

the 3 per cents and the deferred debt, and to substitute the words public debt—This amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted, as thus amended.

The ninth resolution was also agreed to.—The resolutions being gone through with, the committee rose and reported the same with the amendments.

The House took the report of the committee into consideration.

The first resolution being read, Mr. Giles renewed his motion to add the following clause, as an amendment, viz.

Except that condition in the act, which renders the debt, so far subscribed, subject to redemption by payments not exceeding, in one year, on account of both principal and interest, a proportion of eight dollars upon the hundred, on any certificates which shall be issued according to the terms therein specified: which condition, so far as it relates to any part of the debt, which may hereafter be subscribed, shall be abolished.

This motion occasioned a very lengthy debate. Mr. Mercer, Mr. Giles, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Findley supported the motion—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Hartley opposed the motion, which was finally negatived.—The ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow—

A Y E S.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Brown, Clark, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, White, Willis.—27.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Boudinot, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Huger, Key, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Macon, Muhlenberg, Niles, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward.—30.

The question then being put on the first resolution as reported, it was agreed to.

The second resolution was agreed to.

The third resolution being read, which provides for filling up the subscriptions in the state debts, of the sum wanting to complete the first assumption. Mr. Madison moved as an amendment to adopt the clause moved by Mr. Giles, to be added to the third resolution.—This motion, after some debate, was withdrawn, and then the question on the resolution was put and carried. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Illinois and Wabash Land Companies, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, enclosing sundry petitions which had been referred to him, returned, pursuant to the orders of the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the public debt.

The fifth resolution [See preceding column, under Saturday's head] was read.

Mr. Key said he should vote for the resolution, but should consider himself at liberty to withhold his final assent in case the subsequent arrangements of the business should not appear compatible with the interest of his constituents.

Mr. Sherdine moved an amendment in these words, "whether discharged by said states respectively, or undischarged"—this motion was not seconded.

Mr. Sturges moved that the blanks should be filled up—this motion being seconded, occasioned some debate, and was negatived, 32 to 26.

Mr. Mercer then renewed the motion offered by Mr. Sherdine. This motion gave rise to a long debate; in the course of which Mr. Madison moved an amendment, by adding after "respectively," these words, "since the treaty of peace." The motion, as amended, was further debated, and at length negatived—ayes 22, noes 30.

The question on the original proposition being then put, that was also negatived—29 to 26. Adjourned.

NEW-LONDON, March 15.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated Feb. 14.

"Since my last there has been several plantations wholly burned, and a number that have had part of their buildings and part of their canes destroyed; we are not able to say the exact number, as the Mulattoes have the entire possession of the plain, except the white encampment which is about two miles out of town. Saturday last arrived from France, via the Cape, a transport ship and schooner with three hundred infantry and about thirty artillery men; who with about three hundred militia of this place, we expect will march to-morrow or next day to the plains, in order to attack the Mulattoes. There was an attack on Tiberon the 24th of last month, wherein the Mulattoes were defeated—they came on very determined, in two divisions, till they were within pistol shot, when the first volley of small arms was fired from the Fort, which threw them into disorder, and they retreated with great precipitation, leaving 25 dead near the Fort. This is the only place on this side of the island which they have not attacked. More troops are daily expected, but the few they have now, together with the inhabitants, makes the town perfectly safe—as they have two French and one English Frigate in the harbor, and the town well fortified."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO.

Please to insert the following lines in your next Gazette, which were occasioned by reading an extract of a letter in your last, and you will oblige your humble servant, A. R.

HIGH pay—long speeches—and long sessions, Provoke complaints, with harsh expressions!

Should Congress serve for smaller pay, Who would compose that body, pray?

Would they be men of real merit, Of talents prov'd—of manly spirit?

Or poor and cringing tools for Kings? Or rich, and lord-like strutting things?

Could men, whose talents at the bar Exceed the pay of Congress, far;

Doctors and merchants leave their trade, As delegates to make parade?

Can honor keep a man from starving? Must he not now and then be carving?

Will he so honest be, and nice, As not to cut a single slice?

From Government not take a sop? When thirsting, not receive a drop?

Britain pays not a single shilling— Her members are forever swilling.

Royal sops her boroughs swallow, And ministerial taxes follow!

The labourer is worth his hire, To due rewards let each aspire!

And let freemen pay their friends As well as Kings—on this depends

Whether the freedom they have got, Shall last to endless time, or not:

Or starved, look out for royal bounty, And be forgotten in each county!

Long speeches may long sessions yield; But 'gainst great errors they may shield.

Long sessions may much money cost— In short on's, freedom may be lost!

Whoever values free debate, 'Gainst long speeches should not prate:

Whoever views with real glee, Cash coming from the treasury,

Which, circulating round the land, Returns into that very hand

Which paid it there, for the excise, Or impost duty, is not wise;

If with great pleasure he don't view The sums which thence the Congress drew---

But why should he shew discontent, Who never paid one single cent;

Yet oft, for any trifling trash, Receiv'd a share of this same cash?

Cease to complain without a reason, I'll tell you when to cry out—Treason!!!

A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.

Capt. Cals, of the 2d United States regiment, marched from this place on Tuesday last, with a detachment of men for Fort Franklin: this detachment will augment that garrison to 120 men, and of which Capt. Cals is to take the command.

Capt. Hughes, with a fine company of men, arrived here on Saturday last from the Eastward.

Philadelphia, April 4.

By the ship William Penn, from London, European accounts are received to the 9th of February. They state that a fire has consumed nearly one third of the city of Brussels. The business of M. Talleyrand de Perigord, the new Minister to the Court of London, it is said, is to confer with the British Ministry on the subject of a standard for weights and measures. The people of England and Scotland are taking measures in the several towns to procure petitions to Parliament against the slave trade.

The Emperor is come to a resolution to bring the states of Brabant to reason. The monument of Mr. Howard, the benevolent, is to be a full length figure of the man—to be placed along-side of Doctor Johnson's, and is to cost thirteen hundred guineas. The subject of the trial of Mr. Hastings was mentioned in Parliament the 6th February—some difficulty having occurred, a bill for softening the rigour of several acts, particularly of 11 and 28 of George III. and for regulating the mode of deciding contested elections, was brought in by Mr. Burke, and read the first and second time.

Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill for removing any doubts respecting the functions of juries in cases of libels—this motion was carried nem. con.

The Protestants of Ireland appear to be alarmed at the steps pursuing by the Catholics to recover the rights of men, of which they conceive themselves to have been long deprived in that country. Meetings have been held in various places to prepare and sign addresses to the King, the prayer of which he would "maintain unimpaired the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland." Other meetings are held, in which unanimous resolutions are adopted to instruct their representatives in Parliament to support the repeal of such laws as militate against the interest and freedom of the Roman Catholics. The new Constitution of France is publicly sold in Vienna. By the latest returns it appears that France contains 150,000,000 acres of land, and 27,190,000 inhabitants. The Spanish troops are said to desert in great numbers. Paris is under no apprehensions from a want of grain; and tho' money is scarce, the manufacturers of that city are full of employ. The Emperor of Germany is making timely alterations for the better in the condition of his subjects, particularly that of the lower classes: he sees that the empire of superstition is decaying and going to ruin—and that the surest way of preventing dangerous innovations is a timely reform of ancient and obvious abuses.

The whole sum of assignments cancelled amounts to 398 millions. The British army is to be reduced 2,000 men; 50 men from each regiment; the number of the regiments is to continue the same.

Negotiations for peace between Spain and Morocco, are said to be renewed. The Dutchess of York is to be naturalized; in order to which, she must swear that she will never be a member of Parliament. In a message from the King of the French to the National Assembly, on the 28th January, he informs them that he has demanded an explanation of the Emperor within 15 days.

Marshal Rochambeau, in an address to the Assembly, informed them that the French army would be ready to take the field before their enemies—that the troops of the line are completely restored to order and discipline—that the National Guards possess the greatest ardor, but are not so well disciplined as the former, owing to their recent arrival on the Frontiers—that he was of opinion that the command in the field ought to be given to officers of the line—and that the soldiers should be paid in money. His speech contained the warmest professions of attachment to the Constitution, and was received with applause.—Jan. 31. A report from the military committee, relative to the war expressed by M. Rochambeau, that Messrs. d'Aubeterre, d'Averhoul, and Dumas, might serve under him—it was resolved in the negative. Of the French emigrants, those of them who are embodied are stationed at Cappel, Reuchen, Oberkirch, Oppenan; these amount

to 3,000; in the town of Oberkirch are 600 soldiers of the regiment of Berwick. M. Conde is lodged in the Abbey, from which he has expelled the Monks; he has with him about 200 English horses. Two Imperial regiments, commanded by M. de Courbourg, are arrived, and four more are expected. With respect to the war in India, it is probable that the orders sent from England to make peace, will arrive in season to prevent much more fighting in that country.

British papers, by the last vessels, mention the refusal of the queen of Portugal to interfere in the affairs of France, in consequence of overtures of that nature from the Court of Russia—and that the King of Sweden has at last accepted the nomination from Louis the XVIth that he had accepted the constitution.

It is extremely difficult to form definite ideas on European affairs, from the accounts presented in the papers—particularly respecting the disposition of foreign powers in regard to France. The French nation appear determined to prepare for the worst; indeed they can, having nothing to fear from external attack—and, united among themselves, they will be equally secure internally.

On Saturday last it was determined in the house of Representatives of the State Legislature, by a majority of two only, that the members to represent this State in the Lower house of Congress, should be chosen, not in districts, but by the State at large.

A letter from Knoxville, in Cumberland county (territory south of the Ohio) mentions the completion of a Carding-Machine in that place, which will card an hundred weight of cotton per day, with only the attendance of one hand. Six hundred weight of clean cotton had been produced on half an acre of land, in that country, but upon a moderate calculation, an acre would produce one thousand weight.

Some accounts are mentioned in London papers of the celebrated French circumnavigator Peyrouse being still alive with some of his crew on a desert Island in the Indian ocean.

The King of Prussia (says a London paper) has declared that Louis the XVIth having accepted the constitution, prevents his acting in favor of the emigrants.

The African society in England (or association for promoting discoveries in the interior parts of Africa) have at present in their employ, Major Houghton, successor to the celebrated Ledyard, in exploring those inhospitable climes. This gentleman, in a letter to the society, informs them that he has penetrated one thousand miles up the river Senegambia. He has also transmitted an accurate account of the distances, bearings, latitudes, and longitudes of the several places he has visited.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship William Penn,	Josiah,	London,
Harmony,	Olman,	do.
Sally,	King,	Bourdeaux,
Barque Prudence,	Miller,	St. Andero,
Tobias,	Welch,	Cadiz,
Minerva,	Hare,	Shelburne,
Brig Munton,	Parker,	St. Vincents,
Little Sarah,	Lowry,	Jamaica,
Schooner Polly,	Davis,	N. Carolina,
Priscilla,	Smith,	Virginia,
Nancy,	Wallace,	do.
Sloop Clara,	M'Williams,	do.
Maria,	Johnson,	Aux-Cayes,
Richmond,	Block,	Virginia,
New-York Packet,	Bayley,	New-York,

SENEX is received, and shall appear as soon as possible.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/	pr. £. 105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	19/	95 do.
Indents	12/	60 do.
Half shares Bank Stock—50 per cent. premium.		

Bank of the United States.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorized to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors. JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the interest for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States. (cp. 11)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON, Bookseller, At the Stone House in Second-Street, The First Volume of

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April 4. (cp. 11)

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, enlisted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He survived the War, and settled as supposed, in or near Philadelphia.—If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of something considerably to his advantage.

April 4. (cp. 11)