

From the foregoing state of facts, the committee suggest the following as the principal causes, in their opinion, of the failure of the late expedition, under Major General St. Clair.

THE delay in furnishing the materials and estimates for, and in passing the act for the protection of the frontiers, the time after the passing of which was hardly sufficient to complete and discipline an army for such an expedition, during the summer months of the same year.

The delays consequent upon the gross and various mismanagements and neglects in the quartermaster's and contractor's departments; the lateness of the season at which the expedition was undertaken, the green forage having been previously destroyed by the frost, so that a sufficiency of subsistence for the horses necessary for the army could not be procured.

The want of discipline and experience in the troops.

The committee conceive it but justice to the Commander in Chief to say, that in their opinion, the failure of the late expedition can in no respect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before or during the action; but that as his conduct in all the preparatory arrangements was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, so his conduct during the action furnished strong testimonies of his coolness and intrepidity.

The committee suggest as reasons for leaving the number of the troops at particular periods, and the dates of some facts blank, the want of sufficient time to complete the report with minuteness, and in some instances, the want of the necessary evidence.

The said report being read, Resolved, That this House will early in the next session proceed to take the same into consideration.

Extract from the Journal, JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, informed the House that he had this day approved and signed two acts, which originated in the House, viz. An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States; and an act making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expences.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that they have passed an act respecting the government of the territory of the United States north-west and south of the river Ohio.

The committee on enrolled bills reported as truly enrolled the following bills: An act making certain appropriations therein specified—An act respecting the government of the territory of the United States north-west and south of the river Ohio—An act respecting the claim of J. B. Cutting—Also, a resolve directing printed clearances of particular form for the collectors of the United States.

The Speaker signed the above bills and resolve: the same being laid before the President, a message was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the House that they had received his approbation and signature.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House, that the President had notified the Senate that he had approved and signed two acts which originated in the Senate—An act to provide for a copper coinage—and An act to compensate the services of the late Colonel George Gibbon.

The Secretary also informed the House, that the Senate having completed the business before them, were about to adjourn.

A message was sent to inform the Senate, that the House having completed the business before them, are about to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that the clerk procure such of the laws of the several states as are not already in his office.

The Speaker then adjourned the House, to meet again on the first Monday of November next, according to law.

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 26.

Marshal Luckner was introduced amid the applauses of the Assembly, and presented an Address which the Minister at War read for him.

"The King having called me to Paris, I eagerly avail myself of my stay there to renew my professions of respect and gratitude to the National Assembly: You have concurred by a decree in the honourable mark of esteem and confidence, which the King has been pleased to grant me. My life is the property of the country that has adopted me; and I shall acknowledge no glory but what I may acquire by associating myself in the triumph of the French, if their laws and their liberty are threatened. To consecrate without reserve the remainder of a laborious life to so grand and so just a cause, will be the best

proof of my profound gratitude to the National Assembly and the King.

"In concert with the general officers of the garrison of Strasbourg, I have written to the Minister at War, to inform him of the situation of the officers of my army, who have nothing to subsist upon but their pay. No complaint from them has reached my ear; but their resignation, when they find themselves in real distress, makes it more peculiarly the duty of their General to make known their situation to the National Assembly. They have not the half of their pay at their own disposal; and the officers of the cavalry, on whom there are stoppages for the purchase of their horses, have considerably less.

"I may be allowed to flatter myself, that to lay before the Representatives of the French people, the embarrassment of a part of their defenders, will be sufficient to procure the redress to be expected from their attention and their justice.

"I shall communicate to the Minister at War, in writing, the measures which I think necessary to assure the success of the French armies. Permit me only to bear testimony to the National Assembly of the good order that reigns among the troops under my command. The soldiers display their patriotism by their spirit and their strict attention to discipline."

The President returned an answer to this address, and the Assembly ordered it to be inserted in their minutes.

LONDON, February 28.

We have heard of "proud days for England!" But what a truly proud day was Monday last for Mr. PITT!—A flourishing Exchequer, an army and navy establishment to be reduced, and a large annual sum to be reserved for paying off the National Debt, and the public to be eased of 200,000l. annually in taxes!

The enemies of the Minister affect to say, that he takes off taxes merely to increase his popularity. That popularity should be the consequence of his having acted so admirably for the public interest, is only ascribing to the people of this country a very moderate share indeed of penetration, honesty, and common sense.

FRANCE, the great centre to which every political eye is still turned, continues to be agitated by all the turbulence and fluctuation incident to democratical government. The National Assembly sometimes bully the Emperor, and at others affect circumspection and caution; yet the general temper of the nation, inquiet and disturbed, tends to action. But if they should in reality make war on Germany, from whence are they to draw their supplies? If the present revenue of France falls short of the expenditure in times of peace, how inadequate must it be to the public exigencies in time of war? This reasoning appears plausible: and yet, if a war against the German Princes confederated against France and Liberty should take place, it might be found to be fallacious. There is at present a general reluctance throughout the provinces to pay the taxes. Taxes are voted by the Assembly, but evaded by the people. They do not see the connection between taxes and liberty so readily as the connection between taxes and war. Taxes are as necessary to liberty as they are to war; for there can be no secure and permanent liberty without a fixed and regular government, nor any fixed and regular government without a revenue to support it. But the nation at large do not discern this truth. They rather fancy that there is a natural affinity between freedom and exemption from all taxation. Though, therefore, the French are not a fordid or avaricious, but an open and a generous people, and though their vows in favor of liberty are sincere and ardent, yet they do not exert the nerve of wealth [Facultats] so much as they would do in the case of a war with Despotism, where they would readily perceive money to be necessary. Nor, were their resources in money deficient, would the daring Genius of Liberty sink down in despondent inaction. The Americans had little, and next to no money; yet their councils held always a sublime course, and aspired to the loftiest object of ambition—the establishment of liberty, by equal representation, for the good of mankind. If they wanted silver and gold, they contributed their personal service; they gave such things as they had; horses, waggons, provisions and other ammunition. The naked American, inspired by the unconquerable spirit of liberty, found means to elude the grasp of the proud and powerful Briton, covered with a coat of mail, and glorying in his strength.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and agent. Includes Brig Sally, Lydia, Georgia Packet, Schooner Industry, Sloop Betsey, etc.

Philadelphia, May 12.

The substance of the last accounts from France, received by the Louisa, Capt. Birkhead, is, that assignats were at 40 per cent. discount in exchange for French crowns—That disturbances had taken place in Marseilles: the Spanish arms were taken from the door of the Consul of that kingdom—that the Consul had in consequence taken his departure—that the national troops had disarmed the Swiss regiment of Hernet—that this regiment marched to Roquivaire, where they were received as if they had attempted to destroy the nation, passed the night in the open air, and were scarcely able to procure victuals for their money. The only crime alledged against them is, their having always been subordinate to their officers, and during their stay in Marseilles, had prevented the merchants from being plundered of their property.—That a huckster woman having spoken disrespectfully of the national troops who had performed the service of disarming the Swiss, was thrown into prison—but the people forced the prison doors, took her out, and hung her in presence of her husband, at the lamp post—the first female victim to the revolution.—That wheat and flour are much wanted at Marseilles, and that the crop now in the ground affords a very unfavorable prospect—That American wheat would fetch fifty livres per charge, and superfine flour sixty livres per barrel.

Thursday last the PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by Mr. Secretary LEAR, sat out on a tour to the Southward.—We hear that the PRESIDENT will be at the Seat of Government by the 10th June.

According to the list in the first page of this paper, one Resolve and forty-four Acts were passed by Congress at the late session.

By a proclamation of his Excellency Governor Woodley, dated the 12th April, 1792, the importation of lumber, of any sort, until the first day of August next ensuing, and of flour, corn, corn meal, and ship stuff, until the 20th day of May next ensuing, and no longer, from any island in these seas under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, is permitted into St. Christopher's.

Although the proposition for assuming the residue of the State Debts was not adopted at the late session, yet, as it will undoubtedly be renewed at the next, there is the highest probability that it will then succeed. The principle on which the former assumption was made, applying with equal if not greater force to the debts unprovided for, the strongest reasons exist for the holders of the evidences of State Debts not to alienate them, for any consideration below their just value.

The Charleston Tontine being converted into a Bank, by the title of the South-Carolina Bank, on the 28th ult. THOMAS JONES, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the institution.

Passengers in the brig Georgia Packet, Capt. Burroughs, from Charleston, arrived yesterday:—Mr. Poague, Mr. Parry, Miss Parry, Mr. Read, Mr. Armour, Mr. Stutton, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Canfield and Mr. Rittenhouse.

Married, Thursday evening, Mr. SAMUEL BLODGET, jun. of Boston, to Miss REBECCA SMITH, daughter of the Rev. Doctor WM. SMITH, of this city.

Died, in Charleston, Mrs. HENRIETTA RUTLEDGE, wife of EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Esq.—Also, at her plantation, C. C. Parish, Mrs. SARAH RUTLEDGE, aged 68.

The length of the Report in this day's Gazette, has excluded sundry articles which would otherwise have appeared.

* * In the middle column, third page of our last, for "unconstitutional," read "constitutional."

By the Post-Office Act, after the first of June next, newspapers sent by the mail are subject to postage of one cent each paper, for 100 miles carriage, or less—and for all distances more than an hundred miles, one cent and an half each paper. The postage to be paid by the Subscribers, at the office where the papers are delivered.—As it is optional with Subscribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Post-Office, or to contract with the Stage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, within a short distance of this city, may find it advantageous to adopt the latter mode.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices for various banks and shares, including 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Indents, Final Settlements, Half shares Bank U. S., and Shares Bank North-America.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.