

Custom-house bonds, uncollected,	1,052,213	13
Money collected from the credits of the late government, as in the preceding statement,	62,586	74
Debts paid in specie, during the year 1789,	15,927	13
Sales of land to Pennsylvania.	151,392	41
Debts purchased and discharged during the year 1790,	518,424	08
	<u>2,569,356</u>	<u>32</u>

True amount of debt, January 1, 1791. } 74,185,596, 82
 By the same document, N^o. 9, it appears that the debt, exclusive of temporary loans, on the 1st of Jan. 1800, amounted to, 76,651,820 30
 Temporary loans, without deducting bank shares, 3,640,000,

Nominal amount of debt, Jan. 1, 1800. } 80,291,820 30

Funds acquired by the government, and which may be applied to face the foregoing debt:		
Cash in the treasury, January 1, 1800, deducting therefrom the amount of unclaimed registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers, which are to be considered at all times as a charge on the specie balance in the treasury,	2,061,682	49
Remittances to Holland, beyond the sum necessary to meet all demands on the foreign debt, to the close of the year 1799,	548,955	84
Cash in the hands of collectors and supervisors,	532,247	81
Bonds uncollected at the Custom-houses, estimated at six millions, payable on an average of six months, deducting the interest for that term, leaves	5,826,284	
2,220 shares of bank stock cost 888,000		
Advance 25 per cent 222,000		
Value 1,110,000	1,110,000	

True amount of debt, January 1, 1800. } 70,812,718 16

For the purpose of shewing the rapidity with which the public debt was diminishing, at the time when the hostility of France compelled the government to incur those great and extraordinary expenses which appear in the treasury statements, and to enter upon that extensive system of defence, which has resulted in the security of our commerce, the committee have thought it necessary, in addition to the preceding statements, to present a view of the debt on the first of January, 1798, remarking at the same time, that the reduction which at that time had been made, proves in the most satisfactory manner, the ease with which the debt may be extinguished, whenever the government shall be left unembarrassed by internal disorder or foreign hostility.

The nominal amount of debt on the 1st of January 1800. was	76,366,618	82
Funds to be deducted were		
Cash in the treasury January 1, 1798,	1,027,829	4
Cash in the hands of coin &ors,	265,369	3
Cash in the hands of supervisors,	32,964	39
Value of bonds uncollected at the Custom-houses, January 1, '99, estimated at	6,309,658	
Bank stock at its value,	1,110,000	
	<u>8,739,280</u>	<u>36</u>

True amount of debt, January 1, 1798. } 67,627,338 46

From whence it results that if the amount of debt on the 1st of January, 1800, is compared with the debt of Jan. 1st, 1791, the debt has diminished by the sum of 3,972,878 dollars and 66 cents.

The extraordinary expense which has arisen within a few years, has swallowed up large sums of the public wealth, and diverted the application of those monies which might otherwise have gone to the extinguishment of debt, to objects connected with the honour, and in some cases with the immediate existence of government.

In the class of expense will be included a large sum occasioned by the Indian war—1 million two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, expended in quelling two insurrections in the State of Pennsylvania—more than one million and a half expended in our transactions with Algiers and the other Media-

terranean powers, together with a much larger expense occasioned by the unprovoked aggressions of France upon this country. Had it been possible, steadily to have applied those various sums to the purchase of debt, it is easy to conceive, how rapidly the same might have been extinguished.—The committee have likewise noticed the large sums which have been necessarily expended in the erection of light houses, repairing fortifications, in purchases for replenishing our military and naval arsenals, and in the building, purchase and equipment of more than forty sail of ships and armed vessels, together with a considerable loan of money to the commissioners of the city of Washington. The money expended on these objects, it is well known, arise to a very large amount, and the property thus acquired by the government, and which is now on hand, cannot be estimated, on the most moderate calculations, at a sum less than four millions of dollars. The value of this property might be considered as composing another item in the credit of the general account of debt, but the committee have not thought it necessary to include it, and have noticed it particularly at this time, for the purpose of exhibiting a more general view of the extraordinary expense incurred by the government, and for the purpose of presenting all the information, in relation to the debt, which will enable the House accurately to appreciate the great and increasing resources of the country; and on this point the committee cannot forbear to remark, that the progress of the government, in its financial operations, must afford the most flattering presages of its future success, if the same system is pursued which has hitherto proved so successful. It cannot certainly be unworthy of remark, that ten years have not at this time elapsed, since the government fairly commenced its operations; that during that period it has been necessary to liquidate, to fund and to provide for a large capital of floating debt which had grown out of the disorders of the confederation; that during the same short period, the government has been compelled to contend with one expensive war on the frontier, with two insurrections in the centre of our own country, and with depredation and hostility from the nations of Europe; that these embarrassments have nevertheless been faced by the government; most of the difficulties have been surmounted; the debt has been liquidated and diminished, and the nation has still continued to increase in wealth and population beyond all former example; and although the contest in which we are now engaged, may, for a short period retard the further extinguishment of debt, or perhaps produce a small addition to that which already exists, yet it cannot be doubted, that whilst we maintain order at home, no exterior circumstances can exhaust or greatly diminish the increasing resources of the nation.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 13.

"I mentioned to you yesterday, that Mr. Pickering had resigned his office of secretary of state, I have now the disagreeable task of informing you, that Mr. Pickering has been dismissed from office by the President! Of the circumstances which attend this extraordinary procedure, I can relate such as have transpired: That on Friday, Mr. Pickering received a note from the President, informing him that it would be agreeable if he would resign his office. Mr. Pickering, in answer, said, that it had been his wish some time ago to resign, but at this important crisis, he had considered it a duty incumbent on him, to remain in his office; and added that he could not now resign, and that the President might act as he thought proper. Mr. Adams then informed Mr. Pickering, laconically, "That he was no longer secretary of state;" and next morning nominated Mr. Marshall to succeed him. "Of this extraordinary and unexpected circumstance, and of the new arrangements in the Executive, which rendered it necessary, we have a thousand idle conjectures, but nothing in which I am at present inclined to place much confidence."

May 17.

On the 9th inst. the body of a female was picked in the harbour of Newport, up in a bag. We never heard of a murderer as in this instance; the legs and arms of the female were cut off, her body ripped open, and these limbs deposited there. Her head was cut in a shocking manner, her face being entirely destroyed &c. We hope that the perpetrator of this horrid act will soon be brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Philadelphia Prison, May 16.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

I heard some days ago, that my friends of Northumberland, and the neighbourhood, with whom, notwithstanding our differences of political opinion, I have always lived in habits of kindness, are promoting a petition to the President, to procure a remission of my sentence. I thank them; I am not insensible to testimonies of kindness and esteem, and I am glad they think I have deserved them.

I have since heard repeatedly, that this measure is generally expected here also, to take place on the part of the President; and I am not so attached to my present lodgings, but I should be very glad to quit them, if I could do it under circumstances of propriety to my own character.

But I am of opinion with Mr. Adams, that "repentance should precede forgiveness," and until I receive myself, and hear that Dr. Priestly has received, a satisfactory acknowledgement from Mr. Adams of the impropriety of his conduct to us, I may be turned out from hence, but will not leave the place under the acceptance of a favour from the President Adams.

Nor will I be the voluntary cat-paw of electioneering clemency. I know the late events have wonderfully changed the outward and visible signs of the politics of the party, and good temper and moderation is the order of the day with the federalists now, as it always has been with their political opponents. But all sudden conversions are suspicious, and I hope the republicans will be upon their guard against the insidious or interrelled designs of those who wish to profit by the too common credulity of honest intention.

THOS. COOPER.

May 19.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James F. Leslie, Supercargo of the schooner Triton, Daniel Kenny master, mounting six four pounders, and a crew of fourteen men, dated Kingston, Jam. 12th April, 1800.

On the 5th inst. we were becalmed between the capes Dona Maria and Tiburon; in the evening we observed a schooner bearing for us from the land. Capt. Kenny finding she gained upon us by help of her sweeps, ordered every thing in readiness to receive her, supposing her to be a French privateer. At 9 o'clock she was a-bread of us when she fired on us, which we immediately returned—the action commenced and continued until near twelve, when she sheered off, without having sustained any injury. Next morning we were again becalmed off Dona Maria, when we saw the same schooner to leeward, but by 1 P. M. she was along-side within pistol shot, when we found her to be an English privateer of twelve guns, four, nine, and twelve pounders and 50 men, the Capt. officers and most of the crew Frenchmen. She is called the Enterpize, Captain La-Jaille. On examining our papers the captain said we were a good prize, sent a prize-master on board with seven men—took us all out except the mate and cook, and ordered the vessel for Kingston, where both vessels arrived in the evening of the eighth inst. On the 10th after having unshowered and examined the hold of the Enterpize, returned Capt. Kenny his papers, and told him he was at liberty to proceed on his voyage.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Francois, dated 27th April, to a gentleman in this city.

"The brig James, Stuart, from your port, has arrived here, and is just joining the