

himself privately on the road and has not been heard of since.— So precipitate was his flight that he left in the Caisse Militaire two millions of florins in money, in the Trefor Royal three millions, twelve pieces of heavy brass artillery, twenty light pieces, arms and accoutrements for 20 thousand men, cloathing for 30 thousand, and an immense quantity of flour, and other provision, ammunition and forage, altogether, to the amount of about a million sterling; besides this they took a great quantity of the like articles at Ghent, at Malines where was the grand Arsenal, at Mons, at Namur, and at Louvaine, so that they are provided with all that is necessary to cloth and arm sixty thousand men, which they are raising; the province of Flanders has already completed its quota, which is 20,000. Brabant has made much progress, its quota is 17,000, so that the other seven provinces, to wit, Hainault, Luxembourg, Limbourg, Guildres, Namur, Marquise of Antwerp, and Malines, have only 23000 to furnish among them, and such is the population of this country, and so roused are the people by injuries already felt, and by the apprehension of what they must suffer should they once again fall under the dominion of the House of Austria, that they find no difficulty in picking their men. The deserters from the Imperial army (mostly born in the low countries) give great assistance in disciplining and instructing the recruits; they have a General Mr. VANDERMERSCHÉ who, tho' I do not think him a WASHINGTON, has a good character, and much merit; he is disinterested, cool, cautious, and brave, and about the age of 65 years. He has been service, and his conduct since he has had the command of the Patriot Army, shews, that he can act either with the vivacity of a Frenchman, or the mill-horse motion of a German.

From this state of their affairs, it should seem there is small prospect of those provinces ever coming again under the Austrian yoke, even should England, Prussia, and Holland not lend them assistance. But instead of those powers remaining idle spectators, they are expected to declare for them as soon as they are in entire possession of the country, that is to say when they have gained the possession of the Citadel of Antwerp, and the fortrefs of Luxembourg, this opinion is very general, from a belief that England and Holland have furnished the money which was necessary for the business, and of which they have had such supplies as to enable them to pay down for every thing they have had, as well as paying their army regularly ten-pence sterling per day.

What commercial advantages will arise to America from this revolution, it is not easy to point out at present, but I think one may expect them to be considerable, the consumption of rice, indigo, tobacco, flaxseed, timber, &c. is very considerable, and their manufactures of coarse woollens and linnens, their silks, fatts, laces, &c. will be afforded cheaper than from France or England, and consequently a good exchange.

The inhabitants in general look up to America with veneration and respect; they consider her struggle and success as the first cause of the revolution in France, and of the recovery of their own liberty, consequently not only the states but the merchants, manufacturers, &c. in their individual capacities will receive with open arms any proposals which Congress may think proper to make. However I am but poorly qualified to judge what will or will not contribute to the advantage of nations."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Please to publish the enclosed beautiful Extract of Dr. PRICE'S Revolution Sermon, and oblige yours, S. B.

WHAT an eventful period is this? I am thankful that I have lived to it; and I could almost say "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." I have lived to see a diffusion of knowledge which has undermined superstition and error—I have lived to see the rights of man better understood than ever; and nations panting for liberty, which seemed to have lost the idea of it. I have lived to see thirty-millions of people, indignant, and resolute, spurning at slavery, and demanding liberty with irresistible voice; their King led in triumph, and an arbitrary monarch surrendering himself to his subjects: after sharing in the benefits of one revolution, I have been spared to be a witness to two other revolutions, both glorious. And now methinks I see the ardor for liberty, catching and spreading: a general amendment, beginning in human affairs; the dominion of Kings, changed for the dominion of Laws, and the dominion of Priests giving way to the dominion of reason and conscience.— "Be encouraged all ye friends of freedom, and writers in its defence! The times are auspicious. Your labours have not been in vain. Behold Kingdoms admonished by you, starting from sleep, breaking their fetters, and claiming justice from their oppressors? Behold the light you have struck out after setting America free, reflected to France, and then kindled into a blaze that lays despotism in ashes and warms and illuminates all Europe.—"Tremble all ye oppressors of the world! Take warning all ye supporters of slavish government, and slavish hierarchies! Call no more (absurdly and wickedly) reformation, innovation. You cannot now hold the world in darkness. Struggle no longer against increasing light and liberality. Restore to mankind their rights; and consent to the correction of abuses, before they and you are destroyed together."

SUPPRESSION OF AMBASSADORS, &c.

MANY suppressions have already been made—but there remains a great many more to make, and one of the most considerable is the article of AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS, CONSULS, &c. those decorated spies—those priests of commerce who delight in shackling trade, in order to make themselves important at the expense of THREE MILLIONS yearly.

Consuls may indeed be necessary to a quarrelsome Minister—who strives to extend his influence in every realm, by indirect measures; but a free country, as happily situated as France is, requires not those shameful means to acquire a great degree of prosperity. The French government, for the future, under the inspection of the nation, will not busy itself in crossing the objects of other powers, to occasion quarrels. No—no other intercourses will exist than those of com-

merce and amity; but to preserve these relations, it will not be necessary to keep, at a great expense those DECORATED SPIES. SPIES are the necessary valets of corrupted Ministers.—The Ministers of a free people ought to be pure. SPIES are never necessary but in war—and as the spirit of Liberty diffuses itself among nations—there will be no more wars. Who occasion wars? Ambassadors, and a number of quilldrivers disguised into Consuls, by their intrigues, and concussions. It is always by disseminating the seeds of discord, that they increase their importance.

It has been said, that they are necessary in countries where there are merchants or travellers of their nation. But now that every nation has good and safe laws—and the rights of strangers are every where respected—such a protection is too abusive to continue it any longer.

The above is translated from a French paper entitled, "THE FRENCH PATRIOT."—By M. DE WARVILLE.

LONDON, February 3.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the NATIONAL DEBT received the report of its liquidation on Saturday last at Mr. PITT'S, when it appeared that their broker had bought as follows:—

Table with columns: LAST QUARTER, Capital, Sums paid. Rows include Consols, Reduced, Old S. Sea, New S. Sea, 3 per C. 1751, and Total.

Table with columns: TOTAL AMOUNT, Capital, Sums paid. Rows include Consols, Reduced, Old S. Sea, New S. Sea, 3 per C. 1751, and Total.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1790.

On the question whether the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the support of the public credit.—The yeas and noes being demanded, are as follows,

AYES

Messrs. Ache, Baldwin, Brown, Carrol, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Hathorne, Heister, Jackson, Lawrance, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Ransselaer, Scott, Seney, Sinton, Smith, (M) Sumpter, Tucker, White, Williamson, Wynkoop. 33.

NAYS

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bland, Bloodworth, Bondinot, Burke, Foster, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth. 23.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

Hon. John Steele; member from the state of North-Carolina appeared and took his seat this day.—

The bill providing for the punishments of certain crimes against the United States, having been returned to the Senate with sundry amendments, and some of those amendments having been amended by the Senate—the House this day concurred with the Senate—which completed the bill preparatory to its enrolment.—

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the Baron Steuben was read a second time—this report is lengthy—the reading and discussion employed the attention of the House this day—the result was the adoption of a motion introduced by Mr. Gerry in substance as follows.—That a committee be appointed to report a bill, or resolutions in conformity to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—the committee appointed consists of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Smith, (S. C.)

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

A committee consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Williamson Mr. Smith (Maryland) Mr. Schureman and Mr. Sturges, was appointed to ascertain what further measures are necessary to be adopted to effect a speedy settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States—and to report to the House.—

In committee of the whole—on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—for the support of the public credit.—

The proposition to fund two thirds of the debt at 6 per cent. per annum—and to receive the other third in lands was read.—

Mr. GERRY after premising, that as the committee were on the ground of non-assumption, they could not with propriety in his opinion, engage to pay 6, 5 or even 4 per cent. on 2/3 of the debt, moved that 6 per cent. be struck out in order to admit a less rate of interest. This motion was supported by Mr. Smith (S. C.) and opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Madison, and Mr. White; the question being taken, the motion was lost—and the proposition agreed to.

The second alternative, which had been rejected, was now acceded to, viz.

To have the whole sum funded at a yearly interest of 4 per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum on account both of principal and interest; and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest fifteen dollars and eighty cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption.—The committee rose and the House adjourned.

PITTSBURGH, March 27.

As the spring approaches the Indians begin to commit depredations: From good authority we understand, that a few weeks since a small settlement, consisting of between twenty and thirty persons, about fourteen miles on this side Limestone, were entirely cut off, by a party of Indians.

BOSTON, April 10.

SHIP BUILDING.

It is said, that orders have been received here for building several large ships. One merchant we hear, is now in treaty with the Ship Carpenters, for building a vessel of 900 tons. A Merchant in Salem, we learn, is building a vessel of 1100 tons; and in Philadelphia, accounts say, there are now twenty-two ships on the stocks, and all above 240 tons burthen.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Extract of a Letter from the Eastward, dated April 6, 1790.

I never considered the national government as being more than half established by the nominal acceptance of the form—to take from our newspapers the metaphor they have used, it was an arch, but to me the key-stone was wanting—the actual exercise of certain powers to the exclusion of the states would be finishing the work—till this takes place I cannot think the country completely safe from the danger of disunion, and consequent anarchy and wretchedness.

I am no holder of public securities of any kind, but I consider the assumption of all our state debts as so essential, that as an individual I would rather pay a four-fold interest thro the national government, than an half per cent. thro the medium of the state—because the former may give us protection, the latter cannot. I confess to you however, that I am still indulging myself in the pleasing idea that you will succeed in this point, in the present session—and if you do, I shall think that the government has done every thing its most sanguine friends, and every honest patriot could have wished—if you fail, there certainly is reason to apprehend a long and hard contest with the state governments for power.

A Correspondent says that during the last session of Congress, many persons were uneasy at the slow progress made in public business; more especially in respect to the revenue system—but notwithstanding all the care and attention paid to the subject—some mistakes took place, and provision has been made to remedy them: That more errors did not get incorporated in the system, is more to be wondered at, than that any are found to be corrected, and this cannot be justly attributed to any cause with propriety, but to that slowness in investigation, that caution in decision, and that great attention which was paid to every part of the business; and which could not have been the case without a great expense of time—but this expense is commonly the least, and conduces to economy in the issue.

The important subject of funding has long engaged the attention of the House of Representatives of the union: A greater concern cannot possibly come before them—innumerable difficulties obstruct the progress of the business—the novelty of the work, the diversity of interests and the relative situation of the several states, all conspire to render the task arduous, and point out the propriety of making every decision the result of a calm and patient investigation of truth. In this way a system may be formed which will be found on trial to stand the test.

A correspondent observes, the only way to form a just judgment on the business of assumption is for the assumptionists to place themselves in the situation of the non assumptionists—there can be no doubt that South-Carolina and Massachusetts would in that case be as much opposed to the measure as Virginia, Maryland &c. are.—

A correspondent would enquire, whether the controversy respecting the assumption of the state debts is not a controversy between creditors and debtors—or rather between the non assumptionists and the speculators in state paper?—and whether in the first case the plea of the delinquent states can be called a plea of justice with respect to those states which have paid their debts?—or in the latter case, whether it is worth while to risk the tranquility of the union to please the speculators?—which would probably be the case by assuming, unknown millions.—

Another correspondent observes, the peace and tranquility which now pervade the United States afford the most favourable opportunity to our civil rulers, for laying the foundations of the government broad and deep.—It may safely be said that there is not a government upon earth so universally acceptable to the people as that of the United States.—Now is the time then to establish our credit, that "Key-Stone of the arch of our political existence."—If the present moment of our salvation is suffered to pass away, unimproved, we have every evil to anticipate, for the time may come when the people "will not bear sound doctrine," in politics—and "are there not already many false teachers abroad in the world?"—

THE following persons are recommended to the free electors of the city and county of New-York as worthy of their suffrages at the ensuing election, BY MANY ELECTORS.

For Representative to Congress,

JOHN LAWRENCE.

For Senators,

David Gellson, Peter Lefferts, Philip Van Cortlandt, Samuel Jones.

John Watts, William W. Gilbert, Robert Randall, John Campbell, James Watson, Nicholas Cruger, Henry Will, Cornelius J. Bogert, John Pintard.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig Liberty, Juerin, Halifax, at Sandy-Hook, 4 days. Sloop Sally, Thomas, St. Johns, (N. B.) 7 days.