

of all the money passing through their hands. The people depended on their Representatives for a scrutiny into the expenditure of the public money. He wished at present that a committee should be appointed to examine into the expenditure of all former appropriations, and that a rule should be established to apply for the future and procure regular accounts from every branch of the executive department.

The effect of this in the end would be, to increase the confidence of the people in those officers, by bringing the rectitude of their official conduct to full evidence, and would be the best guard against embezzlement of public money, should we be less fortunate in future, in the choice of executive officers. If some such plan as this he proposed was not adopted, the Representatives would have no more idea of the money expended than the people themselves, and the people no more than if their officers were in the moon. He moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Boudinot hoped the committee would not rise until some more notice had been taken of the objections of the gentleman from Virginia. His charges were to the bill in general, and were founded upon the difference between the sum total of the appropriation contemplated in the bill, and that of former appropriations, a difference of about 400,000 dollars. To account for this difference he wished the gentleman would turn his attention to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; in which he would find a number of extraordinary calls for considerable appropriations. A considerable sum to the King of France—a large sum, the balance of an old account due Oliver Pollock—120,000 dollars, a deficiency in last year's appropriation—considerable expences in consequence of an increase of our army, for the defence of the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers.—He mentioned that if the sums called for to provide for these objects and a few more he enumerated, were added together, they would be found to make up nearly the difference complained of. This explanation he considered as necessary, lest it should be imagined that our regular annual expences had increased in the sum of 400,000 dollars. These extraordinary expences were peculiar to the ensuing year, and could not be reckoned as an increase to the annual expences of the government of the United States.

Mr. Steele wished the members of the select committee would declare whether they had examined the items of the particular estimates laid before them. He was willing to rely on their opinion of them to make up his own mind.

Mr. Baldwin said, the committee were only appointed to bring in a bill in conformity to the estimates laid before the House. He conceived that as every member had a right to examine the documents on which those estimates were founded, that they would take the necessary steps to acquire information. For his own part he had been induced for this purpose to call at the register's office. He had procured from the Register such papers (making himself personally responsible for their safety) as threw sufficient light upon it to satisfy his mind;—those papers were on the table and open to the inspection of every member.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Bourne presented a memorial from the distillers of the town of Newport, praying certain modifications of the excise law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Speaker laid before the house an account, furnished by Mr. Beckley, the clerk of the house, of the disbursements of the money appropriated for the contingent expences of the House of Representatives during three sessions—from which it appears that there is a balance due to him.

Mr. Benson laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the Senate, to consider and report the most eligible manner of carrying into effect a former resolution of Congress respecting the erection of an equestrian statue, in honor of General Washington.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

In proceeding through the bill, the several items were separately considered, agreed to. Some occasional remarks were made; but no material debate took place. One amendment was proposed, by which the bill is made to express the several purposes for which the monies are appropriated, instead of appropriating sums in gross, with a reference to the Secretary's estimate, for particulars.

The committee having reported the bill and the amendment, the house adopted the same, and recommitted the bill to the select committee, who had originally framed it, with instructions to new-model it pursuant to the sense of the house.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, accompanied with a statement of his specie accounts of receipts and disbursements, from July 1 to September 30,

which was ordered to lie on the table;—and also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with a report on the subject of manufactures, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gerry presented a resolution in lieu of one which he laid on the table on Friday last, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house, on the third Monday of every session, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money appropriated during the preceding session, so far as he shall then have it in his power to state particulars—and if he be unable to give an accurate statement of the whole, at the time appointed, he is to complete it as soon afterwards as may be. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

A petition of John Wilson, praying the renewal of a lost certificate, was presented by Mr. Hartley—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sundry petitions from invalid officers were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

The motion of Mr. Benson laid on the table yesterday, for appointing a committee of the House to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting the carrying into effect a resolution of Congress under the Confederation, for erecting an equestrian statue of General Washington—was taken into consideration, and adopted—and Messrs. Benson, Gerry, and Smith (S.C.) appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gerry, for directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House on the third Monday of every annual session of Congress, an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public monies, &c. was taken into consideration, and after some debate was, with two other resolutions, moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Barnwell respectively, on the same subject, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Gerry, Dayton and Barnwell.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the post-office and post-roads in the United States.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs. A motion made by Mr. Niles, to extend the post-road in Vermont to Windsor and Rutland, was superseded by a motion made by Mr. Sedgwick, to strike out the clause which designates all the particular roads in the United States, in order to insert a clause vesting the power of designating them in the supreme executive.

This motion occasioned a debate, in which its constitutionality, and the reverse idea, were alternately advanced and denied—the committee rose without coming to a decision, and then the House adjourned.

S A L E M, November 22.

A gentleman from Cape-Francois, where he has resided for some time past, in intimacy with some of the most respectable characters there, considers their situation hazardous, & the pickets, and fortifications, with the small number of troops within, as a defence very unequal to any forcible attack from without: the inhabitants were however, lulled into an imaginary security, by the long continuance of the insurrection.

Last Friday about 12 ton HOPS were brought into this town for exportation to the southern breweries.

N E W - Y O R K, December 5.

BRITISH MAIL PACKETS.

Admiral Hughes, Naval-Commander on the Halifax station, has ordered, that the British armed Schooners shall sail from thence to New-York, monthly, during the winter, to carry the Mails to and from those places. The first was made up at Halifax, the 31st ult.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in New-York, dated Nov. 20.

"The Countess of Effingham died on board the Diana Frigate within three days sail of New-York; the Frigate has returned with her corpse to this Island. The assembly of which have ordered the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars to be paid towards defraying the expences of her funeral, which is to take place the first of next Month."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"As Sol's blest beams make Vinegar more sour"—

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE read with attention the Respondent in your last Gazette, and would recommend to him a dispassionate re-perusal of the paragraph of the 2d November, which has so much excited his indignation—this will convince him, if he possesses any candor, that the blessings derived to the people from the new Constitution of Government, which by the favor of Heaven is now established; and the successful and highly pleasing and popular administration thereof—so far from producing in the minds of some men a generous acknowledgment of past errors and miscalculations, appear to stir up such remains of gall and chagrin, as it was hardly thought possible could be latent in the human mind. C.

Philadelphia, December 7.

THE eligibility of this GAZETTE as a medium for ADVERTISEMENTS will appear, when it is considered that it is twice a week sent to One Hundred and Twenty Postmasters and Printers in the United States—and to One Thousand Subscribers in different parts of the Union.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth assembled at the State-House of this city yesterday.

The Convention of the State of Delaware, now in session at Dover, has elected JOHN DICKENSON, Esq. their President.

Among the various specimens of art and ingenuity exhibited by the mechanics and artists of this city, a correspondent observes that strangers and others are peculiarly pleased with the painted glass in the windows of several shopkeepers. This mode of painting is original, the effect is fine—and the execution such a happy imitation of nature, that it is not possible to avoid a temporary deception. The ingenious artist who executed the above, is on his passage for London, where, in this line only, he will probably be highly successful, as it is said nothing similar has yet appeared there.

Of all animals, man is the most improved by being taught. The just inference is, that most pains should be bestowed where the best fruits will be produced by it; we are delighted to see dogs and bears dance, to hear parrots chatter, and how a hog can spell. We throng, east in hand, to see lions, wild cats, and all strange fights. It would be very little honorable to human nature, if there was any great town, in our enlightened country, where shows of the sort alluded to, are gained, where rope dancing costs thousands yearly, and not a single free school is provided for the children of the poor. If our duty cost as much as our folly, there would be a better excuse for our not discharging it. But the truth is, we are taxed ten times more by our love of wonder and of vice than would be sufficient to hire wisdom and virtue to keep school for our children.

Nothing is cheaper, in proportion to its value, than education—and yet it is the charge that frightens us. The children, if well taught, will make ample retribution to the society for what their teaching has cost. It is scarcely possible to calculate by what means, or in how many ways, this will be done. Men, well taught, will earn more than ignorant men; skill will be as gainful as hard work. Such men too will be more enterprising. The mind, expanded by knowledge, will trust more to its own powers: though at first, it cannot creep, it will learn to fly; the higher it mounts, the wider its prospects; till, at last, the world, and all its means of happiness, are brought within its reach. Politically speaking, the fallen state of man is ignorance. The world is yet to be regained by him. Of all the countries on earth, America is in the best condition to regenerate man by education: We have the most to do with, and the least yet to do.

"If a consolidation of the states into one government be an event justly to be avoided, it is not less to be desired that a consolidation should prevail in their interests and affections; and this too, as it fortunately happens, for the very reasons, among others, which lie against a governmental consolidation. For, in the first place, in proportion as uniformity is found to prevail in the interests and sentiments of the several states, will be the practicability of accommodating Legislative regulations to them, and thereby of withholding new and dangerous prerogatives from the executive. Again, the greater the mutual confidence and affection of all parts of the Union, the more likely they will be to concur amicably, or to differ with moderation, in the elective designation of the chief magistrate; and by such examples, to guard and adorn the vital principle of our republican constitution. Lastly, the less the supposed difference of interests, and the greater the concord and confidence throughout the great body of the people, the more readily must they sympathize with each other, the more seasonably can they interpose a common manifestation of their sentiments, the more certainly will they take the alarm at usurpation or oppression, and the more effectually will they consolidate their defence of the public liberty."

"Here then is a proper object presented, both to those who are most jealously attached to the separate authority reserved to the states, and to those who may be more inclined to contemplate the people of America in the light of one nation. Let the former continue to watch against every encroachment, which might lead to a gradual consolidation of the states into one government. Let the latter employ their utmost zeal, by eradicating local prejudices and mistaken rivalships, to consolidate the affairs of the states into one harmonious interest; and let it be the patriotic study of all, to maintain the various authorities established by our complicated system, each in its respective constitutional sphere; and to erect over the whole, one paramount Empire of reason, benevolence and brotherly affection." Nat. Gaz.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a barn in Pear-street, which consumed the same—by the timely and spirited exertions of the fire companies and other citizens, the flames were prevented from extending further.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Swallow,	Snowden,	Boston
Monton,	Parker,	Antigua
Joseph,	Prance,	Havre-de-Grace
Sloop Lark,	Burrows,	St. Martins
Rebecca,	Tingle,	Maryland

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	22 1/2	pr. £.	111 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12 1/2		64 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	13 3/4		66 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	20 1/4		101 1/2 do.
Indents	12 1/2		60
Bank Subscriptions,	141		Dollars.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of Massachusetts and New-York.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extensive Assortment, of very superior texture, suitable for every branch of the business, just imported from Amsterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be supplied with the best Cloths, and large allowance made to those who purchase in quantities to sell again.

Also for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADERA WINE,

Of the first Quality, fit for immediate use, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791.

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