

BOSTON, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from London.

Mr. ELLIOT, late resident at the Court of Sweden, from this country, is named Ambassador to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the first family in this country, and is much attached to yours. In this appointment Ministry have adopted a principle of regard for the promotion of the intercourse and a liberal trade between the two nations. The American credit is rapidly appreciating in this country—and the respect for the STARS and STRIPES is increasing throughout all Europe."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

At a STATED MEETING of the GENERAL SOCIETY of MECHANICS and TRADESMEN of the City of New-York, on the evening of the 2d. instant, a circular letter signed by Joseph Snowden and others, a committee of the mechanics, tradesmen and others, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, together with a memorial of the said committee to the legislature of the United States, praying an exemption for apprentices and minors from militia duty were laid before the society.

The said papers having been read, and duly considered, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, first, that a committee of six be appointed to make a reply to the representation of Joseph Snowden and others, a committee of the mechanics and tradesmen of the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of their memorial to Congress, respecting an exemption of apprentices and minors from militia duty.

Secondly, that Francis Childs, William W. Gilbert, Anthony Post, John Campbell, James Tylee, and John Stagg, be a committee for the purpose above mentioned.

Thirdly, that in the opinion of this society it is, neither necessary nor expedient for them at the present juncture, to make any representation to Congress, concerning the organization of the militia.

Fourthly, that it is the opinion of this society, should the operation of the militia law prove injurious to the morals or subordination of apprentices and minors, or subject them or their masters to any unreasonable inconvenience, the national legislature will in such case take the matter into consideration, and afford a remedy to the evil as soon as it is found to exist.

Fifthly, that as in the opinion of this society the good or bad operation of militia law, cannot well be determined but by an experiment, we should be left too much to conjecture, in making any interference at this stage of the business; considering at the same time, that the most proper season to make any representation in this matter will be, when facts resulting from their own experience, or happening within their own observation, can be adduced to corroborate the points set forth in a memorial.

By order of the Society,
JOTHAM POST, Chairman.

In obedience to the resolutions aforementioned the following letter inclosing the said resolutions has been transmitted to Philadelphia, directed to Mr. Joseph Snowden, chairman of a committee, appointed at a respectable meeting of the tradesmen, mechanics, and other citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia.

New-York, Feb. 3. 1791.

SIR,

WE do ourselves the honor to inclose you some resolutions passed at a stated meeting of the mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York. These resolutions may be considered as a reply to the memorial which the tradesmen, mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, have lately presented to Congress relative to an exemption for apprentices and minors from militia duty. We shall at all times be happy to co-operate with you, in such measures as we deem beneficial to our respective avocations, or conducive to the public interest; but in the present instance, we do not imagine those objects will be promoted in concurring the memorial above mentioned.

FRANCIS CHILDS,
WILLIAM W. GILBERT,
ANTHONY POST,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JAMES TYLEE,
JOHN STAGG.

To Mr. J. SNOWDEN, Chairman, &c.

On the 28th ult. the following question was agitated in the Massachusetts House of Assembly—

"Whether the Hon. David Sewall, Esq. returned a member from York, holding the office of district judge of the United States, has a right to a seat in this house?" After a long and argumentative discussion, it was determined by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 5, Nays 113.

The magistrates of New-London have hit upon an excellent method of punishing petty criminals, and at the same time making them useful to the public. Great numbers who have been confined one, two, or three years in the prison called Newgate, have, at the expiration of their time, been turned out complete masters of the nailing business, who, when they were put in, were acquainted with no other art than shop-lifting and house-breaking.

an act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; which was read the first time.

A report was received from the Secretary of State, on the memorial of the merchants trading to China; which was read and laid on the table.

After which the galleries were cleared.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Passed, the bill empowering the President of the United States to cause the debt due to foreign officers to be discharged—

The bill to continue in force for a limited time the act, regulating processes in the federal courts,

And, the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress—The blank, in the last, was filled with the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

Read the second time the bill, supplementary to the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and referred the same to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

This bill is to prolong the time of receiving subscriptions, and provides that they should not exceed five millions of dollars on the first of January 1792.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

A message from the President of the United States informed the house, that the Appropriation-Bill for the year 1791, has received his approbation and signature.

Read the first and second time a bill, providing compensation for Marshals, Clerks, and Jurors—and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Gerry presented a memorial from sundry persons, holders of bills of credit, commonly called new emission—which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the land office bill—the discussion was finished; and the bill with sundry amendments reported to the house. The report it was ordered should lie on the table.

The petition of the masters of vessels in the port of Charleston, (S. C.) was referred to the select committee of thirteen on the trade and navigation of the United States.

Business of a private nature occurring—the doors of the gallery were shut.

EXTRACTS from Gov. HANCOCK'S SPEECH to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"IN addition to the other favors we enjoy as a government, we have the blessings of peace and tranquillity: Industry and economy prevail, and the people appear to be satisfied and contented.

The happiness of the people, that sole object of all good government, is every where acknowledged: The field has in the year past yielded its increase in great abundance: Our fishery and commerce have been prospered, and there appears to be laudable exertions to introduce the useful arts into the country. A number of gentlemen have in the town of Boston, and other towns, carried the manufactory of Duck to a great degree of perfection; they deserve great applause for their spirited exertions. And from the attempts of other worthy citizens, we have reason to hope, that there will be as great success in the manufactory of glass in the same town.

"The Congress of the United States having assumed four millions of dollars of the debt of this Commonwealth, the residue remains as the object of finance for this particular government. Perhaps upon the final adjustment of our accounts with Congress, it may appear that this also is chargeable upon the United States, but the creditors still are to look to this State for payment. The original holders of securities issued by this government have received great injury, and greater still will accrue to them, unless from your proceedings it shall be made evident to the world, that the interest of the residue of our debt will be provided for in a manner fully equal in point of advantage to that proposed by Congress; and that a punctual annual payment may be relied upon: Unless this is done, the citizens who have parted with their property to save their country from impending ruin, will be obliged to continue to dispose of their securities at discount, and must be finally taxed to redeem them at par, from those who shall be holders of them. I have no doubt, gentlemen, but that you are fully impressed with this important subject; but I feel it to be my duty to urge upon you a speedy progress in restoring credit to the Commonwealth.

"By the act of Congress for assuming a part of the debt of this State it is agreed, that if the whole of the sum allowed to be subscribed by the holders of our public securities shall not be subscribed within the present year, that this State shall receive from the United States interest according to the provision of the act upon so much of the sum proposed to be loaned as shall not be so subscribed. Which interest so received by the State, is to be received in trust for the non-subscribing creditors of this Commonwealth, until there shall be a settlement of accounts between this and the United States. If measures could be adopted to raise the credit of the government so far as that the holders of our public securities would place such a confidence in them, as they would in the proposal of the United States, it would afford great ease to those creditors who have a right to subscribe towards the four millions, to apply to our own Treasury for their interest. I propose this idea for your attention, but shall not enlarge upon it.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14. PRESENTMENT of the GRAND JURY for the District of CHERAWS.

WE the Grand Jurors of and for the district of Cheraws, do present the inefficacy of the present punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal system of this State, and we do earnestly recommend to the attention of the legislature, that clause of the negro act which confines the penalty of killing slaves to fine and imprisonment only; in full confidence that they will provide some other more effectual measures to prevent the frequency of crimes of this nature, and that they will make the condition of this class of people as happy and comfortable as a state of slavery will admit of.

Signed by twenty Jurors.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.

Forty-one sail of American vessels were in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, the 19th ult. of these, twenty-seven were from New-England, two from New-York, one from Hudson, two from Philadelphia, six from Charleston, and three from Maryland—

A correspondent observes—This does not look like suffering the produce of the Southern States to rot, for want of vessels to carry it to market; if they cannot get freight owing to a partiality in favor of foreigners, does it not indicate a deficiency in the laws for encouraging our own navigation, or "that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark?"

It is now fully demonstrated, that the shipping of the United States, if not at this moment competent to transporting the whole produce of the southern states to market, would be made so, under due encouragement in a few months.—An unnecessary preference therefore in favor of foreigners would be commercial suicide.

A correspondent observes—If the opinion of all the inhabitants of the United States could be collected, I am fully persuaded there would be two to one in favor of the excise on spirituous liquors—mothers, wives and sisters, would cheerfully assent to it; fathers would join in sentiment. When I behold reason the boasted eminence of man over the beast—expunged as it were by the excessive draughts of this poisonous fluid; and when I reflect upon the melancholy consequences of intoxication, I am ready to wish (if it could be collected) that 100 per cent. duty was laid upon it. But perhaps I am wrong, it is doubtless a republican drink, and all from the highest to the lowest, when they have copiously drank, are reduced to one level; no odious distinctions any longer exist; indeed it is shortening being's chain by uniting the links of human and brute, so as to make them but one.

A correspondent observes, that the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, is a measure of such universal utility, in respect to the revenue, and the commercial intercourse, and accommodation of the inhabitants of every part of the union, that its passage through Congress is really a subject of congratulation to every citizen of the United States. It was to be expected the subject would receive the sanction of the legislature, with a great degree of harmony, and finally pass both houses by a very large majority—this expectation has been realized, and thereby the system of finance and revenue is rendered complete.

A correspondent observes, that the copious allusions to the federal government, contained in the speech of his Excellency Governor HANCOCK, sufficiently indicate the interest which the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts feels in the government of the union; this is patriotism and policy—for the respect shown to Congress by the individual governments, is reflected with increased lustre on themselves; may we never forget that we are ONE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ELEGY on Mrs. — though it may be interesting to the friends of the deceased, we think would not be to a majority of our readers.

CURTIS came too late for this day's Gazette; but shall appear on Wednesday: Other favors necessarily postponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| FUNDED DEBT. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------------|
| 6 pr. Cents | 17/6. | 17/8 pr. £ | 88 1/2 pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 9/2. | | 46 do. |
| Deferred 6 pr. Cents | 9/2. | | 46 do. |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | | |
| Final Settl. and other Certificates | 16/3. | | 81 1/2 do. |
| Indents | 9/2. | | 46 do. |
| N. and S. Carolina, debts, | 12/. | | 60 do. |

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Sloop Friendship, | Reeves, | Tappahannock. |
| Clary, | M'Williams, | do. |
| Tryal, | Welsh, | Wilmington. |
| Schooner Polly, | Hodge, | Edenton. |
| Fredericksburg Packet, | Stevens, | Cadiz. |

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 19 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.