

could be made,—the replacing what should be taken from that fund, by a loan of the Bank.

The following plan for these purposes was devised and executed, by previous concert—

The Treasurer drew bills upon the Commissioners in Amsterdam for the sums requisite to complete the payment on account of the subscription: These bills were purchased by the Bank, and warrants in favour of the Treasurer upon the Bank served to place the proceeds in the Treasury. Warrants afterwards issued upon the Treasurer, in favour of the Bank for the amount of the subscription money which was received for on the part of the Bank, as paid. Other warrants then issued in favour of the Treasurer upon the Bank, for equal sums, as upon account of a Loan to the Government; which warrants were satisfied by a re-delivery to the Treasurer of the bills that had been drawn upon the Commissioners. In the last place, warrants were drawn upon the Treasurer, to replace the monies supposed by the arrangement to be drawn from the foreign fund, which perfected the operation. But from the detail, which has been given, it will be seen that *in fact* no monies were either withdrawn from or returned to that fund. The bills were cancelled, annexed to the Warrants, and are lodged in the Treasury as vouchers of the transaction.

These bills were for two separate sums each 2,475,000 Guilders, equal to a million of Dollars; the payment having been divided into two parts, upon certain equitable considerations, relative to the dividend of the first half year.

This transaction explains 4,950,000 Guilders, of the sum which forms the disagreement between the memorandum in the Treasurers Bank Book and the Statement reported by me.

The residue is thus explained. The sum of 1,237,500 Guilders, directed to be drawn for, on the 30th of November, was directed to be comprised in one or more bills, as the Bank should desire. It was at first placed in one bill; but this bill was afterwards returned, with a request that it might be converted into smaller sums. The Bill returned was cancelled; and in lieu of it, there had been furnished prior to the first of January of the present year 934,500 Guilders,—the balance 303,300 then remaining to be furnished. The sum of 934,500 Guilders consequently appeared twice in the Memorandum.

These two sums of 4,590,000 and 934,500 Guilders, exceed the difference in question by 124,362 Guilders.

The Treasurer informs me, that there are two bills not included in the memorandum; one for 123,750 and the other for 612 Guilders; which make up the above-mentioned excess. The former of these two bills was furnished to the Secretary of State for the purpose contemplated by the 3d section of the Act of the last session, entitled, "An Act making certain appropriations therein specified."

Is it not truly matter of regret, that so formal an explanation on such a point, should have been made requisite? Could no personal enquiry of either of the officers concerned, have superseded the necessity of publicly calling the attention of the House of Representatives to an appearance, in truth, so little significant? Was it seriously supposable that there could be any real difficulty in explaining that appearance, when the very disclosure of it proceeded from a voluntary act of the Head of this Department?

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
ALEX. HAMILTON.
The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The petition of John Rogers was read, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messieurs Page, Livermore and Clark.

A memorial of the officers of the Rhode-Island line of the late army, was read and laid on the table.

The petition of Lewis Anderson was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:—

A bill to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the account of Thomas Wilbart, late a Lieutenant in the army of the United States.

A bill to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

A bill to repeal part of a resolution of Con-

gress of the 29th Aug. 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post-Vincennes. And

A bill to reimburse H. E. Lutterloh, for expenses incurred in coming to America to join the late army of the United States.

Mr. Greenup's resolution for placing on the pension list all such officers and privates of the militia as are or may be wounded in the service and who are not provided for by law,—was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Dayton in the chair. The resolution was read by the Chairman.

Mr. Greenup supported this resolution by observing, that as the militia was now called into service by the General Government, it was reasonable to make provision for such as may be wounded or disabled—Except this was done, he conceived that the United States would find it extremely difficult to procure an effective militia force on any occasion: indeed, it was to be imputed to this cause that the militia had hitherto discovered so great a backwardness in turning out; and that those who had been in service were so indifferent, being principally substitutes. He added some remarks on the justice and good policy of making the provision—Nor did he conceive that the increase of the pension list was a sufficient reason to prevent making that provision, when it is considered how important a subject is a competent defence to our frontiers.

Several gentlemen objected to the resolution as involving a very great and increasing expence. The increase of the pension list, it was said, ought not to be thought lightly of in a republican government. It was said that in the militia law the object of the resolution was in a great measure provided for; it does not indeed look back; but provision for particular persons may be made without going to an unlimited retrospective view of the case. The resolution was modified to refer to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia as have been wounded or disabled since the day of or who shall hereafter be wounded or disabled in the service of the United States.

The debate was continued to a considerable length, in which the difference between the militia and the regular troops was stated—The latter, it was said, abandon every other pursuit and business when they engage in the service; and in cases of wounds and disabilities incurred in the public service, are left absolutely without any other resource than the provision made for them by the public as pensioners. With respect to the militia, they are commonly persons of property, who leave their respective occupations for a time, and when the service is performed, they have their farms and their various occupations to return to. It was said that it would be unpeakably better to pay the militia at an enhanced rate, such a rate as may be sufficient to induce them to turn out. That extending the system of pensions in the manner contemplated, would render the business complex, extensive and enormously expensive—while at the same time, it would subject the public to innumerable impositions.

A motion was made that the committee should rise, and that the resolution should be referred to the committee which reported the bill providing half pay to the widows and orphans of the officers of the regular troops. After further debate, this motion was put and negatived.

The question on agreeing to the resolution, as modified, was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Barnwell moved an additional resolution, which was agreed to; the purport of which was, to regulate the mode of ascertaining the nature and degree of the disabilities, and the annual allowance to be granted for the same.

The committee then rose and reported the two resolutions to the House. The House adopted the resolutions—and referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed, reported a bill providing compensation for the President and Vice-President of the U. States. Read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill to regulate for coin, and for other purposes, and the foreign intercourse bill.—The Speaker signed these bills.

A report of the Secretary of War on the petition of Simon Thayer, was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Murray in the chair. The report being read,

Mr. Bourn moved that the committee should come to the following resolution, viz. That Simon Thayer, late a Major in the army of the United States, who was disabled in the battle of Monmouth, be placed on the pension list of the United States; and that he be allowed the half pay of a Major from 1st Jan. 1781, provided he returns his commutation of half pay with the interest thereupon.

This resolution was agreed to by the committee; reported to the House and adopted, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill. Committee—Mess. B. Bourn, Gilman, and I. Smith.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Elijah Bostwick, was taken into consideration, and agreed to. The same committee was directed to bring in a bill.

On motion, the bill for compensating John Tucker was committed to a committee of the whole. It was accordingly taken up, and a proviso added to the bill, That the said John Tucker account for the monies he has received for the services afore said. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—which being done,

On the question, shall this bill pass? it was determined in the negative.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	19/
3 per Cents,	11/
Deferred,	11/10
Full shares Bank U. S.	16 per cent. prem

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

Yesterday arrived in this port the Ship Ann & Susan, Capt. Duplex, in 53 days from Cork. Captain Duplex informs us, though he has brought no late papers, that he saw in a paper a short time before he sailed, an account of the Trial of the French King and Queen, and that they were acquitted, and are at large:

That the English were fitting out a large FLEET against France, in consequence of the attack of the French on some place which the English were obliged to guaranty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in this city, dated 1st December last, received by the Ann & Susan.

"The surprising events now passing on the continent of Europe, are attended with anxiety and astonishment, on all sides; to what lengths their consequences may extend, it is impossible to determine: that Holland will be involved, seems almost certain; and that England can no longer remain neuter, is generally dreaded.—Stocks there are accordingly tumbling, much faster than at the commencement of the late war, or almost any former war. It may be well on your side, to look forward to the effects of such an event on the mercantile system."

Capt. Warner, of the brig Silas and Sally, arrived at this port yesterday, in 22 days from Cape-Francois, informs, that when he left that place, the negroes still continued in a troublesome state; that on the 14th ultimo, which was the day of the Silas and Sally's departure, a body of the troops and citizens had marched out to attack them, the result of which had not transpired.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.

From MADRID GAZETTES to Dec. 14th.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Duke D'Alcedia, first Secretary of State, in place of the Count D'Aranda, who remains head of the Council.

Duke of Brunswick retired, and Lieut. Gen. Kalkstein succeeds to the command of the Prussian army.

General Montesquiou, to avoid an arrest, retired to Geneva, and being demanded by the French Resident, fled across the lake. Kellerman, who succeeded him, was preparing to march to Rome.

In the battle of Halle and Andeerbeeck, near Brussels, Nov. 15, the French were completely successful. The Austrians retired towards Louvaine. The loss on each side about 800.

The Duke of Saxe Teschen desired of Gen. Dumourier a suspension of arms, and to go into winter quarters—which was refused.

General Valence took possession of Namur without opposition, Nov. 21. La Maliere entered Antwerp without resistance, Nov. 18, and La Bourdonnaye would arrive there on the 19th with the main army. The citadel however had not yet surrendered.

Prince Kaunitz, and Field-Marshal Lacy, ill.—It is understood in Vienna (Nov. 5) that the King of Prussia has manifested to the Emperor his desire for a conclusion of the war, and that the Emperor inclines to a composition with France. But if the war continues, their armies will act independently of each other. Facts seem to indicate war, but this would be the case even if peace was intended.

Lord Auckland, British Ambassador at the Hague, has declared, officially, by orders of his Court, that his master will scrupulously adhere to his stipulations in the treaty of 1788, and recommends a firm suppression of every attempt to disturb the interior tranquility of the Provinces.

The Imperialists lost 5000 men killed in the battle of Mons.

PARIS, Dec. 5. The Ministry of France order Gen. Dumourier to pursue the enemy's army into whatever country gives them asylum, and to destroy them before they are reinforced, or in a state to renew their attack on France.

Dumourier approaching Liege, and within 5 miles of it, on the 25th of November. Custine was at Mauburg Nov. 19, and had gained some small advantage over the Prussians.

From LISBON PAPERS to Dec. 25th.

The French are in possession of Ostend.—They have declared in favor of opening the Scheld.

La Bourdonnaye resigned on a misunderstanding with Dumourier, and Lieut. Gen. Miranda succeeded to his command.

The Ambassador of France at Naples has received orders to retire from that capital.

Gazettes forbidden to be read in Coffee-houses and other public places in Lisbon.

Calonne had arrived in Lisbon with an intention to make some stay there, but he left it in three days, on intimation from the Court as supposed.

Wednesday last being the anniversary of the Alliance of France with the United States of America.—The Commander in Chief of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Governor Mifflin, the Officers of the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, together with such of the general and other Officers of the Militia who were present in the city; the Ministers Ternant, and Consul-General, De la Forest, of France, &c. for the purpose of celebrating the glorious successes of the French Republic over the combined forces of Austria and Prussia, met, and partook of a splendid entertainment, provided at the City Tavern, in honor of the occasion.

At the head of the table a pike was fixed bearing the cap of liberty, with the French and American flags entwined, surmounted by a dove and olive branch. After dinner 20 patriotic toasts were drank.

On Wednesday last, the anniversary of our ALLIANCE with FRANCE, a number of Citizens assembled at Hyde's, to celebrate the successes of the French over their enemies. After dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. The Day! may it be ever marked by France and the United States among the most happy in their history.

2. The Republic of France—may it ever flourish in freedom, and convince the world that political happiness is only to be found where the laws govern.

3. The Convention of France—may their conduct be directed by wisdom and patriotism, and the constitution to be established, twice even despotism to "believe or tremble."

4. The United States of America—may their Constitution and laws be the models from which the nations of the earth shall be taught the true combinations of perfect freedom and energetic government.

5. The Congress of the United States—may wisdom be their pilot, and the Constitution their Polar-Star.

6. The President of the United States—may his virtues and services never be forgotten, and his enemies only be found among the foes to the happiness of mankind.

7. The Vice-President of the United States—may his early and steady patriotism long live in the memories of his fellow citizens.

8. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania—may she long continue to flourish, and her agriculture, commerce and manufactures, rapidly increase.

9. Our Sister States—may our union be perpetual, and our fraternal affections never be interrupted by illiberal jealousies or local interests.

10. The people of the world—may freedom, science, commerce, industry and the arts of peace unite us, and the nations of the earth become a band of brothers.

11. Liberty and equality—may all hereditary or assumed distinctions among men, be sacrificed to the happiness of society, and pre-eminence of character, be alone founded in talents, wisdom and virtue.

12. Freedom to Fayette—may our brethren the French recollect that he bled for America.

13. The Generals and Armies of France—may the sword be sheathed when Liberty, Reason and Justice become the rulers among the nations.

Extract of a letter from the Southward, dated Feb. 3.

"Your observations of the French, agree with my own; if they settle a proper form of government they may be an happy people—but if a democratic republican form only, subject to mobocracy—they may curse the revolution; however, I hope good sense will prevail, and that they will have a government of laws, consisting of personal liberty and security of property.

"I am pleased at their success in the Netherlands, Germany and Savoy.—The despots of Europe deserve no better; I suspect the common people are ready to be conquered wherever they go, it being the cause of liberty and equality.

"We are here truly what subjects ought to be—very happy, and have every thing plenty—a season of cheerful hilarity has ensued since the holidays, and a constant round of good eating, drinking, and mirth, has been our winter's amusement—we are satisfied with our rulers, and are confident Congress will do all for the best."

NOTE.

The last paragraph of the above contains a short but comprehensive description of the state of our country—confirmed by oral testimony of persons from almost all parts of the union—and, separating the dross from the sterling information contained in our Gazettes, is corroborated by those vehicles or organs of the public mind.

AT a meeting of the President & Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday the 5th February, 1793, the following named Gentlemen were elected Directors of the different Offices of Discount and Deposit, and to take their seats on the first Monday in March next, to wit.

IN BOSTON.

Thomas Russell John C. Jones Theodore Lyman
Christopher Gore Jos. Russell, jun. Samuel Salisbury
Joseph Barrrell Caleb Davis Henry Hill
David Sears John Lowell Sam. Parkman
J. Codman, jun.

IN NEW-YORK.

Rich. Harrison Tho. Buchanan Moses Rogers
Gerard Banker Thomas Pearfull Wm. Shedden
Nich. Hoffman John Delafield A. L. Bleeker
Phil. Livingston Matt. Clarkson David Gelfson
William Laight

IN BALTIMORE.

George Gale J. Holmes, jun. Jos. Thornburgh
David Stewart Nicholas Sluby And. Buchanan
Stephen Wilson Adrian Valch John Swan
Arch. Campbell J. P. Plafants Thoro. Smith
James West

IN CHARLESTON.

Dan. Desaussure Adam Tunno Aaron Liscock
Nath. Russell David Ramsay Edw. Darrell
John Woodrop John F. Grimke Adam Gilchrist
Thomas Morris Rob. Hazlehurst Arn. Vanderhotse
Edw. Rutledge

The names marked thus * are new members, and succeed the proportion appointed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to be left out at every annual election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Philanthropos, A Pennsylvanian, Lycurgos, Civis, and many other favors, as soon as possible.

Proceedings of Congress omitted this day, shall appear in our next.