

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica.*

"An extraordinary circumstance happened in this town a few days since, to a young Jewess, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mendez Guntfa, deceased. This girl, who is about 14 years of age, had from her infancy been entirely dumb, and nearly deaf; being present when her father was in the agonies of death, she was so affected as to fall into violent fits; on her recovery, to the utter astonishment and terror of all persons present, she began to articulate, and, with every mark of the most poignant grief, bewailed the loss of her deceased parent, in terms perfectly to be understood. This phenomenon, as wonderful as it is interesting, will doubtless prove a theme for discussion to the speculative philosopher, who wishes to account for every uncommon appearance proceeding from natural causes."

N E W - Y O R K, Feb. 11.

*Extract from Governor Pinckney's message to the South-Carolina House of Representatives, January 10. (at Columbia.)*

"BY one of the acts accompanying this, you will perceive that the United States have consented to assume and fund, upon the principles therein mentioned, four millions of dollars of the debt of this state. Upon considering the terms on which the assumption is made, I am hopeful when the true balance of our state debt is known, the assumption will nearly cover the whole; and that our public income in future will not only be fully sufficient to punctually discharge all demands as they arise, but to enable us in a few years to extend to every part of the state those benefits of inland navigation, under the want of which they have so long and inconveniently laboured. Convinced that no measure of domestic policy can by any means compare with this in importance, I take the liberty of recommending it to your serious attention whenever you may be of opinion that the public are in a situation to attempt it.

All the acts of Congress passed during their last session are herewith transmitted, and a copy of the definitive treaty concluded between the United States and the head men and warriors of the Creek nation. Copies of a letter from the governor of North-Carolina received in February last on the subject of amendments to the general government, and of a resolution of the legislature of Virginia respecting the right of the citizens of the United States to hear the debates of the federal Senate, are also transmitted."

JANUARY 15.

"The governor's message was referred by both houses to a special committee.

"The committee of the house of representatives in their report on the message, approve of the conduct of Virginia, and recommend a co-operation.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the land office of the state of New-York, held at the city-hall, in the city of New-York, on Wednesday, the second day of February, 1791.

P R E S E N T.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esquire, Governor.

Aaron Burr, Esq. Attorney-General.  
Gerard Bancker, Esq. Treasurer, and  
Peter T. Curtenius, Auditor.

WHEREAS a road hath lately been explored, marked and laid out under the direction of this board, commencing on the road leading from Kingston to Peenpack in Ulster county, about one half mile southerly of Wawafink church and extending from thence westerly to the house of Johannis Osterhoudt, at Lackewack, and then crossing the Rosandili creek, and continuing westerly to the most direct route which the country will admit of to the Blue mountains; and thence continuing westerly as the same is marked to the Delaware river, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Tockpolick creek—Resolved, that proposals for contracts will be received at any time between this and the first day of April next, at the secretary's office, for making that part of the said road which lies between the house of the said Johannis Osterhoudt and the sixteen mile tree from the Delaware, and which tree stands about one half mile east of the Calkoon creek, in the manner following, to wit:—The said road to be cleared of trees, logs and under brush, two rods wide at least; and such parts of it to be caufewayed as may be necessary for the passing along the same with loaded carts and waggons, and good and sufficient bridges made over all creeks not exceeding forty feet in width; the rocks and large stones to be removed out of the said road, and the side hills dug and levelled, so that such loaded ox carts and waggons may with ease and safety pass along the same.

A true copy from the minutes.

LEWIS A. SCOTT, Secretary.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 25.

By letters received from Mufkingum the 17th inst. we are enabled to present the following intelligence to our readers.

About 6 weeks ago, a small party of the most enterprising of the Mufkingum people, commenced at a settlement at a place called the Big Bottom, about 24 miles from Marietta by land, and about 40 miles up the Mufkingum. They had built a block house, and had begun to make improvements—when on the 2d inst. in the dusk of the evening, not having barred the door, the house was surprized by a party of about 40 Indians, consisting chiefly, if not wholly, of the Tawawa, Shawanee and Kekkappoo nations. The onset was so impetuous, that the unhappy victims had not time to find a gun, but fell an easy sacrifice to the vindictive and cruel enemy, whose horrid policy would not admit the last of the unfortunate party who were in the house to the claim of mercy, notwithstanding it was sued for in the most moving manner. One person only of the whole escaped, by being out, who lay concealed about forty rods from the place, and was witness to the awful scene. The number who perished on this occasion, were in all 14; among whom were one woman and two children. Three prisoners were taken from a small cabin 1 mile from this place the same evening, whose fate is doubted to be still more unfortunate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.

The United States, on the broad basis of an honest policy, and an efficient government, cemented by Union, must very shortly exhibit a spectacle on the theatre of the world, novel, attractive and august!—Already do we behold an astonishing change in the deportment of some of the European powers towards us—and from the united force of respect and interest, we may anticipate the moment, when a rivalry for our friendship shall give us an opportunity to avail ourselves of the most favorable political and commercial overtures.

The accession of Kentucky and Vermont to the Union, is an event that appears to give universal satisfaction: The facility and promptitude with which this business has been accomplished, evince a cordial disposition in the minds of our civil fathers, to extend the blessings of the general government to the inhabitants of the remotest parts of the United States—Thus link after link is added to the chain, which connects the great American family in a union of interests and affection, and which we trust will exist, co-equal with time.

The State of Vermont will be an important member of the Union. Its length is 155, and its breadth 60 miles. Its soil is strong and fertile—its finely watered, and affords the best pasturage for cattle. The bulk of its inhabitants are hardy and enterprising, emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and their descendants. No State in the union affords a more efficient militia, as many of their actions in the late war sufficiently testify; and there are nearly 18,000 men upon its militia rolls. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at nearly 100,000, and will therefore be entitled three representatives to Congress.

[General Advertiser.]

The time of the dissolution of the first House of Representatives under the new Constitution, draweth nigh—and the public business moves with increasing celerity: Tho the remaining period of the session is short, there is every prospect of finishing the most important subjects: Some articles will probably lay over to the second Congress; but they will be taken up with the advantages of more popular information, and the light thrown on them by the deliberations of their predecessors.

THE FIRST CONGRESS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION, May be called, in the language of truth, THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES!

Of its character,  
"It needs no other Elogium, than a recital OF ITS OWN ACTS!"

It cemented the union of the States;  
It destroyed the dæmon of Anarchy;  
and fixed

The public confidence and tranquility,  
On the firm pillars of  
LIBERTY, LAW, and GOVERNMENT.

It snatched from impending ruin,  
PUBLIC CREDIT:  
"RAISED THE FUNDS:"

EXTENDED COMMERCE;  
and  
ESTABLISHED A REVENUE

Without imposing excessive burthens on  
THE PEOPLE.

It invariably  
Watched over and protected  
THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES,  
AND OF THE CITIZENS.

And tho' th' historic page may scan some errors,  
"On the whole,  
We are warranted in this wish—  
May its successor equal it!"

IN FIRMNESS,  
INTEGRITY,  
PATRIOTISM,  
ATTENTION TO BUSINESS,  
and  
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17s.	17/3	pr. £ 86½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9s.	9/1	45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents		9/2.	46 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/9	16s	80 do.
Indents	9s	9/1	45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6		62½ do.

On motion, this message was referred to a select committee of seven, viz. Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Madison, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Vinog.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they have concurred in the resolution on the report of the Secretary of State, on the memorial of Andrew Brown.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the new revenue bill were read, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The house returned the consideration of amendments proposed to the land-office bill. Several additional amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to, others negatived.

A motion by Mr. Sherman, to strike out "the Attorney General" for the purpose of inserting the Secretary of the Treasury, as superintendent of the general land-office, occasioned considerable debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Gerry proposed a clause providing (in substance) that public securities, as well as specie should be received for the land, at the last price previously given for said securities by the Secretary of the Treasury. This motion occasioned further debate, and was finally carried in the affirmative—Ayes 34—Nays 21.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The Speaker (at half after three) informed the house, that he had some private communications to make, which occasioned an order for clearing the galleries.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN a majority of the remarks of N. W. on the English language, which some time ago appeared in the Gazette of the United States, there is a justness which will insure them the notice of every friend to propriety.

It is indeed a matter of serious importance to correct the wrong use or misapplication of words in conversation—for from thence the admission is easy into the familiar kinds of writing, and the power of habit (or custom) is so difficult to be resisted, that they will many times be unintentionally transferred into the more serious kinds of composition.—I have noticed the improper use of some words which are not mentioned by N. W.

I have been surprized to find the Sound which separates New-York from Long-Island, called a river—and this not only in discourse among the citizens of New-York, but also in print, and even in the geography of the United States: I could not help imagining how difficult an European would find it to discover on a map the East river. Nor do I apprehend he would find, a sound and a river, used as synonymous by Geographers or Lexicographers.

America is used very generally both by writers and public speakers, when they only intend the territory of the United States. This is figuratively just, as a part may be taken for the whole, or contrary wise. Yet I do not conceive it a just expression—it seems to resemble the stile of eastern Potentates too much—tho I would be far from reprehending it, if I thought it added any dignity to the United States. It may have first come into use as being much shorter to say Americans, than citizens of the United States: Some use Atlantic America for the United States—others United America—the last is the most proper.

It may appear paradoxical to assert, that first and last are words of the same meaning; but it can be supported by quotations from authors of reputation—who, when they would convey the idea of an affair of great importance, say, it was a thing of the first importance—others, it was of the last importance or consequence, &c. According to which we may justly say, the first is last, and the last is first.

A R I S T I D E S.

EXTRACT.

PERHAPS I shall be told that men such as the great characters of antiquity are no longer to be found. I am however of opinion, that there is not the least foundation for speaking or thinking in this manner. Was Chatham in greatness inferior to a Roman? Will his son, who when yet a youth, thundered forth in the Senate like Demosthenes, and like Pericles rivetted the attention of those who heard him, and who now, when little more than thirty years of age, makes himself be feared and respected as the Prime Minister of England, ever think or act with less dignity than his father? What men have once been they may always be. Greece or Rome never had on their thrones, or at the head of their armies a great man whose equal may not be found at present in Europe. Wherever there is a desire for it, wisdom and virtue profit, at court as well as in private life, in the palaces of Kings equally as in the cottage. Wife solitude is never so respectable as in a palace: There in profound tranquility, may one weigh the most important affairs, live calmly, happily, and contented, when one does without ostentation whatever duty requires and when one knows how to avoid the contagion of frivolous and weak minds. One may acquire instruction every where, and at all times; and if we cannot return and begin a new career, we may at least employ properly that time which remains, unless the man who has it in his power to display the lamp of truth chooses rather to be satisfied with the feeble light of the glow-worm.

EPITAPH

On a YOUNG LADY, who was drowned in her fifth year.

SOFT as the balm the gentle gale distills,  
Sweet as the fragrance of the new-mown hills,  
Her opening mind a thousand charms reveal'd,  
Proof of those thousand which were still conceal'd.  
The loveliest flow'r in Nature's garden plac'd,  
Permitted just to bloom, and pluck'd in haste.  
Angels beheld her ripe for joys to come,  
And call'd, by God's command, their sister home.