

The house took into consideration the report of the joint committee in respect to the time when the next Congress shall commence its sessions.

The house after some debate, agreed to the report; the first part of which states that it will not be necessary for the new Congress to commence its session immediately after the 4th March.

The second part of the report proposes that the time for the annual meeting of Congress should be altered; a committee consisting of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Partridge was appointed to report a bill for that purpose.

In committee of the whole on the bill declaring the assent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland.

Some amendments being agreed to by the committee, the bill was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A motion made by Mr. Tucker, respecting provision to be made for subscribing, agreeable to the funding system, certain certificates issued in lieu of others, in several of the States, subsequent to the 1st January 1790—was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Agreeably to the late census, the county of New-London (Connecticut) contains 33,200 inhabitants, which is an increase of 1895, since the year 1774.

There were exported from the district of New-London (Connecticut) in the year 1790, 7072 horses, cattle, and mules, it being 394 more than was shipped the preceding year—30 odd sail of vessels are now frozen up in Connecticut river, bound to the West-Indies.

There are owned and chartered in that district, 3 ships, 1 snow, 55 brigs, 50 schooners, 17 floops.

The election for Representatives to the Congress of the United States commences to-morrow, in the State of New-Jersey.

Speculating in funds goes on as briskly as ever—no less than four expresses have passed and re-passed, with Pegasus swiftness, from this city, to and from Philadelphia and Boston, within the week past.

The total of the taxes laid on Great-Britain in the single year of 1780, was 21,382,249l. 11s. 8d. sterling—above one third more than the whole national debt of the United States. Let Americans consider these things.

Extract from the Leyden Gazette of Nov. 19.

“Letters from Nanci mention the unwelcome news of the death of M. Desilles, the brave young officer who tied himself to the mouth of a loaded cannon on the 31st August, to prevent the mutinous garrison of Nanci, from firing on the national troops. The wounds he received in that affair, have been the cause of his death. At Nanci it is regarded as a public loss, and a cause of mourning to the whole city. Doubtless every Frenchman, every man, whose soul is not steeled to every sentiment of patriotism and humanity, will feel emotions of grief and regret at the early death of a citizen, for whom all Nanci is in tears. His name, which is already ranked with the noblest in antiquity, will descend with theirs to the latest posterity, and obscure them in its superior lustre, by the remembrance of the noble action in which he sacrificed his life to the peace of his country. Let us contrast the conduct of this young man with that of those infernals, in the shapes of men, who, with deliberate coolness can scheme scenes of disorder, anarchy, and vengeance, merely to gratify their ambitious views, and add, they care not how much, to the miseries of man.—The National Assembly in a letter directed to the friends of M. Desilles, have condoleed with them on the loss of so excellent a citizen.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fayetteville (N. C.) to a member of Congress, dated 15th December, 1790.

“I am now to inform you that the session of our Assembly is drawing to a period; the adjournment *sine die* will take place this evening. Next session is to be held at Newbern, the first Monday in December next.

“Among the various business agitated this session, has been that of subscribing the state securities now in the treasury to the loan proposed by Congress, and of opening an office for purchasing up the remaining debt, whereby the treasury might become possessed of a sufficient sum to subscribe the whole amount to be assumed for this state; but this scheme, I am happy in saying, has not succeeded—the bill for the purpose is laid over, by a respectable majority, to next assembly, which by the bye will not happen until two months after the subscription books are closed. The beneficial effects of this decision already begin to be experienced by the few who have had faith or obstinacy enough to induce them to hold up their certificates—state securities have risen 50 per cent. in twenty-four hours—the information will be immediately disseminated by the members among their constituents, and we shall henceforth know how to set a value upon the small portion of certificates, out of which the *knowing ones* have not heretofore duped us. Another circumstance which operates in favor of our certificates is, that the report of the Comptroller, made to the present Assembly, states the amount in circulation to be barely sufficient to fill the loan; in which statement is included one-half the Warrenton emission, which we all know are not assumable—so that we have the fullest assurance the whole of our subscriptions will be assumed. The Commissioner of loans has made application for the checks, by which to examine the certificates presented to be loaned; his request has been negatived; but at the same time a resolution was adopted, allowing him access to them, provided he would go where they are (viz. Hillsborough) which we have no doubt will be the case; as we cannot harbour a thought that the Secretary of the Treasury, in whom we have the highest confidence, will permit to become stationary in so remote a corner of the State as is Edenton, an office, established as well for the general good and accommodation of the citizens of the State, as for the United States.

“Along with the foregoing information suffer me to intrude the following, which, for the information of the concerned to the Northward and Eastward, it may perhaps be well to publish in the newspapers of your city, as the Act itself may not find its way among them in due time: A Law has passed this session, for doing an act of justice to the holders of certificates, issued for just claims by the Commissioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton, in the year 1786; by this Act the Agent for settling the accounts of this State, with the United States, is required to make return to the Treasurer of the State, by the first of May next, of all the settlements made by the said Commissioners in 1786, distinguishing the just from the unjust, the holders of Certificates are to bring them in to the Treasury, before or at the next session of Assembly, and the Treasurer is to issue new Certificates of like tenor for all such as shall appear to have been fairly obtained. The act expires at the rising of the Assembly, and such who shall not by that period have presented their claims are forever precluded.”

Thursday an express arrived at the War-Office of the United States, from the Western country.

The following extract of a letter from Capt. Zeigler, dated Fort Harmar, January 8, to the Secretary at War, contains the substance of the intelligence brought by the express.

“I AM extremely sorry to inform you, that the settlement called Big Bottom, twenty miles up the Muskingum, from this post, was cut off by the Savages on the 2d instant. Eleven men and two children were killed; two men who were quartered in a cabin a small distance from the Block-House escaped; three men it is supposed, are taken prisoners as their bodies are not found.

Extract of a letter from Marietta, to a Member of Congress, dated Jan. 6, 1791.

“When the settlers of this region had purchased their lands and removed hither, they had not the least apprehension, that they had any difficulties to encounter, except those of an uncultivated soil—placing all faith and confidence in the hon. the Congress, of whom they purchased it—being as it were under the necessity of laying out that which they received as pay for their past services, in land, most of the settlers here consider their purchase as bought with their blood: But, Sir, is it possible we should have purchased lands, which we cannot improve, by reason of a savage enemy, whom the United States can extirpate with a nod?—No. Surely we shall have help in due time. You have no doubt had the particulars of the attack on the unfortunate settlement up the Muskingum.—The groans of your slaughtered dying countrymen—the lamentations of parents for the loss of their beloved sons—the indignity offered to the United States by those savages’ murdering her sons, who were peaceably improving the land she had sold them, will rouse the indignation of the American Eagle, and pour speedy vengeance on the guilty heads of those murderers, who received not the least provocation, but on the contrary every friendly office in our power. It is not my province to enquire into the particulars of the late expedition; but this I can say with propriety, that it has not had the desired effect—for in place of humbling, it only irritated—and instead of a *partial*, it has produced a general WAR. To whom have we to look for help and protection from the enemy, but to the general government, whom, next to God, are the fathers and guardians of the lives and properties of the people.”

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, (N. J.) Jan. 24.

“I have just returned from seeing a great curiosity, at least to most of us in this part of the country: On Sunday the 16th inst. there was drove on shore three miles E. S. E. of South-Amboy, a young Calf-Whale, about 36 feet long, 16 feet circumference, jaw 7 feet in length, and tail 7 feet 4 inches broad. Various are the opinions of people on this occasion: Some say it is the sign of a hard winter: Others, that it forbodes a change in Congress.—We shall be better able to determine after election is over: Our exhibition comes on to-morrow—there will be a sad shaking—You see we have 42 candidates—and all of them have their friends.”

A vote of thanks to the FOUR Senators of the United States, who voted against the Treaty with the Creek Nation, was passed by the Senate of Georgia at their late session, by the casting vote of their President.

It seems, by the above, that the Treaty with the Creek Nation is not without friends—even in Georgia.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED BOLTS OF DUCK, of 40 yards each, have been sold from the Boston Sail-Cloth Manufactory in the last year, of a superior quality to any ever before seen in America.

The noble Ship PRESIDENT, of 1000 tons burthen, lately launched at Providence, is wholly clothed with Duck from this manufactory.

We hear that the census of the inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, amounts to four hundred and seventy thousand persons.

The very respectable majority of the house of Representatives, on passing the new revenue bill—suggests ideas very favorable to the enlightened policy, and independence of that hon. body—while it discovers a proper confidence in the patriotism of their constituents.

A certain distinguished character in the United States, wrote a book on the subject of government.—He founded his system on the experience of mankind, in all countries and ages—and the invariable principles of human nature—the great objects of this work, are to devise the most effectual barriers to the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the most perfect safeguards to liberty.—A correspondent observed, that in a late debate on the excise bill, the principles of this work were very fully recognized; when it was urged as a reason for a certain amendment proposed to the bill, “that human nature is always the same—what has been, will be again—and that *experience* is the only intallible guide in legislation;” when the principles of emulation, rivalry and ambition are brought forward as the great moving causes of action to the human mind; and a balanced government is urged as the natural and necessary result; it is very fashionable to hear persons say, that *modern* human nature, is so very different a thing from *ancient* human nature, that it will be universally found in *future*, that

every idea of distinction and emulation is eradicated from the human constitution! That every man, according to scripture, will prefer his neighbour's interest to his own; that equality and community of goods will render the condition of mankind in the United States infinitely more eligible than it has been in any former age of the world.

The excise bills as it is termed, now before Congress, has met with much undeserved censure from an erroneous idea, that those men who strenuously opposed the same system of taxation, previous to the revolution, and whose opposition to the measures of the British government were the cause of the liberty we now enjoy, would act inconsistently by favoring a system of taxation they then detested and resolutely opposed.—Independent of the wide difference between the principles of the bill now before Congress, and the British excise; it may justly be observed, that there exists some difference in bearing a burden imposed by a government in which we had no participation, and in paying a tax laid by our immediate representatives, and for the support of a government of our own choice. *Gen. Adv.*

The only plausible objection against the assumption of the excise by the general government, is a supposition that the impost will so encrease, that no other additional revenue will be wanted—but this objection excludes all idea of sinking any part of the principal of the public debt—of making a *certain* provision to pay the interest agreeable to the pledged faith of the United States—or of a ruinous clashing of jurisdictions, in case the states should separately renew their excise systems, if Congress should wave the right to that source of revenue.

According to the several enumerations of the inhabitants of various districts of the United States, the population of this country exceeds all the estimates heretofore published on the subject. Some persons may say the amazing increase in particular places, is owing in a great degree to emigrations—grant this to be the case—where is the spot in those States which have furnished the largest number of emigrants, that has not also made advances in its population. The fact is, that this country is advancing to the sovereignty of the globe with a rapidity that baffles all calculation.

The issue of the Belgic Revolution sufficiently evinces, that no system, which is founded on an invasion of EQUAL RIGHTS, can possibly succeed.—A levelling principle is the canker of a free Constitution.

There is a profession, which it has become a good deal fashionable to rail against, to whom civil society is under no small obligations both on account of their public spirit, and as assertors of the rights of freemen—I mean lawyers; it is said the present glorious revolution of France owes its rise in a great measure to the gentlemen of the bar—and in our own country they have always borne a conspicuous part in the council and in the field.

This is undoubtedly a fact, that lawyers have always been held in low estimation in despotic and arbitrary governments.

The Hon. AARON BURR, of New-York, is elected Senator of the United States, to take the place of Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, in March next.

Yesterday departed this life, in an advanced age, the Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

AT the late Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. held, agreeably to their Charter, on the 3d inst. the following persons were elected officers for the present year.

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| President,                   | James Pemberton, Esq.  |
| Vice-Presidents,             | { Rev. Dr. William Rogers,<br>Rev. Dr. Nicholas Colin.   |
| Secretaries,                 | { Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths,<br>Mr. John McCrea.   |
| Treasurer,                   | { Mr. James Starr.<br>Miers Fisher, Esq.   |
| Counsellors,                 | { William Lewis, Esq.<br>William Rawle, Esq.<br>John D. Cox, Esq.<br>John Todd, Jun. Esq.<br>Joseph Thomas, Esq.   |
| Committee of Correspondence, | { James Pemberton, Esq.<br>Rev. Dr. William Rogers,<br>Dr. Samuel P. Griffiths,<br>Richard Wells, Esq.<br>Mr. Caleb Lowndes,<br>Dr. Casper Wistar,<br>Mr. John McCrea. |

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. SINCE OUR LAST.

|                 |         |                 |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Sloop Industry, | Allen,  | Virginia.       |
| Brig Hawk,      | Curwin, | Liverpool.      |
| Schooner Polly, | Andote, | Port-au-Prince. |
| Brig Virginia,  | Dott,   | Marceilles.     |

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

|                                    |       |       |              |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| FUNDED DEBT.                       |       |       |              |
| 6 pr. Cents                        | 16/6. | 17/.  | 85 pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents                        | 8/9   | 9/.   | 45 do.       |
| Deferred 6 pr. Cents               |       | 9/.   | 45 do.       |
| UNFUNDED DEBT.                     |       |       |              |
| Final Sett. and other Certificates | 15/3  | 15/6  | 77½ do.      |
| Indents                            | 8/9   | 9/.   | 45 do.       |
| N. and S. Carolina, debts,         | 11/.  | 11/6. | 57½ do.      |

The purchases of public debt by the Treasurer of the United States on Monday 17th inst. were at 17½ for 6 per cents, and 9½ for 3 per cents and deferred 6 per cents.