

Pay, Subsistence and Cloathing.

1792, 270,374
1793, 728,875

Difference 458,501

Total saved dols. 624,607

This was the annual saving he proposed. In his calculation, he remarked, he neglected the bounty held out to the 1600 men yet to be enlisted. As he was counting by tens and hundreds of thousands, this sum he did not think worth attending to.

He concluded, that the decision of this question would speak the sense of the house in regard to the existing system, and whether there was in the government a serious desire to obtain permanent peace, to defend the frontier effectually, and to provide, without resorting to new taxes or loans, for the regular and speedy reduction of the public debt.—An object which seems to be highly desired by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all other disinterested citizens throughout the union.

Mr. Hartley declared himself against the object of the motion. He was of opinion that at this time, when a treaty of peace was depending, it would be highly dangerous to adopt any step for reducing our military establishment. The president he said, appeared to him to have acted with the greatest economy in organizing the forces he was empowered to raise.

He stated the difficulty of raising troops in this country, and again insisted on the impolicy of disbanding those enlisted at this critical period. A respectable force kept up, might produce peace by spring, and in that case no one would regret the expence of the equipment.

The part of the country from which the gentleman who made the motion came, it was true, was not exposed to the incursions of the Indians but this was, by no means the case in other parts of the United States.

He then adverted to Mr. Steele's arguments to prove that regular troops were unequal to a contest with Indians. There was no instance in which, he answered, a body of regular troops had been beaten by an equal number of Indians. The army in the campaign of 1791 was undisciplined; the only regiment properly disciplined at the time of General St. Clair's defeat was not in the engagement; this instance therefore of the Indians' success should not, he conceived, be brought in to view as a proof of the inefficacy of regular troops in such a war. It was evident that the troops on the frontiers this season had afforded very effectual protection to the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

He dwelt on the impropriety of employing the militia on this service; the distress that the loss of a considerable body of heads of families in a district would occasion was too serious an evil to think light of. Men enlisting as regulars, on the other hand, were chiefly adventurers and single men, the loss of whom would be much less felt.

Mr. Parker rose in favor of the motion. He adverted to the effects produced by an increase of the standing forces of this country; it immediately occasioned a proportional increase of the armies of our jealous neighbours to the North and South. He mentioned a paper that was some time since read in the House, a message or talk from Lord Dorchester to the Indians;—in it they were told that Prince Edward, a son of their friend the great King, had arrived with a chosen band of warriors to protect them. The Indians, he said, had a higher idea of the military protection of the British, and would prefer it to ours. The British were better acquainted with the effect of military parade on the Indians, and better able with their veteran troops to take advantage of those feelings. Every effort of ours to enhance our military reputation, by an increase of forces, would be followed by a similar step in the British colony; and we should, in the end, only make war on our finances. The British, he stated, were better able to afford to make a perpetual show of military: it was more consistent with the spirit of their political institutions. A similar system was not well adapted to the sentiments of the people here, where citizen-soldiers were ready to turn out for something substantial only.

Before this last war with the Indians, depredations had no doubt been made by them on our territory, and by our people

on theirs, but nothing serious had occurred till the war was begun.

He approved of garrisoning those posts that could afford shelter to the inhabitants of the frontiers in case of attack; but did not think regular troops adequate to any other task in an Indian war. He insisted on the opinion, that the militia alone were equal to undertake an offensive war against the Indians.

Mr. Fitzsimons first spoke of the importance of the question. It strikes at a total alteration of the system adopted to preserve peace and protect our frontier citizens. He was not of opinion that those citizens on the frontiers were able to protect the country. The light which would be thrown on the subject in the course of the debate, he expected, would determine the point. He hoped the question would be amply discussed; but in the mean time he was sorry, he said, to see an attempt made to influence the opinions of members by statements and calculations, which he imagined were by no means accurate. He mentioned an instance in which they had been placed in such a point of view as might make an improper impression. The gentleman stated that the war had cost the Union upwards of 3,545,000 dollars.

Mr. Steele said in explanation, that he had asserted, that sum had already been appropriated or was called for.

Mr. Fitzsimons said the money appropriated was not all expended, and that asked for was still in the power of the House to grant or not. He could not positively say, at first view of the gentleman's calculations, whether they were all equally erroneous; but this instance, he conceived, was not much in favor of his accuracy. Circumstances might very well account for a difference in the expence of an army; troops near Fort Washington could not be provided at the same rate as in more populous parts of the states.—The depending treaty of peace, he declared, raised a great objection in his mind to the object of the motion. If on consideration, however, it should appear that the frontiers could be better defended without regulars, and a valuable saving made, he should be in favor of the motion. He reminded the gentleman, that when he quoted the amount of the saving he proposed, he had forgot to take into view the expence of the five Kentucky expeditions.

Mr. Steele said he had mentioned that these might each cost 30,000 dollars.

Mr. White expressed his dislike to regular standing forces, and that he wished more use had been made of the militia against the Indians; yet he was averse to a reduction, unless a more effectual plan of defence was offered as a substitute to that now in use.

It was moved to refer the motion to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Steele expressed his wish to see the object of the motion discussed in committee. He said something on the accuracy of his statements, which had been questioned, and again mentioned the source from which they were drawn.

Mr. Williamson, as a proof of the efficacy of militia in opposition to the Indians, cited the instance of Major Adair's resistance to a body greatly superior in numbers.

Mr. Smith, S. C. declared himself against the object of the resolution. The President, he said, had the power to disband any part of the army, when their service was no longer wanted; and his confidence in the President (a feeling which, from the unanimous vote of reelection, he had recently received, seemed to be very prevalent) led him to feel well satisfied that they would not be kept in service unnecessarily one moment.

Mr. Dayton next rose. He said he was in favor of referring the motion to a committee of the whole House. He should not, he declared, have risen, if he had not heard from the two members from North-Carolina, the strangest perversion of argument, and the most extraordinary kind of reasoning he ever remembered to have heard. The member who spoke first, from North-Carolina, decried every idea of energy and efficiency in regular disciplined troops, considering them not only inefficient, but contemptible, when employed against Indians, and to confirm his assertion had instanced the expedition and defeat under General St. Clair, when it was well known that there were not in fact two companies of regular disciplined infantry in the army of that General. The other member had as ex-

travagantly commended the back-country militia, and extolled them for their efficiency and success in Indian warfare, of which Major Adair, in a late rencounter with a superior body of savages, had, he said, furnished an evidence.

In answer to this, Mr. D. was compelled to remark, what he should otherwise never have done, that the affair alluded to, made on his mind a very different impression, and led to a conclusion directly contrary to that which the gentleman had drawn from it.—The major, had unquestionably been surprized, and as unquestionably been beaten, and suffered the capture of almost all his horses and other property in his camp; but what he conceived to be still worse, it appeared that at the commencement of the action, about half of his men deserted him, and secured themselves within the garrison. This instance of the prowess of irregulars selected by the N. C. member to support his arguments would, Mr. Dayton believed, be found upon enquiry to be an unfortunate one.

As he was upon the floor, Mr. Dayton observed, that he could not refrain from taking some further notice of the laboured speech which the house had just heard from the mover of the proposition under consideration. He should, he said, be short, for no member could be supposed to be prepared to answer a speech which certainly no one could have expected to have heard within these walls; but as he thought it probable such another one would never again be uttered there, he could not omit a remark or two upon it. It was admirably calculated, and would seem to have been designed, to prejudice the people of the United States against the whole administration of the government. It would doubtless be recollected that but a few days ago, this very gentleman was strenuously contending for propriety, decorum and decency in debate, which he complained was not observed by gentlemen who were opposed to the report of the committee on the failure of the western expedition; notwithstanding this, not content with levelling the most unbounded censure against the head of the war department, he had lavished the most virulent abuse upon the President of the United States particularly, and upon a large majority of both houses of Congress.

The member had produced a variety of arithmetical statements and calculations, the accuracy and truth of which not only had been questioned, but denied by other members who had replied to him. One thing Mr. Dayton said he could not avoid remarking, which was that that gentleman had presented as unaccountable and mysterious, the increased appropriations for the war department for 91, 92, and 93, as if it was in any wise strange, that 2000 men should require more ordnance, hospital and quarter-master's stores than 1000, or that 5000 men should require more than them both. Yet from statements of that nature, the gentleman affected to believe, and boldly declared that there must be the grossest abuses in the administration. If the annual increase of our expences for protecting the frontiers, deserved the censure that had been so liberally bestowed, it ought to fall directly on the legislature who, Mr. Dayton said, had directed it by their laws, and not upon the executive who were merely the instrument to carry those laws into effect. So much for the speech, but with respect to the motion which called for a very different answer, and more mature consideration, he should only add, that however he might favor a reduction of our military establishment, if the question stood upon its own merits alone, unconnected with some recent circumstances, he should think it his duty to oppose the measure at the present, as it might tend to embarrass the executive in their pursuits and prospects of pacification, and because he well knew it to be the temper of the Indians, and indeed of every other people, to rise in their demands in the same proportion that their treating enemy quieted their fears & lessened their danger. If our establishment was determined to be lessened, It

would be known to the savages before the treaty,—in consequence of which, he did not doubt, they would become more extravagant and insolent in their terms, and that of course what was now recommended as an economical saving to the public, would eventually prove to be profusion in the extreme.

Mr. Wadsworth expressed himself in a few words against the resolution.

Mr. Ames did justice to the gentleman's industry in the collection of materials in support of his motion. An opportunity, he hoped would be given, to go over the ground he had so ably traversed.

He said something of the necessity of stability in the measures of every government; on the importance of the question which the fate of the resolution was to decide, and hoped it would meet an ample discussion.

The motion for referring the resolution to a committee of the whole was agreed to, and Wednesday was appointed to take it up. Adjourned.

The MEMBERS of the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ARE desired to take NOTICE, that the time for which their DIRECTORS were elected, will expire, according to the Constitution, on the second Tuesday (being the eighth day) of the present month—when another Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS is to be held, at their Office, No. 119, South Front-street, at 10 o'clock, A. M. EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.

January 1. 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

That well-known Place, called

South-Point,

LYING at the end of Sinixpent Neck, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within two miles of the Inlet, in Worcester County, in the said State, being the first landing for vessels that trade in there. From the situation of the place, it is convenient for fish, clams and oysters, is open to the sea, and has every convenience that could be wished for. The soil is excellent for Indian corn, wheat or flax, is natural to clover, and has a good marsh pasture for stock.

Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to *Ashton Humphreys, Esq.* in Philadelphia—*Mr. Benjamin Purnell*, in Indian Town, Worcester County—or to *Capt. Littleton Robins*, near the place.

Jan. 2.

(4)

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL, A NEGRO BOY, named *Zeb*; slim and tall, sixteen years old; came to *Samuel Lipincot's* at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name was *Henry*, and left that place the 27th May.—On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate, said he was free, and that he lived on the *Susquehanna*—that a person by the name of *Abraham Prall*, took him three days journey from home, and turned him adrift with one dollar.—He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his father, and nothing appeared to the contrary.—He lived with one *Thomas Paxwell* till the 19th of this instant, and then made his escape from him; he called his name *Peter Johnson*—had on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined with red baize; an old pair Leather B ceches, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said Boy, and brings him to *JACOB MERSERAU*, on Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by *JACOB MERSERAU*, Lieut. Col. Dec. 29. 1792.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1792. THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

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

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.