

plete copy, and understanding either the Swedish original, or the German learned translation of Mr. Kæster, with his remarks, stands in no need of English extracts from the same.—But, should it be otherwise, and my further assistance, on this and other occasions, prove acceptable to the Congress, or any of the confederate States, or their learned and patriotic societies, or to yourself, friends and patrons in particular, you may freely command and dispose of my time and labour, whilst living and unengaged, for whatever compensation of unavoidable expenses and trouble shall be thought adequate and equitable; it being still, though far advanced in age, (being born in 1723) my utmost ambition, as it was that of my deceased friends, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hollis, General H. Laurens, (of South-Carolina) &c. to promote, even in my narrow sphere, every philanthropic pursuit, agreeably to the duties of our various powers and destinations in life.

“These were the motives which prompted me to direct the whole of my present communication to your great protector, General WASHINGTON! with an intimation of my readiness to cheerfully obey any commands of his Excellency, and of doing you, also, what further services you may wish for, within the reach of, Sir, your humble servant, \*\*\*\*\*  
“To Mr. John Churchman.”

Translation from a Newspaper, printed at Paris, on the 11th of April.

“AS nothing is more characteristic of the sentiments of a free people than the impression and legend of their coin, new dies, cut by the ablest Artists in France, are about to be engraved immediately. After a consultation with the Academies of Inscriptions, and of Painting, the National Assembly has decreed, that the effigies of his Majesty shall appear on all the money in the kingdom, surrounded by the motto, *Louis XVI. Roi des Francois*.

“On gold coins, of all denominations, as also on crowns and half crowns, the reverse is to be adorned with a figure representing the genius of France standing before an altar, and engraving the New Constitution on it by means of the Sceptre of Reason, which is particularized by an eye at its extremity. At one side of the altar a cock is to appear, as a symbol of vigilance, and on the other a bundle of rods, in the manner of the Roman Fasces, as an emblem of the union of an armed republic; the legend surrounding these, is *Regne de la Loi*, and on the edge of the coin, *La Nation, la Loi & le Roi*.

“Copper money, on the reverse, is to have a half-pike, piercing the bundle of rods, and surmounted with a Cap of Liberty, encompassed with a wreath of oak.—Thus the new coinage will be an emblem of the new constitution, and every piece of money in the kingdom will exhibit the triumph of Liberty!”

GEORGETOWN, July 2.

On Monday last, being the appointed day, the PRESIDENT of the United States arrived in this town; and on Wednesday put the finishing hand to the location of the Federal City.

On Thursday the President, with his suite, set off from this town for the seat of government. He goes by the way of Frederick Town, in this state, and through York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

At a Court of General Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Affize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at Charleston, in and for the District of Charleston, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifteenth year of our independence.

The presentments of the Grand Jury for the District of Charleston.

WE present as a grievance of a very serious and alarming nature, the mischievous practice of duelling, in consequence of which, the state is frequently deprived of its citizens; children of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their husbands, and families of their support.

We recommend, that the legislature provide some more effectual means, than the present juridical farces, called indictments for murder, always ending in total acquittals.—For the prevention and punishment of this relic of gothic barbarism, so evidently opposed to every principle of our holy religion as Christians, of our political constitution as republicans, and so disgraceful to a civilized people, in this age of refinement.

We present the necessity of the present punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal system of this state. And we do most earnestly recommend, to the attention of the legislature, a revision of that clause of the negro act, which confines the penalty of killing slaves to fine and imprisonment only.

We present as a grievance, the evil practice of negroes belonging to the neighbouring villages coming to the city on the sabbath day, and holding a public market on South Bay, to the great

detriment of their owners, and to the disturbance of the good citizens in that part of the city.

We present as a grievance the too frequent profanation of the sabbath day, and the almost total neglect of the law, which enjoins the strict observance of peace and good order on that holy day: by which neglect, negroes are suffered to frequent dram-shops, and assemble in many places in a riotous manner, to the great disturbance of the city.

We present as a grievance, of a very alarming nature, the number of idle and disorderly houses in and about this city, tending to debauch the minds and corrupt the morals of youth.

We present as a grievance, the bad state of the pavements in the streets, in many parts of the city, and the deficiency of posts to preserve the same.

We present as a grievance, the evil practice of forestalling provisions, in and about the city, to the great detriment of the inhabitants thereof.

Lastly, we recommend that these presentments be published in the several gazettes of the city.

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| John Beale, foreman | Sebastian Spencer,  |
| John Withers,       | Elias Hauser,       |
| Daniel Rouple,      | William Scott, jun. |
| Jacob Saff,         | Robert Gibson, jun. |
| I. Lockwood,        | Eagar Wells,        |
| John Reid,          | James Ceeffer,      |
| John Toad,          | David Hamilton.     |

June 20.

Philadelphia, July 6.

Monday being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, the day was devoted to festivity, rational and intellectual amusement. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and a discharge of cannon. At 10 o'clock the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Independent and Light-Infantry Companies, walked in procession to the German Lutheran Church in Fourth-street. A well adapted address to Heaven was there delivered by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS; and a spirited and patriotic Oration by ROBERT PORTER, Esq. which was received with great applause by the audience. Several pieces of music, composed for the occasion, were performed by a choir of singers of both sexes, accompanied by the organ. The performances had a fine effect, and were well received. From Church the Society walked in procession to the State-House, where their annual business in electing officers, &c. was transacted. At four o'clock they sat down to an elegant entertainment at the rooms in the new building in Chestnut-street.

The different places of entertainment in town and country were crowded with company. Gray's gardens, Harrowgate, the Wig-wam, and every other beautiful villa, whether public or private, exhibited one continued concert of national harmony and exultation.

Monday morning the commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions for the Bank of the United States, met at the Bank in this city. At an early hour many respectable gentlemen of this and other states assembled before the doors were opened, for the purpose of delivering in their subscriptions, which, we learn from the best authority, amounted to twenty-four thousand shares,—four thousand more than could be received. The number of persons ready to subscribe was so great, and the amount of their intended subscriptions so far exceeded the limits prescribed in the constitution of the Bank, that the Commissioners thought proper to adjourn, in order to form some rule by which to regulate the business, so that no preference or partiality should prevail in the establishment of an institution that so much concerns the welfare of the United States and the interests of the individuals who are disposed to become Stockholders.

It may be proper to observe here, that the number of shares limited by law is 25,000—of which the United States retain 5000, consequently 20,000 only can be subscribed for. About 24,000 were offered, but a few subscriptions only received, for the reasons above mentioned. Mail.

Yesterday the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States assembled at the Bank-house in this city, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty resulting from the great number of surplus subscriptions, over and above the number limited by law, which had been given in—and we hear that the gentlemen, from a spirit of compromise, agreed that a deduction should be made from the respective subscriptions, so that the whole number of Subscribers should be proportionably accommodated.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 16.

“I fancy this town will subscribe three or four thousand shares in the Bank, if they should not all be taken up soon. This activity in completing the institution, must be pleasing to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the other friends of the system. It is, I think, favorable to our national government, as it will give energy to the executive departments, and be a powerful spring in national operations.

“It is, I think, favorable to our government, and to the general happiness, that the people are

tired with political writers upon systems of government; they suppose we have one about as good as we ever shall make, and the best way is to enjoy it as it is, and not trouble their heads to read essays and disputes. I am much inclined to believe this is best on the whole; and therefore am not impressed with the utility of some recent publications, either on one side or the other. However, some may read and write, and whet their geniuses, and thereby keep the knowledge of every form of government circulating in our country, for free discussion is the parent of truth: the wise and humane may thereby improve. But I do not wish to see much haste in mending our government, lest, as Dr. Young expresses himself on another occasion, it should be “the worse for mending.”

In the brig Savannah Packet, which arrived here on Sunday last from Georgia, General ANTHONY WAYNE, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, came passenger.

A large quantity of grained Maple Sugar, in boxes of about 40lb. each, and also about 15,000 weight of the same sort of sugar in cakes or lumps, are advertised for public sale at New-York, on the 11th instant.

The present situation of the United States abounds with circumstances of a truly original complexion—The extraordinary union which subsists and links in one harmonious band FIFTEEN different governments, composed of so great a variety of persons, prejudices, passions, and interests, and extended over so large a territory, is unexampled in the history of mankind. The universal and cordial approbation of one plan of general government to cement the union, promote justice, and preserve the liberties of so various a people, is something in our experience, that language has not furnished terms to express. It is the happy result of a combination of causes; one of which, and the greatest is, that superior pervading intelligence derived from early education, which illumines the minds of the great body of our citizens—another is, that stream of public information which, through the medium of the public Gazettes, is conveyed to all parts of the union—“line upon line, precept upon precept,” are repeated—so that, like the Mosaic instructions of old, the volume of intelligence is continually before our eyes. The administration of the general government has been conducted upon such liberal, just, independent and successful principles, that we shall seek in vain for a parallel to that acquiescence and applause which it has received from our citizens. The difference between the present and past circumstances of our national character, CREDIT and importance, while it ought to inspire our bosoms with thanksgiving to that BEING, from whom all wisdom descends, should at the same time excite our gratitude to the agents in these astonishing events. Judging from the past, what may not be anticipated of the future?

The PRESIDENT of the United States is expected to arrive at the Seat of Government this day.

EXTRACT.

Georgius Leti, in his history of the Duke d'Osuna, gives a remarkable instance of the perverse nature of Man. A rich Neapolitan merchant, Jacob Morell, prided himself in not having once set his foot out of the city, during the space of forty-eight years. This coming to the ears of the Duke, Morell had notice sent him, that he was to take no journey out of the kingdom, under the penalty of ten thousand crowns. The merchant smiled at receiving the order; but, afterward, not being able to fathom the reason of such a prohibition, grew so uneasy, that he paid the fine, and took a little trip out of the kingdom.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.		
Bigg Hannah, Marshall,		Tobago
Lydia, Vannise,		Cape-Francois
Georgia Packet, Burrows,		Georgia
Minerva, Anderson,		Cadiz
Sloop Amelia, Oldham,		St. Johns
Polly, Walsingham,		N. Carolina

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/10	pr. £.	90 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/11		50 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/11		50 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16/10		85 do.
Indents	9/11		50 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts.	13/ 15/6.		

GEORGETOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at Georgetown, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on Bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }  
DAVID STEWART, } Commissioners,  
DANIEL CARROL, }

THE Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.