

LINES
On MAJOR WYLLYS,
Of the Federal Troops, who fell in a late engagement with the Savages,
at the river St. Joseph, in the Western Territory of the U. States.

BY A FRIEND.

WHERE the fack'd hamlet darts expiring gleams,
Thro' smould'ring clouds, and thy crimson'd streams
WARASH! flow rolling to the western bourne,
Thy slaughter'd sons in sullen murmur mourn.
There, if e'er chance the traveller shall lead,
The blood-drench'd shore with reverence let him tread,
And mark the spot where oft, at eve unseen,
The weeping Genii plant the laurel green,
And fancy bids her choicest flow'rets rise,
To deck the lonely grave where WYLLYS lies.
If polish'd manners, undisguis'd by art,
The tenderest passions, and the firmest heart;
Where lavish Heaven united every grace,
To the mild virtues of the WYLLYS race.
If worth, long tried, distinguish'd and approv'd,
Could move the tyrant Death, or e'er had mov'd,
Thy valu'd life had known a longer date,
Nor savage yells announce'd thy hapless fate.

A bard, the meanest of the tuneful throng,
Whose idle lyre, has long remain'd unstrung,
Who lov'd thee living, and regrets thee dead,
Pays this last tribute to thy gentle shade.
Th' historic muse, in more exalted verse,
May thus to future times thy fate rehearse.
From England's gentlest blood, an honor'd name,
In virtues, arts and arms, long known to fame,
He sprung:—Where *Hartford* crowns with spiry pride,
Her high romantic banks and chrysal tide,
His infant sports and happier hours were led,
Till Yale's fair laurels, grac'd his youthful head.
What time the Briton, to our guiltless shore,
In proud array, his thund'ring legions bore,
When erst Columbia's starry flag unfurl'd,
Show'd a new eagle to the wond'ring world,
The gallant youth appear'd at freedom's shrine,
Drew his yet unstain'd steel, and join'd the embattl'd line;
There in long toils, and dangers tried, he won
Th' approving smiles of godlike WASHINGTON.
With tarnish'd arms the Britons fought the main,
And heaven-born Peace, resum'd her golden reign,
The patriot bands reliev'd from martial toil,
Return and court the long-neglected soil:
Severer cares his warrior arms engage,
To guard the Western realm, and quell barbarian rage,
And lo! on wild *Miami's* dusky plain,
O'er slaughter'd heaps he leads his victor train,
There as the foe in trembling haste retires,
In glory's arms the hapless chief expires.

Columbians rise! no more inactive lie,
Your slaughter'd friends for speedy vengeance cry:
Their mangled corpes and yet teeming blood,
Their groans yet echoing in the western wood;
The matron's piercing shriek, the infant's cries,
And yon brown cloud flow rising to the skies,
Call to revenge—to arms! to arms repair!
Urge home the ruthless brood, and wage eternal war,
On those curst miscreants whom no faith can bind,
The scourge of God, the terror of mankind;
Then let the vengeful bolts of war be hurl'd,
And with black myriads crowd the infernal world.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PENNSYLVANIA.

A general rule having been adopted by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, whereby permission is granted to every member to enter on the journals, the reasons for his vote on a question, when the yeas and nays are called. The following are offered by members of the majority, who voted in favor of the resolutions respecting the excise law, now depending in the Congress.

ALTHOUGH in the great business of legislation, supreme confidence is placed in the representatives by their constituents, and every member is indisputably permitted to form his decisions according to the best of his judgment and information; yet cases may arise, where a representative would wish to assign the reasons for his conduct. Such an occasion is now presented, when a dissent has been delivered to this house, upon a subject of infinite importance to the peace and happiness of the citizens of this commonwealth. On this ground, members of the majority who voted in favor of the resolutions respecting the excise bill, then depending before the house of Representatives in Congress, believe it also their duty to produce the reasons for their vote; and they conceive it not amongst the least of the honors conferred on them, that they are permitted to hand down to posterity this proof of their attachment to the liberties of their country. That, should it be the unfortunate fate of this rising empire to groan under the complicated shackles of European excises, with all their concomitant horrors, it may remain on record, that there were members of the legislature of Pennsylvania who foresaw the evil, and strove to avert it.

We justify our conduct on the following principles:
1st. We contend, that the representatives of Pennsylvania collected in assembly, are capable of forming a judgment of the prevailing opinions of their constituents in every quarter of the State, and we believe, that a very large portion of the people will be opposed to this excise under every possible modification.

2d. Sensible of the importance of stability in federal measures, and that such stability could never be obtained, unless those measures were conformable to the public mind, we thought it our duty in an especial manner, to call the attention of our Senators in Congress, to every part of the bill which should militate against the liberties of the people.

3d. Knowing that the constitution of the United States had given to Congress the right of levying an excise—we have not by our resolutions insinuated the most distant idea of denying the exercise of that right, unless it should result from the impossibility of collecting that tax, without attaching to it all those odious powers so intimately blended with it in Europe.

4th. Although the highest confidence is reposed in our representatives in Congress, and although we may reverence both their integrity and abilities; yet when we discovered measures in contemplation, which we conceived would eventually sap the foundation of our confederacy, it would be criminal in us to be silent.

5th. If our apprehensions, arising from excise laws, should lead us into the adoption of expressions warm in their complexion, they are far short of those addressed to the inhabitants of Quebec, by the Congress of 1775: a Congress composed of some of the greatest characters that ever met in any nation in the world, and of which the illustrious President of the United States was then an active member. Sentiments formed on principles like these, must ever remain the same. No change of circumstances can vary the nature of things: nor can that which was odious in 1775, become amiable in 1791. We read the sentiment of that day, and

we cherish it in our bosoms, although it may be discarded by others. Say the Congress of 1775, when endeavoring to rouse the inhabitants of Quebec against the government of Great-Britain, they "subjected you to the impositions of excise, the horror of all free States, thus wresting your property from you by the most odious of taxes, and laying open to insolent tax-gatherers, houses, the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and called the Castles of English Subjects, in the books of the law." Thus countenanced by such illustrious characters, in our abhorrence of this most odious of taxes, and alarmed at the idea of having our castles thrown prostrate on the ground, we spoke with the voice of freemen, when we beheld the approach of a tax, which had been declared as the horror of all free States. We saw that our houses were to be entered by inspectors at every hour of the day. For our houses and our stores, in this country, are synonymous things. That private mercantile transactions; that the property of the virtuous and industrious citizen was to be sacrificed, lest the fraudulent trader should escape—that the arrangement and disposition of our property was to be trammelled in our houses, without even the pretence of a claim demanded on the part of government—that a badge was to be placed over our doors as a disgracing sentinel, proclaiming a suspicion that a knave dwelt within, and that a host of officers were to be let loose on the citizens of Pennsylvania, over whom we could have no controul.

As guardians then of their rights, as faithful sentinels over the public weal, as men who wished to transmit liberty to our posterity, we called upon our representatives in the Senate of Congress, to watch over the rights of their constituents with a jealous eye, and to defend us against all unwarrantable encroachments of power; further than this our resolutions do not extend, and we boldly deny every charge brought against us as interfering with the general government: we have not even proceeded to instruct our Senators; we have confined ourselves to a respectful "Hope," that our liberties will be attended to; if it is criminal to hope, then are we miserable indeed. But we know our rights, and we know the rights of Congress, and should deem ourselves unworthy of the trust reposed in us, if we neglect to pay every proper attention to both.

6th. Although the constitution in extending the resources of the United States, embraced almost every possible means of extracting a revenue from the people; yet little did we suspect that in a time of profound peace with every foreign nation, when the blessings of liberty were expected to flow through our land, there would be selected from amongst those powers the most odious amongst them, which we conceived could never be called into operation but in the most pressing emergency when every other source should have failed and sunk beneath the public demand.

Lawrence Seckle, Francis Gurney, Richard Wells, William Findley, Jacob Eyerly Jun. Samuel Maclay, Jonathan Hodge, Richard Riley, Anthony Lerch Jun. John Ludwig, John Baird, Joseph Read, Nicholas Lutz, John Mulholland, Jacob Saylor, John Oliver, David Mitchell, Thomas Paul, John Breckbill, Matthew Ritchie, James Allison, John Minor, Abraham Cable, Obadiah Gore, Jacob Miley, Philip Gardner, James Johnson, Thomas Mawhorter, Gabriel Heister, James Finley, Albert Gallatin, John White, Thomas Britton, Isaac Warner, Jacob Erb, James Cunningham.

THE Copartnership of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31st ultimo, they request those, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, to either of the Subscribers, at their Counting-House, No. 5, Chestnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three cases Cassia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
A few Cases old Batavia Arrack,
One cask of Durham Mustard,
New England Rum in hogheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boston Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Best pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window
Glasses,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

HENRY KUHLE,

At No. 143, Second-Street, near Race-Street,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpose of buying and selling, on commission, the different species of Stock, and of liquidated and unliquidated paper in the market.

He will obtain such Certificates as are required by the funding law, for those who have unliquidated Securities; and transfer stock from and to the Treasury and the Offices of the Commissioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for several years past been employed in the Treasury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himself that on that score he has a decided advantage in transacting business here. He is fully impressed with the truth of the adage that "dispatch is the soul of business," and will always make the interest of his employers an object of the first importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper dispositions for paying the Interest in the several States, it is necessary that the amount to be paid in each should be previously known at the Treasury. And as the expiration of the first quarter is not far distant, it is wished that those who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and signifying their election, pursuant to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber requests, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchase of Lands made by a Mr. Daniel Richardet, in the year 1781 and 1782, in some part of the United States, he will be so kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office. S. RICHARDET.
January, 1791.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 31 Jan. 1791.

Wanted a GROUND RENT, of

15 or 20℄. pr. annum, well secured. Enquire of
JOSIAH HEWES,
LAWRENCE SECKLE,
OWEN JONES, junr.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subscriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopou and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, the following Certificates, issued by the said State, to sundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are signed by John Stevens, jun. Treasurer, and countersigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Allison,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
661	June 30, do.	James Kinsey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	137 7 6½
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	August 8, do.	James Coulston,	30 7 10½
1133	August 8, do.	Moses Thompson,	150 5 9½
1230	January 27, 1783,	Afa Gilderfleaves,	63 7 5½
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any person who may have found the said Certificates, and will return them to the subscriber, living at Penollopou aforesaid, shall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the above Certificates, as payment is stopped at the public offices. If any of them should be offered for sale, the person to whom they are offered is requested to stop the same, and give notice thereof to their humble servant. KENNETH HANKINSON.
Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR
LIVINGSTON,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 10 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791.

80 3m

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Museum,

FOR JANUARY, 1791.

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Song, written in Maryland, during the late war.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1791.

The price of this paper is 3 dollars per annum.