

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
BY MR. P. FRENEAU.

principal at the time of subscription, bearing an interest payable quarterly at the rate of three per cent. per annum, until the principal sum of the said stock shall be redeemed."

In support of this motion, Mr. Mercer spoke near an hour.

Mr. Madison, in lieu of the proposed amendment, offered the following:

"Provided, That, instead of the terms contained in the act making provision for the public debt of the United States, the subscribers shall receive certificates for the joint amount of the principal and arrears of interest subscribed; which certificates shall bear an interest equivalent to the terms contained in the said act."

The subject was warmly debated till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. I. Smith, from the committee for enrolled bills, reported that the committee had waited on the President of the United States, and presented to him, for his approbation, the "bill establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, reported a bill in conformity to the resolutions adopted on Monday last, respecting the Ohio Company. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

The bill reported yesterday pursuant to the resolutions on the memorial of the directors of the Ohio Company, was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Attorney General on the petition of Andrew Jackson, reported that it would not be expedient to grant the prayer of said petition.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of William Smith of Baltimore, respecting certain Loan-Office certificates was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Vining from the committee to whom was referred sundry memorials of the Trustees of several seminaries of learning praying compensation for losses and injuries sustained during the late war, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table. After reading and referring sundry petitions—the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the public debt—a proposition which was debated yesterday being withdrawn.

Mr. Giles proposed a clause to be added to the first proposition offered by Mr. Fitzsimons, the object of which was to preclude the admission of the irredeemable principle in the debt hereafter to be subscribed to the loan of the United States.

This motion after a lengthy debate, was negatived—22 to 25.

The first and second proposition were then severally put and agreed to.

The third proposition being read, Mr. Key moved that it should be struck out—this was succeeded by a motion to amend it, by inserting, *at their liquidated value*, after the words *United States*, this was agreed to. Another motion of amendment was made and negatived—and then a motion for the committee to rise and report progress, being carried, a decision on the proposition as amended, was prevented.

The committee on enrolled bills reported, as duly enrolled, a bill for finishing the light-house on Bald-Head, Cape-Fear River, and the Speaker signed the same. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Parker of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury fixing the amount of imports and exports, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

The report brought in yesterday by Mr. Vining respecting the Wilmington Academy, &c. was taken into consideration, agreed to and a committee appointed to prepare and report a bill. Several petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt. Mr. Seay in the Chair.

The third proposition was taken into consideration—an amendment was proposed by striking out the last clause, in these words, "without being obliged to exchange their certificates," this amendment was disagreed to—and then the question being put on the proposition, that was also negatived—24 to 22.

The 4th proposition being read, the word "September" was expunged; and the question on the proposition with the blank being put—was carried in the affirmative.

The fifth proposition which respects a further assumption was then read; September was struck out.—On motion of Mr. Key, Maryland was inserted.

The subject was then debated till after 3 o'clock, the committee then rose, without a decision, and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the militia bill—passed the Senate with amendments.

The committee of enrolled bills, reported that they had this day laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation, and the bill for finishing the Light-House on Bald-Head, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

REMARK.

REPUBLICAN governments cost infinitely less than monarchies—and yet the expence of the former is always a copious subject of complaint.

It is well worthy of consideration how far a repining fault-finding spirit at the slowness of proceedings in the deliberative public bodies of free States may tend to the injury and final destruction of a republican government.

WE were advised upon the commencement of the present government, that the Vice-President had adopted a rule of conduct for himself, in the discharge of the duties of his office, highly deserving the station he fills, and the nature of the trust reposed in him by the public. That in cases where the Senate should be equally divided, upon a bill which had passed the House of Representatives, he would vote for the bill. This determination was thought wise and just, because upon the permanent scale of the government it would be equal, one while favorable to one interest, and another to some other. And the peculiarity of his office, being the servant of the union, suggested the necessity of some rule, for otherwise his feelings might occasionally bias his judgment, and in the conflict of contending interests, make him degenerate into the representative of some State, and thus eventually become the mere creature of a party.

The public would be gratified by information from that honorable gentleman, whether such rule was ever adopted; and if so, upon what principle he justifies its violation, on the representation bill; for by the proceedings of the Senate which have been published, it appears that upon several divisions on that interesting question, he invariably departed from it, voting upon all occasions against the House of Representatives. As 'tis of importance that the conduct of an officer in this high station, should appear irreproachable before the public, it is hoped such explanation may be given, as will satisfy even the most scrupulous, of the purity of his motives.

Whatever objections may have been heretofore entertained against his political principles, yet none have been urged against his morals. The public have therefore solaced themselves under the belief, that although he might in the fervor of his heart wish a government of a different stamp, from that which binds together in the bonds of peace, the freemen of America, he would notwithstanding faithfully execute the portion which had been allotted him, of the duties of the present one.

March 28.

VALERIUS.

Philadelphia, March 31.

A loan of three millions of guilders for account of the United States, has been effected at four per cent. interest, in the city of Amsterdam.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Turks and the kingdom of Poland, in which the Poles are allowed the free navigation of the Black Sea.

The French frigate, La Mofelle, that arrived here on Friday last (commanded by Capt. Ferrarie, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th of March. Six thousand troops had then arrived, but these were judged insufficient to recover the island speedily. The national civil commissioners had sent an urgent demand to France for fourteen thousand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought would be fully sufficient to reduce the revolted to instant submission.

Further Extracts of a letter from Columbia, dated Feb. 14.*

Commandant Wilkinson being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to the second United States regiment, about the middle of January, the firing of cannon, at Fort-Washington, announced to the inhabitants his arrival. His appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel, gave him the command of the Federal Troops.

Our winter has been uncommonly severe; we have had snow on the ground upwards of six weeks, most of the time 18 or 20 inches deep, and the river Ohio being closed, the ice at Cincinnati, for near a fortnight, afforded a bridge to the Kentucky shore. Lieut. Col. Wilkinson, perhaps concluding business would be to be done early in the spring, improved the advantage of the snow to transport forage for the cavalry to Fort-Jefferson, and engaged all the teams and sleds that could be procured in the different settlements; and having determined upon an immediate enterprise, addressed himself to the militia at the different settlements in the Hon. Judge Symmes' Purchase; and on the 20th ult. visited Columbia, where he met the militia at Capt. Gano's; he made his appearance in an old hunting frock—he harangued them very feelingly, telling them he had some thoughts, if it should be found practicable, of visiting one of the Indian towns; and noted to them the expediency and necessity of bringing the cannon from the place of the fatal defeat of the 4th November last, as there was a probability that, unless that were done, they might be brought against us the approaching campaign; and dwelt a little upon the melancholy theme of their countrymen lying in the field of battle, calling upon them for the rights of sepulchre. Their hearts were sufficient—they struck the souls of the solid boys.*

* By mistake dated the 4th in our last.

Extract of a letter from Boston, March 17.

"I am not much more pleased with the progress of Congress this session, than with the late expedition. The trifling and waste of time in unimportant bills, has been intolerable. I wish the scribblers against good characters were employed in spurring their delays, and the long speechifiers. But Congress conduct like other national Governments; and the world is, and will continue to be like the old world—nor listen to the voice of wisdom, till the waters of the flood come and drown them." I don't find one member crving aloud against this waste of public time and expence. I wonder some don't do it for the sake of popularity."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

"Government depends on opinion."—It is happy for mankind, that in proportion as the people have been enlightened and civilized, their opinion has always been in favor of government.

Liberty, genuine equal liberty, has no other retreat now left, but in the arms of government—government founded on the principles of justice and right.

Liberty has been repeatedly tempted to take refuge in anarchy; but this has almost always, in the issue, bound her in the chains of despotism.

Under the Romans, Liberty tried Aristocracy—which artfully stripped her of all her charms, and left her nothing but a name. In the time of the revolution she tried Democracy; but Cromwell stole the hearts of the people—he dubbed the Parliament-House a den of thieves, and accordingly turned the members out, and locked up the doors. Liberty has now taken up her residence in the United States, under our happy Republican Government—this we may pronounce is her last retreat. The people are in a state of probation; if we are wise to secure the privileges we enjoy, by supporting the fabric we have raised, Liberty will reside in this highly favored land, till the final consolidation of all government in the divine—but if we should be so unwise as to suffer the edifice to be defaced by the untempered daubings of pretended, but ignorant architects, we shall rue our folly when it will be too late.

There is in mankind an almost universal propensity to egotism—to this source we may trace the variety of systems which exist in religion, philosophy and politics; and if it went no further, it would be harmless—but from this also proceeds the spirit of intolerance and persecution—the loss of the liberty of speech, and the freedom of the press.

What property can a person be said to enjoy in his possessions, if he cannot retain them in security, or part with them at pleasure? Of what advantage to the world, or to himself, is a prison's mental stock, if he cannot impart his ideas with freedom?

There is a persecution of opinion extant at the present day, which is secretly undermining the first principles of civil liberty, and if continued, will preclude all moral and political improvement.

We frequently hear of "political heresies" now a days—let the standard of political orthodoxy be once reared, and you shall soon hear political anathemas thundering from political doctors.

"To think what they please, and to speak their sentiments," is the unalienable right of free Americans, for the just exercise of which they are amenable only to the laws—and he that opposes the cry of "mad dog" only, to solid argument, for the purpose of checking free discussion, is a tyrant in grain.

Justice is the brightest luminary in the constellation of republican virtues—The influence of this divine principle leads the friends of genuine freedom to treat all mankind as members of one common family.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MONDAY, MARCH 26.

The following Resolution was moved:

RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open whilst the Senate shall be sitting in their legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of Congress.

It passed in the negative—Yeas 8, Nays 17.

The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Butler, Carroll, Foster, Hawkins, Johnston, King, Lee, and Monroe.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bassett, Bradley, Cabot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Few, Gunn, Henry, Izard, Langdon, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stanton, Strong, and Wingate.

In our last it was said that the majority on the above occasion, consisted of seventeen. Taking it for granted that the excess alone constitutes the majority, that statement was erroneous—the majority being only 9.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Ariel,	Decatur,	St. Andero,
Dolphin,	Drisco,	Portsmouth, N. H.
Brig Betsey,	Ellison,	Port-au-Prince,
Sloop Dolphin,	Dicow,	New-Hampshire,
Swallow,	Quandril,	Fayal,
Schooner Windfield,	Cox,	North-Carolina.

Letters received by the Ariel, inform that there was a great storm in the Bay of Biscay on Christmas-Day, in which thirty-five ships were lost, and that the towns of St. Andero, St. Sebaillan and Bilbao, were for a time nearly inundated.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1792.

Letters for the British Packet Prince William Henry, Captain Peters, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday morning the 3d of April, at 8 o'clock.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/3	pr. £. 106 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62 1/2 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	19/	95 do.
Indents	12/	60 do.
Half shares Bank Stock	—65 per cent. premium.	

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(PRICE 6/6.)

By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miss More's Essays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioness of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letter to a new married Lady
6. Miss Chaponne on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the established reputation of the several tracts of which it is composed, that it will be found a more complete system for the instruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the present title, was lately published in England and Ireland, and had a most rapid sale, having been purchased by almost every lady of taste in those kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miss More's Essays—Mrs. Chaponne's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. These have considerably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this side of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as those in England and Ireland have been.

* * SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS several gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a constant supply of sets on hand;—such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY has lately published,

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7 1/2.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9 1/2.
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4/8
7. American Constitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50s
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10 1/2.
10. Charles Grandison, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10 1/2
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10 1/2
15. The Christian Economy, 1/10 1/2

Of said CAREY may be had, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Message and Playing-Cards, &c. &c.