

of the state of Vermont, ratifying, in behalf of that state, all the articles of amendment, proposed to the Constitution of the United States.

A report from the committee to whom was referred the President's message, relative to a letter from the Attorney-General, was read and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the communications from the President, respecting the Western Frontiers—whereupon the doors were ordered to be shut.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

On motion, a committee was appointed to enquire and report whether any, and what alterations it may be expedient to make, in the organization of the Treasury and War departments.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the message from the President of the United States, relative to the situation of the western frontiers; on which the doors were shut.

The house being opened, Mr. Fitzsimons moved a resolution to this effect, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house such information with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge whether any additional revenue will be necessary in consequence of the proposed increase of the military establishment, which was agreed to by the house.

The petition of Robert Byers was presented to the house praying compensation for a four horse team lost in the service of the United States, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

Sundry petitions were read, praying, severally, for settlement of accounts, payment of balances, allowance of pensions, compensations, &c.—these were referred to the heads of departments.

Mr. Parker then moved that the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Catherine Greene, should be resumed, by the committee of the whole—which motion was agreed to—and Mr. Livermore took the chair. The resolutions offered a few days since, by Mr. Wayne, were read, and it being moved that they should be adopted, the subject was further discussed.—The debate continued through the day. The committee rose without taking a vote, and had leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, New-Jersey, January 9, 1792. "Amidst the variety of topics which every day brings into conversation, none has engaged the political circles in this town more than the late unfortunate defeat of our western forces under General St. Clair. The event of this expedition was predicted by many respectable characters, whose habits of life have given them opportunities of forming correct opinions on military matters. However eagerly the extirpation of the savages was anticipated by the unreflecting and inexperienced, these initiated veterans saw things in a different light, and their apprehensions, from the raw state of our new-raised troops, as well as their total ignorance of the Indian method of warfare, have been but too literally verified. This second misfortune has shewn us that all attempts to reduce the savages must inevitably fail. We are generally of opinion that the money expended in offensive operations—in carrying hostilities to the villages of that fugitive race of people, who emigrate from place to place as convenience directs, would be much more eligibly applied towards the extinction of the heavy load of debt incurred by a just and necessary war—a war to emancipate us from the shackles of that power whose claims of dependency and vassalage were not more inequitable than ours with respect to the Indians of the western territory.

"This contest appears unwarrantable as well on the principle of justice as of policy.—The first may be instantly decided by recurring to the idea of primary possession, by which the first occupants are considered as legitimate proprietors of the soil, and all attempts to dispossess them must be pronounced indefensible. As to the policy of this territorial war, a variety of unanswerable reasons present themselves. A young empire, just emerging into existence, embarrassed with debts, a federal government, scarcely established, suspended on the slender thread of opinion—shew us the evident necessity of an undivided attention to the arts of peace. However pacific the aspect of the political expanse may now appear, it is not improbable that a perseverance in the present system of public measures with regard to the west, may occasion a considerable ferment, if not disaffection.

"The ready, the virtuous, the magnanimous acquiescence of our citizens in the present impositions on commerce, originated in an idea that the monies so raised would be expended frugally and with care.

"The Indian war—a war thought unnecessary, inequitable and impolitic, is therefore objectionable, and hence it is inferred that the enormous sums annually expended on so unjustifiable a business, is mere prodigality.

"To satisfy the public mind, and to retrieve the declining reputation of our councils, it appears to be indispensably requisite that the military system should be totally reversed; all idea of conquest or expulsion should be rejected as fallacious, and such measures pursued, as may give tranquility to the frontiers, and restore the public confidence. The money now wasted in one year, for raising troops to be butchered in the western forests, would be more than sufficient to quiet the Indian tribes for twenty. You may perhaps think my solicitude too great, and my apprehensions bordering on the chimerical, but I assure you I feel the full force of an honest conviction. I unequivocally assert the necessity of some speedy change in public measures—and do not hesitate to avow it as my decided opinion, that unless an alteration of the present system soon takes place, a partial revolution of a certain office will be the consequence.

Jan. 18. At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the MILLION BANK of New-York, agreeably to the adjournment of yesterday, the following resolutions were agreed to:

Robert Troup, Esq. in the chair. After producing to the Stockholders the subscriptions made, and the ratio or apportionment to each agreeable to the number of shares subscribed, it was resolved that For every 30 shares subscribed the ratio should be fixed at three.

For every 20 shares subscribed the ratio should be fixed at two.

For every share subscribed under 20, the ratio should be fixed at one.

A motion was made and carried, that a committee of five should be appointed to draw up a constitution, and the following gentlemen nominated and appointed:

- MELANCTON SMITH, BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, ROBERT LENOX, ROBERT TROUP and CORNELIUS J. BOGART.

Who are to present the same on Monday evening next.

A motion was made and carried, to postpone the script payments of shares and the election of Directors, till after the Report made by the Committee of the Constitution.

Resolved, that the Stockholders adjourn, to meet again on Monday next, the 3d. instant, at Corrie's Hotel, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday morning a Hand-bill, was distributed through the City, containing Proposals for a Bank of Two Millions.

In consequence of which a number of Citizens attended at the time appointed, and we hear, that upwards of One Thousand Shares were subscribed for.

The trade and bu'sness of the Nation, Exceeds all human computation; One bank no longer can suffice, And see in clusters how they rise! To-day, the wealth that ne'er shall be— To-morrow rolls in like a sea! For millions are as quickly made As you can call a spade—a spade— Ho! you that fans all toil and trouble, Would make a fortune—or would double— Read these Directions for a—bubble— Draw all your scattered wits together, And then in Ink-pot dip a feather, Dash off a banking plan—so pretty— And circulate it round the city: Then ope your books at Corrie's Hotel, And in a moment what a total! A greedy, grasping group, surround you, And eager to subscribe confound you! This done behold the balloon caper, Transfer'd to twenty reams of paper; Cut into handsome handy strips, And dubb'd the million banking scrips; These, ere the press can give them vent Sir, Shall sell for more than, cent. per cent. Sir.

Heigh ho!

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM A WORK NOT YET PUBLISHED.

LETTER I.

MADAM,

I AM not at all concerned to think that this letter may be less entertaining than some others I intend to send you—I know you will think a kind letter from a friend as good as a diverting one: He that gives you his mirth makes a much less present than he who gives you his heart; and true friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they offer promiscuously to the world. They who can let a right value upon any thing, will prize one tender, well meant word, above all that ever made them laugh in their lives; if I did not think so of you I should never have taken much pains to endeavor to please you by writing or any thing else; wit I am sure I want—at least in the degree I see others have it, for not content with snuffing the candle with their own fingers, they are willing to snuff others with the snuff—but I would be thought to have some qualities that may be (as occasion may require) of more comfort to myself, and of more service to my friends. I would cut off my own head if it had nothing but wit in it, and tear out my own heart, if it had no better dispositions than to love only myself, and ridicule and deceive my neighbors in sport. I know you'll think it an agreeable thing to hear that I have written three whole Cantos of my Persian Tale, the Medæad, and that it will appear in a couple or three months in a neat pamphlet.—If it be tolerable, the world may thank you for it, for if I could have seen you every day, and imagined my company could have pleased you as well, I should scarce have thought it worth my while to please the world. How many verses, and tell tale letters (though not like the Bishop's of *****) could I gladly have left unfinished, had I been permitted to pass those hours more pleasingly. Whatever some may think, fame is a thing I am much less covetous of, than your friendship, for that I hope will last all my life, the other I cannot answer for;—What if they both should grow greater after my death? Alas! like the fame of old Davy the ballad singer, my papers would have few correspondents, fewer readers, and no female friends at all, they would both be of no advantage to me. Think therefore seriously on this, and love me as well as ever you can while I live, and continue in good dispositions. Your's as usual. [paid for]

Philadelphia, January 21.

Further Intelligence by the latest arrivals from Europe.

The Dey of Algiers has declared war against the King of Sweden.—The plague still rages in Constantinople—and in Egypt it has destroyed 200,000 people.

Two rebel Beys have made themselves masters of the Capital of Egypt, and have entirely seized on the government.

The Inhabitants of Aleppo have also revolted against the Turkish government, and obliged the commandant and the troops to evacuate the City.

In consequence of the peace established between Spain and Algiers, the former is to be allowed the privilege of establishing a Company of Spanish Merchants at Oran and at Malsquivir.

The want of Union only, among the disaffected in the Low Countries, or Aultrian Netherlands is said to prevent the flames of civil war from breaking out afresh.

On the 16th Oct. the Royal Prison at Madrid was reduced to ashes—the prisoners to the number of 210 were saved from the flames.

Morton Eden, Esq; is appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Charles Mace, is appointed British Agent and Consul at Algiers.

American Emigrants are said to be traversing the Highlands of Scotland for the purpose of seducing the Inhabitants to emigrate to America—which according the English paragraphs always terminates in Misery, and ends often in the Slavery of the deluded emigrant!!

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The Marquis de Bouille galloping with a drawn sword in his hand, and a very long pair of spurs at his heels, from capital to capital of the the northern kingdoms of the continent, vowing vengeance, and putting much cayen into his soup wherever he stops to dine.

Monf. Calonne, not galloping, but creeping from court to court in five hundred disguises, and talking to every body he meets by nods and winks.

An hundred thousand men, with large whiskers, from no body knows where, quartered at a little village on the frontiers of France.

The army following the Princes, an excellent army—in officers, if it had but men!

The Marquis de Bouille with a large speaking trumpet, upon the borders of the kingdom, calling the National Assembly by names.

All the kings of Europe met in Congress some where or other, dressed in the disguise of the witches in Macbeth, boiling up toil and trouble for Monf. de la Fayette. Bouille as Hecate.—"Every one shall share of the gains!"

The five Ex Princes writing a protest against the new Constitution upon a very inflammatory paper, manufactured on purpose, with which they mean to steal slyly by night, and set fire to Paris—"Vive le Roi!" Finis.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Jan. 7, 1792.

"The season has been remarkably moderate here, and to this day we have not sufficient snow to make sleaying. It is also a healthful season, and there is less complaint among the people, and less poverty, than we have known for many years. These are great blessings, and demand the highest gratitude to our divine benefactor."

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master at Hartford, to the Editor, dated January 16, 1792.

"Am sorry to inform you, that since my last of the 4th ult. five more bundles of your papers have failed. Our people are quite discouraged; all that I now hold them by, is a promise of punctuality, as soon as the Post-Office Act gets through. Be pleased to stop immediately Mr. —, and Doctor —; also General —, and Colonel —, unless you are sure your files will produce all their missing numbers, which are about 15 each."

The numerous complaints which the Editor has recently received from the Eastward, of the failure of his Gazette, at this interesting season, are occasioned by their being stopped at the Post-Office in New-York.—The Editor having been told that the Post-Master of that city, has informed the Post-Master General that he has not been able to send on any newspapers for several weeks!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frederick-Town, to his Friend in Baltimore, dated the 1st instant.

"An Officer, just arrived here, who was in the late dreadful conflict in the western country, speaks of the late Ensign GEORGE CHASE in the most exalted terms—His bravery (amidst many extraordinary instances of heroism) was surpassed by none; He fell some distance in front of his men, the first charge that was made, and when he could no longer lead, encouraged them to go on, observing that he was wounded but slightly, and would follow immediately.—In 10 or 15 minutes he expired, with a serene smiling countenance. Thus fell this gallant promising young gentleman—much loved, admired, and lamented!

General BUTLER, that great and good man was shot through the breast. He soon after became so feeble as to faint several times.—When he was put on horseback, he was so collected as to have the flint of his pistol cocked, and as he sat, supported by some bags of flour, told those who parted with him, that he never expected to go off that ground, but that he would sell himself as dear as he could.—He lived dearly beloved by his men, and died as sincerely lamented by those and all others who knew him.—His bravery and conduct in the battle has so riveted the affections of his followers, that his memory will be revered by them as long as they shall possess the power of recollection."

The following is an authentic list of arrivals at the port of New-York from January 1st 1791, to January 1st 1792, viz. 120 ships and bargues, 280 snows and brigs, 1 galliot, 1 polacre, 1 schooner, 158 sloops—total from foreign ports 718—and 1101 coasters. By comparing the preceding list with that in the Philadelphia papers during the same period, it appears that there is a balance of 151 vessels, from foreign ports, in favor of New-York, and 407 coasters.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It would be candid in those who mention the great duties which they lay are laid by Congress, to let it appear, that some of the highest of them are not expected to produce any revenue, but are calculated to prevent the home demand for raw articles we can raise and procure by our own industry from being taken away by rival articles, sent hither by foreigners to the injury of our farmers, fishermen, &c. The following duties, which are among the highest, are direct bounties on agriculture, viz. On cheese four cents, malt ten cents, indigo twenty-five cents, hemp fifty-four cents, &c. &c. The following articles are so easily manufactured from native materials, that the duties on them are indirect bounties on agriculture, and the landed interest, viz. Tallow candles two cents, soap two cents, wax candles six cents, malt liquors five cents, cordage 100 to 150 cents, manufactured tobacco, tanned leather, earthen and stone ware, mustard, &c. ten per centum. The duties on coal, iron, lead, &c. are bounties to the landholders, and will yield little revenue. Several other duties are mere protections to manufactures, and do not produce any thing of consequence to the federal chest, such as the duties on shoes and boots, manufactures of copper, spikes, wool cards, paper, gold and silver wares, carriages, wooden furniture, tin wares, &c. &c.

We are told that "the whole country" is laid under a heavy excise. To be sure, if one state or one county pays the excise, "the whole" must, because by our fair and equal constitution no part of the union can be called upon to pay a public contribution but by a law which applies to the whole. As to the "heaviness" of the excise, it will puzzle the most knowing man to mention in what country so light an excise exists, though it will be easy to find an example of one twelve times as heavy abroad.

The United States never sent forth so great a value of produce in any two years, as in 1790 and 1791, nor did the merchants in this country ever in any two years order out and import so great a value of goods as in those two years, nor did they ever own so many tons of shipping, nor were the vessels ever more generally good and handsome; yet it is suggested that "trade is staggering under the impost."

It is the opinion of many judicious persons in different parts of this country, that lands improved and unimproved have advanced in price from 20 to 30 per cent. since the year 1789. City property is every where more advanced. Old branches of business are extended, none have fallen off, new branches are daily appearing in different quarters. These things will yield to men of sober thought satisfactory proof that the general system of Congress is beneficial to the general interests.

If the passions of children are not controuled and regulated by their parents when young, the laws must controul them when they come to be men—there is no other alternative. For that indulgence which too many children are the unhappy subjects of, nurtures vices, which, in riper years, without the restraint of the civil magistræ, would render them the pests of society. In a free country, where the law is supreme, the above remark applies to rich and poor—to the former perhaps with the greatest force.

AN EPITHALAMIUM (if possible) in our next.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.