There are 200 vessels constantly employed sinking stones and rubbish to strengthen the foundation.

The American trade grows better in every sense; the orders increase, and the payments are much more certain than heretofore.

The productions of our country increase in value in America daily. The last ships from Philadelphia, and other ports, brought large sums for our merchants.

The representatives of the Commons of Paris indicted, on Thursday last, at the Chatlet, M. Barentin, the late Keeper of the Seals, M. Paysegur, late Secretary at War, Marshal Broglio, and Mess. Antichamp and Befenal.

Paris is supposed to be provided with corn for six months at least.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th of November, says that the Court had actually met the preceding day in the palace of the Archbishop of Toledo. The Count de Campomanes, who presided in the Assembly as the King's Commissioner, made every Member take an oath of secrecy relative to every thing that should pass in the Assembly.

Government has received an express from Madrid, containing, as we understand, very important intelligence. We have not yet heard all the particulars, but we learn that the King, dreading the effects of the spirit of liberty, which all his art and power have not been able to stifle in the kingdom, has countermanded the proclamation for the assembling of the Cortez. This indication of his terror will, however, not strengthen his cause. The people have caught the sacred flame, and, being fairly kindled, it is not in the mercenary phalanx of an army that a King can trust for the preservation of authority inconsistent with the rights of man. We shall soon be able to give a full account of Spain. Intelligence, that can be trusted to, from that kingdom, comes, necessarily, by private hands, for every post letter is opened.

The flame of liberty is rapidly spreading. The troops in Savoy are said to be in motion to assert a claim to the Pays de Vaud, as is pretended; but as is generally believed, to prevent the growth of a spirit among the Savoyards, which has already shewn itself in several places. Wherever men feel themselves oppressed, they want only an example to assert their rights.

On Thursday last was effected the greatest object of internal Navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate Canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks: there entering a funnel through the hill of Saperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE LOVERS RAMBLE.

A WAY! away! ye giddy throng,
Lift not to my peaceful song;
Come ye loves and play around me!
Busy care, no more confound me!
Let my thoughts be all at ease,
Ev'ry bubbling passion cease!
Love alone come seize my soul,
Fill and now possess the whole,
While I sing how hand in hand
On the sea-reounding strand,
I, with lov'd LOUISA stray'd,
Tender, beauteous, blue-ey'd maid,
"See you smoothly shelving plain,
"Scarce descending to the main;
"So smooth so easy of descent,
"So full of seeming sweet content,
"Spreading wide and tempting play,
"Is ruin's all-alluring way.
"So appears the sea of vice,
"Calmy smiling to entice;
"Enter'd—deeper down ye go,
"No more sheiving, soft and slow,
"Mud the bottom; chang'd from sand;
"Vain your wish again for land;
"Mired in the filthy slime;
"Caught like birds, in pleasure's lime;
"Soon the tide comes rushing on—
"Heedless mortals—ye are gone!"
Blythe along the bank we trip;
"See my love! Sure that's a ship,
"Rising from this bed of tears,
"Sails, and last the hull appears;
"Some one on yon deck may stand,
"Sending sighs towards the land;
"Hope and fear and joy by turns,
"Seize his heart, which chills and burns;
"Slow the rapid ship must move,
"Tow'rd's the shores where rests his love;
"Faithful he for five long years,
"Bath'd her image with his tears;
"Morn and night thro' toil or rest,
"Her image pendant at his breast."
"Oh may he find LOUISA cried,
"Equal raptures in his bride!"
Fancy made the picture real,
Down her cheek sweet sorrows steal;
Scandal had no tatter near,
I, gently kiss'd the trickling tear.
"Would you HENRY (from me torn)
"Five long years ne'er cease to mourn?
"I each morn and ev'ry eve
"Would my sorrowing-joy receive,
"From this Toy which bosom'd near
"I would gaze at with a tear,
"Kiss and to my heart close pressing,
"Ask for HENRY ev'ry blessing;
"Would you at the rising morn,
"Think of her that's from you torn?
"Drawing from your faithful breast,
"Let this to your lips be prest;
"Thinking; at the self same hour,
"If bounteous Heav'n grant me pow'r,
"The self same action would be mine,
"Love's tear I'd drop at virtue's shrine.
"Fancy, you would to me waft,
"Sweetning absence bitter draught:
"Wond'rous pow'r of Heav'n born art!
"Thus to ease the lover's smart:
"Whilst I see your form pourtray'd,
"Glowing health throughout display'd,
"I'm assur'd that so you look,
"Reading peace in this sweet book."
While the much lov'd maiden spoke,
Sounds that all my soul awoke,
To gratitude and pure delight,
Other objects fled my sight:
The ship forgot—no longer seen—
I view no more the beauteous scene:
But all my senses fix'd on her,
I hardly breathe—I hardly stir—
Softly sighing mute I flood,
While she appear'd my fov'reign good.

W. D.

FROM THE FREEMANS JOURNAL.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE subject, on which I have taken the liberty of addressing you, is so important in its nature, that I think any apology, for the freedom taken, is unnecessary.

If the hearts of our benevolent citizens have been melted in sympathy to our fellow creatures in Europe on account of their being involved in the distressing scenes of famine; what must be our feelings when the same dreadful calamity begins to threaten our own country, or at least the populous maritime cities and parts adjacent?

Wheat is now 10/4 per bushel in Philadelphia, and flour proportionably high; and it is generally believed, that, by the month of May next, wheat will not be less than 2 dollars a bushel, if the exportation is not immediately stopped; as the demand from Europe is growing greater every day.

The moderate price of beef, mutton and other articles of provision has in some degree rendered the high price of bread less felt; but a dearth of these will soon follow that of bread, and indeed in our last markets there is an evident advance in their price; which, if it continues, will shortly put it out of the power of poor mechanics or manufacturers, to purchase with their daily earnings subsistence for themselves and families; the consequences whereof, will be a depopulation of our cities, with all the train of calamities incident to such a misfortune.

By a timely interference of the executive of the union, the distressing scenes of misery produced by famine may be prevented. It is therefore to you, Sir, that our manufacturers, mechanics, and industrious poor, look, to avert the impending danger, by stopping the exportation of grain and flour, by an embargo, for such time, as to you in your wisdom shall seem right.

HUMANITAS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 16, 1790.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 24.

Extract of a letter from Benjamin West, to Doctor Franklin, dated London, Oct. 8, 1789.

"SIR,

"The bearer of this letter is our ingenious countryman, Mr. John Trumbull, who has resided in London to study painting; and I have the happiness to acquaint you, and his countrymen in general, that thro' force of genius, and industry, he has already attained that excellence in painting, which places him in the first class of men of that profession now living. He visits his native climate to perpetuate the faces of some of his distinguished countrymen, and I hope he will meet with their approbation, both as a gentleman and an artist, of equal worth and esteem."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

"I found fault latterly with my correspondents in New-York, for not answering letters by the return-post, and they have informed me it is in a great measure owing to a regulation of the post-master of that place, by which the mail is closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, although it does not leave the city until 8 o'clock the next morning.

This regulation deprives us in a great degree of the advantages we expected to derive from a daily post, and at the same time diminishes the revenue of the Post-Office; for instance, if the southern Mail does not arrive at New-York until the evening, there is not time to answer letters and a post is lost, and we cannot get the debates of Congress which are usually in the next mornings papers, until the second post after they are published. This is considered as an inconvenience and real injury both to the merchants and community at large, and obliges people to look out for private conveyances to send their letters. We have also to lament the very great irregularity in the carriage of the Mail to the southward of this City.

The Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture have unanimously adjudged their premium of a GOLD MEDAL for the greatest quantity of cheese, not less than 500 pounds weight, made on one farm in any of these States—to Joseph Matthewson, Esq. of Coventry, Kent County, Rhode Island—Fourteen cheeses presented by this gentleman, weighed 500 pounds—and on his farm is annually made from 5 to 6000 weight.

The society directed one of the cheeses to be sent to the President of the United States—as a specimen of the perfection to which the manufacture of cheese has attained in this country.

The public prints from all quarters contain accounts of the celebration of the birth day of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The commissioners appointed in behalf of this state, have, within this few days past, been in treaty with the commissioners appointed on the part of Vermont, in respect to the declaring of the independence of that part of this state, but we regret that they have terminated their business without effecting the purpose for which they were appointed.

"Where there is charity (without which all religion is vain) the general happiness of mankind will be a dearer object, than self interest—therefore let men be ever so specious in the formal professions, and externals of religion, if they are guilty of such things as are against morality, or are destructive of the happiness of society—if they unfeelingly violate the laws of justice, and benevolence—if they say to a fellow mortal in distress, "be ye fed and be ye clothed, but do not the things they say"—We may call their professions craft or policy, but can with no propriety call it religion.—Hypocrisy is the paint but not the complexion of honest actions."

THE 14th of April next will conclude a year since this paper was first published. The terms were, that the first half year should be paid in three months.—The Editor will find himself obliged to consider those subscribers, as discontinuing the paper, who shall not have made any payment at the end of the Year.