

Philadelphia, January 18.

The late accounts from Europe inform us of a very great storm or hurricane on the coast of England, Ireland, &c. about the 20th Oct. great damage and loss were sustained both by land and sea.

A manifesto against the new Constitution of France, signed by the refugee Princes, has been published—the leading sentiment of which is, that the King was not free when he accepted it.

Mirabeau having died insolvent, the National Assembly has voted unanimously to defray the expences of his funeral.

An English paper of the 24th Oct. contains the following article, viz.

“It is laid that one of the first acts of Colonel Simcoe’s Government in Canada will be, to deliver up the British Posts situated on the east of the River St. Lawrence, and to the south of Nova-Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America.”

THOMAS WILLING, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Bank of the United States on the 4th inst.

The members of the North-Carolina legislature, which is now in session, have taken the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Proposals have been published for establishing a second bank in the city of New-York, under the name of the “Million Bank of the State of New-York,” and we hear upwards of 15,000 shares were subscribed in a few hours.

Extract of a letter, (dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 25, 1791) to a gentleman in this city.

“Exchange is rising a little, and specie coming into circulation, tho’ yet at an advance of five to fifteen per cent. As confidence gains, it will become more abundant, which will operate in favor of the intercourse with America, heretofore greatly interrupted by the low exchange and scarcity of specie. Was exchange near par, this country would now pay ten or twenty per cent. higher for tobacco, rice, indigo and grain, than any of its neighbors, and this year would take a considerable quantity of the last mentioned article; the late crops having proved very short, considerable supplies will be wanting in all the south of France.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent says he was greatly pleased at hearing a member of the House of Representatives of the United States say in his place, the other day, that he hoped the time would soon arrive when Turnpike Roads would be opened in every part of the Union.

The interest of individuals, of farmers, mechanics, merchants, and of all others whose business obliges them to travel, would be essentially promoted by improved roads—the expence would be repaid an hundred fold, if that can be called an expence, which is absolutely nothing more nor less than converting property to the best purpose, combining private emolument with public benefit, on the most extensive plan possible.

Should ignorance, prejudice or wickedness, find ways to check the ardor of the present moment to engage in the improvement of roads and inland navigation, it would be a very great public injury, and evince that even in this enlightened age the reliques of barbarism are to be found.

The general government of the United States, pursuing the obligation of the federal constitution, have honestly determined, that those who could prove themselves the public creditors should be paid a just equivalent for their demands. The new “morality” of some folks would have taught them how to discharge the principal of their debts for a quarter of their value; they have given sketches of a system of Ethics, which would have enabled the public to issue a certificate for the payment of interest at a remote period without any compensation for the use of the money in the mean time! What would have been “the tendency” of such measures? How pure would have been the public and private virtue of such a country; how respectable their name among the honest nations of the world; how promising of prosperity their future prospects? The old world (their senses being lost in the admiration of our transcendent virtue) would probably have made loans to us without interest, nay they might possibly have paid us for borrowing money from them!

There are not wanting persons in the United States, who affect to consider the general government in the light of a foreign one. Blinded by the love, not of state systems in general, but of the particular state system to which they belong, they consider a general controuling national power, as an alien force, although they have participated in the election and appointment of those who execute it, as fully as in the election and appointment of the administrators of the

state government. These persons cannot be said to love their country, but the spot they live on. They do not embrace in their affections the whole body of the people, but the little circle of their immediate connexions. To the United States they are not patriots or friends to their country. To the people of America they do not hold themselves fellow citizens.

The following ideas on account of their intrinsic value deserve to be selected from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of manufactures.

1. That the promotion of manufactures (that is our home trade) is rendered necessary by the restrictions of foreign nations on our navigation and external commerce.

2. That there is an absolute necessity to provide a home market for the increasing produce of our farms and plantations.

3. That the United States sustain an immense burden in the charges of importing foreign manufactures, which amounting to twenty per cent. upon fifteen millions of dollars is not less than three millions pr. annum in peace, and more in war.

4. That no country, however fertile has retained its gold and silver, if it has not manufactured.

5. That by the intervention of women and children, and machinery, manufactures have been brought to require a small portion of the labor of men, and that these may be obtained from abroad.

6. That a judicious system of measures to encourage manufactures will draw capital from foreign countries to be employed in the United States in working up and consuming our raw materials and provisions.

7. And lastly, that manufactures will succeed in the United States, because they have been incessantly springing up, and increasing for many years.

Some political writers have censured the Secretary of the Treasury, for proposing too much in favor of the public creditors. These, it is probable, have no interest in the debt. Other political writers have censured him for proposing too little in favor of the public creditors. These, it is probable, have bought largely of the debt. Such being the two extremes dictated by self-interest, it would seem probable that justice and sound policy were to be found between them. That Congress have hit this middle line, is proved by the value of the public stock, and the credit of the country abroad and at home.

We frequently hear the general government blamed for exposing those, who held the public securities, to speculators. Every advantage offered to public creditors, was recommended to Congress by the report on the debt, on the 9th of January, 1790. The proposition of the assumption was contained in the same paper. This report was published and re-published throughout the United States. Thirty days carried it to every state. The holders in all states were put upon their guard, for the funding law did not pass till six months and twenty-six days after. Were the people then taken by surprize? No.—The truth is, that the state governments had so long neglected to provide funds to pay the interest, and so long refused to empower Congress to do it, that their constituents, in too many of the states, did not believe an adequate provision would or could be made. It was therefore the former conduct of many of the states that exposed their citizens to the speculators, and not the present honest system of Congress. If the states had made provision from 1783 to 1789, the debt would have been worth twenty shillings in the pound, and speculators could not have got the people’s certificates but by paying that value for them. Every state government knew of the proposition to fund in the month of February, 1790. If the people were uninformed, measures could have been then taken to apprise them at that time, when the continental securities were worth no more than seven or eight shillings in the pound, with two years interest due upon them.

It is a remark frequently made, that the enemies of a government are more diligent and alert than its friends—Were it necessary, the reasons might be readily assigned.

The most effectual defence of any administration arises from conscious honor and honesty—these constitute a shield of defence which must repel the shafts of every assailant. But to be successful, these virtues must be known—for the knowledge of the people is the support of a good government—but their ignorance is the strong tower of those who deal in lies and misrepresentations.

A fair prospect appeared lately to dawn upon the public in respect to the general diffusion of that information among the people which is the life blood of a free republic—but, alas, is it not at present overcast?—Better for the government to expend an hundred thousand dollars an-

nually, than to defeat the public expectation, as will be the case should the present imperfect, uncertain and vexatious system, respecting the circulation of intelligence, continue.—If it is a conceded point that the newspapers cannot be sent but by stages, and it is left discretionary with the Postmaster-General to send the mail either on horseback or in a carriage, and at the same time it is thought necessary to send it by the former, for several months in the year—what alteration, for the better, will take place, even should the law now on its passage be finally enacted?—The mail, from December to April, is dispatched from this city, to New-York and Baltimore, on horseback;—the consequence is, that newspapers, except for Printers, must be risked in the stages—and the security derived from going under the sanction of the mail, is lost.

Security and dispatch are essential in transacting the business of a post-office—the former is undoubtedly the most important—and if they cannot both be obtained at once, the mind does not balance which to prefer; but that mode which comprizes both, is surely the most eligible—and this, on a proper arrangement, will probably be found in the use of light stage waggons for a given length of time; but if not, their superior security renders them decidedly the most proper—and when their necessity to the transportation of newspapers is considered, it seems to follow, that if there is any serious determination to circulate those immensely important vehicles among the people, and to carry the provisions of the law for that purpose into execution, that the mail should always be dispatched from the seat of government in carriages.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, January 12, 1792, the following election of Directors for the Offices of Deposit and Discount, in the Cities of Charleston and New-York, and Town of Boston, were made:

CHARLESTON.

Daniel De Sauffure
Nathaniel Russell
Rawlins Lowndes
Henry Laurens
Edward Rutledge
Arnoldus Vanderhorst
Adam Tunno

Thomas Jones
John F. Grimke
Edward Blake
Robert Haziehurst
William Thayer
Adam Gilchrist
Josiah Smith, Cashier.

NEW-YORK.

Richard Harrison
Gerard Bancker
Nicholas Hoffman
Philip Livingston
William Laight
Thomas Buchanan
John Atkinson

Alexander Macomb
John Delafield
Matthew Clarkson
Edmund Prior
David Gelfton
George Service
Charles Wilkes, Cashier.

BOSTON.

Thomas Russell
Christopher Gore
Joseph Barrell
Jonathan Mason, jun.
David Sears
John Codman, jun.
John C. Jones

Joseph Russell, jun.
Calc Davis
Israel Thornndike
William Wetmore
John Lowell
Theo. Lyman
Peter Roe Dalton, Cashier.

APPOINTMENT—BY AUTHORITY.

RICHARD PETERS, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania—in the room of William Lewis, who has resigned.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24/9	pr. £.	123 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		15/6	75 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents		15/3	76 1/2 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	21/6		107 1/2 do.
Indents	14/6		72 1/2 do.
Bank Stock—half shares			118 per cent premium.
			—whole shares 60 per cent.

S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks’s, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
SAMUEL BENEZET, }