

BOSTON, October 26.

MR. COX.—THE ARTIST.

[We feel much pleasure in being able to give the American public, the following articles respecting the above gentleman, extracted from late Irish papers. They contain testimonials of applause honourable to the American Artist, and to the generous Nation in which they are given.]

London-Derry, July 19. Last week, Mr. Cox concluded his contract with the Corporation of Derry, respecting the Bridge, a work which reflects much honour on the public spirit of that respectable body.—After allowing the whole of his charges, the Corporation, over and above, gave him 100l. as a mark of their approbation of the eminent abilities of this truly ingenious Artist.

The citizens of Derry have voted Mr. Cox, the builder of their Bridge, a Gold Medal, value fifty guineas, with a perspective view of that city on one side, and the following inscription on the other:—"To Lemuel Cox, of Boston, in America, the builder of the Bridge of London-Derry, (a work for magnitude of design, and simplicity of construction, unparalleled in the eastern world) the gentlemen of Derry in token of their value for his abilities, have presented this Medal, July 22, 1791."

[In addition to the above articles, the Editor has been informed, from the best authority, that a silver Urn, of the value of 60l. is fabricating at Dublin—intended as a present to Mr. Cox, from the cloth merchants of London-Derry, in Ireland.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

To a very eloquent, but base, FLATTERER.

Away, thou base polluter of the soul! The honey'd poison flowing from thy tongue, Sweet as the music of a Siren's song, May lure awhile, but ne'er my heart controul. When die the youthful roses on thy cheek, And leave the lily's fading color there; Then will thy conscience in hoarse thunders speak, And with his scorpion scourge thy bosom tear. Then nightly rising from her verdant grave, Thy lovely LAURA bursting on thy sight, Shall bid thee seek thy perjured soul to save, And weeping vanish into realms of light. Touched by her warning voice, thy tortured heart Will curse the Flatterer and his fiend-like art.

CHAMONT.

Philadelphia, November 9.

No. 6313 has drawn the prize of 10,000 Dollars in the New-Haven Lottery—it was purchased by a gentleman in this city for a person in Virginia.

Six per Cent. Stock of the United States, a Boston paper says, is now remitted to London in lieu of Bills of Exchange.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated October 6.

"The damage sustained in the Province is moderately estimated at 500 millions currency; besides the Coffee estates, the number of which cannot be ascertained, two hundred and twenty Sugar Plantations have been destroyed; we have now some hopes of an accommodation with the blacks, on condition of a general amnesty."

A man in this city, having a dispute with his wife, last week, snatched up a pair of tongs, with which he aimed a blow at her; a child of eight years old, unfortunately rushing between its misguided parents, received the fatal stroke on the back part of its head, which put a period to its existence.

The Jury of Inquest brought in a verdict, "accidental murder." The man surrendered himself, and is in confinement to stand trial.

By accounts from Cape Francois we learn, that Mr. BOURNE, who was appointed Consul of the United States for St. Domingo, has been, after some difficulty, admitted provisionally, to execute the duties of Consul in the three ports of St. Domingo, called the ports of entry, and not elsewhere.

The ransoms demanded by the Dey of Algiers, for the American prisoners detained there, amount to thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.

It is mentioned in a Baltimore paper of the 1st inst. that on the Sunday preceding, between the hours of ten and twelve, A.M. ninety-five sail of different kinds of vessels passed the fort point, bound to Baltimore, a considerable number of them from sea.

A letter was a few days ago received by a gentleman in New-York from his correspondent in the island of Jersey, mentioning that "it is the prevailing opinion there, that the American vessels which had been seized upon their arrival at Guernsey and Jersey, with cargoes of tobacco, under an act of Parliament in the reign of Charles the second, will be released, and measures taken to secure indemnification to the concerned."

Last Friday arrived the brig Hetty, Capt. Davis, from Cape-Francois, which she left the 16th of October, ult. when the situation of public affairs in that island was much the same as at the date of the last accounts. The negroes continued to burn and destroy the plantations, and although many of them had been killed in different excursions, and others executed after their capture, it had not the effect of subduing the insurgents. All fears of them at the Cape had however subsided.

On the 24th of October, upwards of seventy sail of vessels left the port of Boston, bound to different parts of Asia, Europe, and America.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have completed the appointment of their officers, and fixed their salaries as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Salary (Dollars). Thomas Willing, President 3000; John Kean, Cashier 2700; George Simpton, 1st Teller 1500; Gulan M'Evors, 2d do. 1000; William Lawrence, 1st Book-keeper 1000; John Rudd, 2d do. 800; Philip Enk, 1st Discount Clerk 750; Edward Stow, jun. 2d do. 600; Gustavus Risberg, Runner 600.

Learning COMMUNICATIONS.

Some writer, I forget who, has said, knowledge is power. This is an important political maxim. If we would banish despotism, let us banish ignorance—for ignorance is another name for gullibility. By infusing knowledge into the body of the people, we remove them from the influence of the aristocratic few. Instead of being the tools, they become the partners, perhaps the rivals, of the men of wealth and education; we may consider that power as harmless which instead of being engrossed by an aristocracy is diffused among the people. The superiority of the mind is the most imposing. Why then are those who make a noise about the people, and the rights of man, so much at their ease about the neglect of education. The people never can be imposed upon when they shall be as well informed as their teachers; for surely it is disarming the aristocracy to put their weapons into every man's hands. It is a kind of confiscation of the wealth of the supposed aristocrats of the country. Men of America, let your zeal take this course. The greatest enemies of Freedom are among the lukewarm friends to a general diffusion of education among the people.

Mr. Lawrance moved the following resolution, That it would be inexpedient to repeal that part of the law on which the pension to John Younglove was founded. Some discussion of the subject took place in consequence of this motion, which was eventually superceded by a motion offered by Mr. Benson, to this effect—That the prayer of the petition of sundry persons in the state of New-York, that so much of a law of the United States as grants a pension to John Younglove, may be repealed, cannot be granted.

This motion was laid on the table, and the further consideration of the subject postponed.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher, the report of the Secretary of War made to the first Congress on the petition of Joseph Tucker and others, praying compensation as agents to certain regiments, last war, was taken into consideration. This report was against the petition. The same being read, Mr. Thatcher moved that the report be rejected by the house—and that there be allowed to the said Joseph Tucker and others, the sum of one per cent. on the amount received and paid by them respectively, including the sums granted by the state of Massachusetts.

Mr. Boudinot objected to this motion—he supposed the proper question before the house was, Whether the report of the Secretary should be agreed to, or not?—The motion, he said, involved a partial decision on a case which was by no means singular, as similar applications had been made to Congress. He moved that the report should be agreed to by the house.

Mr. Smith (N.H.) enquired whether the amount of the sums received by those agents from the public, had been all paid over by them to the uses for which they were received, and what was the actual amount of their commissions on the sums paid.

The amount of the sums received was only mentioned in the Secretary's report.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the accounts of the petitioners, it appears, have been settled by the legislature of Massachusetts—and should the motion be agreed to, it would lead to a revision of all the accounts which had been settled at that period on similar principles.

Mr. Thatcher, in reply, said that his colleague was mistaken in respect to the accounts being settled, as some of the parties had informed him that they never acquiesced in such settlement, and would not receive the certificate tendered them as compensation for their services, as its intrinsic value was much less than their just demand.

The motion for agreeing to the report of the Secretary of War being put, was carried in the affirmative—and Mr. Thatcher's motion was superceded of course.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the commissioners appointed pursuant to the act providing for the reduction of the public debt—which was read and laid on the table.—This report stated the progress made in that business since the last account laid before Congress—by which it appears that the whole amount purchased is one million, one hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-six cents—for which, the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, in specie, has been paid.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house of their concurrence in the vote for appointing a committee on enrolled bills, and have appointed Mr. Rutherford on their part. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Mr. Gregg, member for Pennsylvania appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Lawrance presented the petition of M'Elroy, who had been a soldier in the light dragoons of the United States; praying to receive the pay due to him for his services,—laid on the table.

Several petitions praying the renewal of certificates lost and destroyed, were read, and referred to the committee appointed to report a bill on that subject.

Mr. Bourne, of the joint committee of enrolment, reported the bill for allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of South Carolina, as duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

In committee of the whole, on the petition of John Torrey and the report of the Secretary of War thereon—Mr. Muhlenberg to the chair.—The petition and report being read, it was moved that the report be accepted:

This gave rise to a debate; the motion was opposed by Mr. Ames and Mr. Wayne—and was supported by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Dayton and Mr. Clark, and was finally determined in the affirmative by a large majority; the committee then rose and reported accordingly.

The House took up the report—which on motion of Mr. White, was amended by adding these words, "and that therefore the prayer of the petition cannot be granted"—the report, as thus amended, was further discussed in the House—and then accepted.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House, that he had this day approved and signed the act allowing further time for making returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of South-Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the details of the purchases accompanying the report of the commissioners, appointed pursuant to the law making provision for the reduction of the public debt, were read—and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

It should have been noted in the proceedings of Friday last, that Mr. Benson took his seat that day.

Liberty has cost blood—but it is worth more than the purchase. The nation which maintains it longest will be most eminent at last. The effect is to raise the condition of the great body of the people. They will learn the talents which are brought into demand; and it is gaining a point against barbarism to prefer the understanding to the passions. Perhaps no nation has done so much for the general mass of the people as America; and all seems to be done with a design, and with a tendency to enable them to do a great deal for themselves; should America make progress for a century, as it has done of late, a Spartan, should he come to life again, would have cause to blush for the bigotry of his country.

There are acts of baseness and villainy which while we contemplate their atrocity, appear so great, that we can hardly persuade ourselves to believe that any of the human race are to be found so depraved as to perpetrate them.— Among these we may reckon the infernal machinations of the incendiary, who to gratify a malicious disposition, artfully and deliberately enkindles a fire in the heart of a populous city, that may involve thousands in poverty and wretchedness—but the villainy of the assassin who lays in wait for innocent blood, who with a steady arm levels the instrument of death against the innocent, against a worthy man, an upright magistrate, a friend to his country and mankind, must be actuated by a superior degree of diabolical phrensy.—Such wretches there are—but to the honor of human nature, and of our country, the instances are but few. Through the favour of a protecting providence this city has in a good measure been preserved from the destruction that was threatened by the attempts of the agents of Satan—and we doubt not that vengeance awaits the perpetrators of the cruel murder recently committed in the state of New-York.

In a free republic, the officers of the people are entitled to double honor, because they have no inheritance in their office, and when actuated by just principles accept of public employments from motives superior to mercenary considerations. The crime therefore of individuals who devise the destruction, and imbrue their hands in the innocent blood of such characters, is tinged with the blackest hue of hellish darkness.

The President of the United States has formally recognized the appointments of

- RICHARD CODMAN, Esq. Vice-Consul of Portugal for the state of Massachusetts; JOHN ABRAMS, Esq. Vice-Consul of Portugal for the state of New-York; JAMES BARRY, Esq. Vice-Consul of Portugal for the states of Maryland and Virginia; FRANCIS JAMES VERENOCKE, Vice-Consul of Portugal for the state of South-Carolina; and of JOSEPH RAVARA, Esq. Consul-General from Genoa, for the city of Philadelphia, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States has nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed—

- Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, vice John Rutledge, resigned. William Lewis, district judge of Pennsylvania, vice Francis Hopkinson, deceased. William Rawle, attorney for the United States in Pennsylvania district, vice William Lewis, appointed a judge. Matthew Clarkson, marshal of New-York district, vice William Smith, appointed supervisor of said district. John Brooks, marshal of Massachusetts district, vice Jonathan Jackson, appointed inspector of one of the surveys within said district. David Meade Randolph, marshal of Virginia district, vice Edward Carrington, appointed supervisor of said district. Alexander Campbell, attorney for the United States in Virginia district, vice William Nelson, jun. resigned. Oliver Wolcott, jun. comptroller of the treasury, vice Nicholas Eveleigh, deceased. Timothy Pickering, postmaster-general, vice Samuel Osgood, resigned. Isaac Holmes, collector of the port of Charleston in South-Carolina, vice George Abbot Hall, deceased. Josiah Murdaugh, surveyor of the port of Hertford in North-Carolina, vice Joshua Skinner, jun. son of Wm. deceased. Andrew Barrett, to be supervisor of the district of Delaware, vice Henry Latimer, resigned.

INFANTRY.—FIRST REGIMENT.

Promoted—Wm. Kerley, capt. vice M'Curdy, resigned; Robert Thompson, lieutenant. vice Kerley, promoted; Jacob Melcher, lieutenant. vice Scayres, resigned. Appointed—William H. Harrison, ensign, vice Thompson, promoted; Hallings Mark, ensign, vice Heth, promoted; John Van Hoefen Huyck, ensign, vice Melcher, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Appointed—James Wilkinson, lieutenant. col. commandant, vice Doughty, declined. Promoted—Samuel Newman, capt. vice Pray, declined; Thomas Hughes, capt. vice Sayles, declined; Jonathan Haskell, capt. vice Freeman, declined; Martin Brimmer Sobier, lieutenant. vice Newman, appointed capt. John Heth, lieutenant. vice Rickard, declined; Cornelius Lyman, lieutenant. vice Higginson, declined; Joseph Dickinson, lieutenant. vice Huger, declined; Edward Miller, lieutenant. vice Sherman, resigned. Appointed—John Tillinghast, ensign, vice George Tillinghast, declined; Daniel Tilton, jun. ensign, vice Gilman, declined; Samuel Andrews, ensign, vice Pierce, declined; John Bird, ensign, vice Dickinson, appointed lieutenant. John Sullivan, jun. ensign, vice Edwards, resigned; John Elliot, surgeon, vice Eustis, declined.

ARTILLERY.

Appointed—Staats Morris, lieutenant. vice Ernest, resigned.

Many articles designed for this day's paper, are necessarily postponed.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Price, and Unit. FUNDED DEBT: 6 pr. Cents 21/6 pr. £. 107 1/2 pr. cent. 3 pr. Cents 12/3 61 1/2 do. Deferred 6 pr. Cents 13/ 65 do. UNFUNDED DEBT: Final Settl. and other Certificates 10/ 95 do. Indents 11/6 57 1/2 do. Bank Subscriptions, 140 to 145 Dollars.