

to a very large amount, and the property thus acquired by the government, and which is now on hand cannot be estimated on the moderate calculations at 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 that 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 pages of its future success, if the 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 has been necessary to liquidate a debt of \$10,000,000, which was contracted during the late war, and which, during the same period, the government has been open to the charge of having incurred 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; that the debts have been liquidated and diminished, and the nation has still continued to increase in wealth and population beyond all former examples; 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.

Philadelphia, March 24th, 1800.

SIR,
I have the honour to enclose the copy of a resolution which passed the house of Representatives on the 20th inst.

The committee who have been appointed, in pursuance of this resolution, have directed me to request from you such a statement of the public accounts relating to the debt, as will enable them, with the greatest facility and accuracy, to make a report on this subject.

The principal object contemplated is to ascertain with precision, how far the public debt has been increased or diminished since the establishment of the present government.

With a view to this object it will naturally occur that two general accounts are necessary.

First, an account exhibiting the amount of debt incurred under the confederation, and with which the present government has been charged by the constitution.

Second, an account of the existing debt at the latest possible period, which is presumed must be on the first day of January, 1800.

In respect to the first of these accounts, it is requested that the whole amount of the old debt, of every description, may be given, arranged under distinct and proper heads, as the same has been funded, assumed, liquidated or otherwise ascertained, by acts of the government or settlement at the treasury. It is however desired, that the account may be so stated, that the interest which accumulated after the commencement of the present government, and which has in any shape been converted into capital, may distinctly appear. The interest herein particularly alluded to, has accrued upon the foreign debt, upon loan office certificates, together with other evidences of debt prior to the first of January 1791; or the funded debt, prior to the first of January 1792, distinguishing however the interest which accumulated in the last year, and on the debt due to any certain creditor states, to the close of the year 1794.

In respect to the account for exhibiting a view of the debt on the first of January 1800, it will of

course contain a complete statement of the old and new debt, together with the purchase and redemption of so much of the same as has been already discharged; but it is the wish of the committee, that the payments in specie, which have been made under authority of direct orders from the legislature, may be particularly stated, and the aggregate brought into one view.

The committee likewise request an account of payments for military pensions, cash in the treasury, cash in the hands of the collectors, and an estimate of the current bonds of the custom houses, deducting debentures and eliminated drawbacks.

An estimate of the value of public property acquired by the present government, is likewise desired, including the capital employed in trading houses, light houses and other public buildings, public ships, arsenals, with their contents and fortifications.

The amount of extraordinary expense incurred by the government, in consequence of events which it is hoped will not be repeated, is also requested. Under this head will be included the expense of treaties with the Mediterranean powers, and the two insurrections in Pennsylvania, together with the extraordinary expense incurred in the military and naval departments, in consequence of the present disputes with the nations which usually furnish us with these necessary articles permit us to look forward with an hope of having them cheaply.

It will be satisfactory to the committee to be informed, whether the assumed debt, including the interest which accumulated per 1200, a year, was not charged to the particular states in the settlement with them, and whether the temporary loans which have been obtained from the bank, have not been obtained on the principle of anticipation of the revenue.

A statement of the account with the bankers in Holland, on its latest adjustment and a general account of debts contracted and debts discharged annually, will gratify the committee.

The committee do not wish that the statements, from the treasury should be exclusively confined to the objects which have been particularly detailed; they submit to your judgment the propriety of furnishing any other statements, which in your opinion, will elucidate the object of enquiry; they take the liberty however, to suggest, that if the time can be spared at the treasury, it might be useful to obtain a general account of receipts and expenditures, from the commencement of the government.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed)
ROGER GRISWOLD.

The honourable Mr. Wolcott,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
April 29th, 1800.

SIR,
I have the honour to transmit herewith sundry statements, numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive, which have been prepared in pursuance of your letter of March 24th, and which I trust will satisfy the enquiries of the committee appointed to report to the house of representatives, such facts as relate to the public debt, and the establishment of the government of the United States under the present constitution.

I have every reason to believe that the general results of these statements are entirely correct, and am unconscious of any defect in the details required by the committee, except in respect to the sums expended on fortifications, ships, arsenals, and other buildings, and the purchase of military and naval stores. The sums stated under these heads have been necessarily founded on estimates, as a precise account could only be obtained from an examination of the transactions of the agents employed by each of the executive departments, a valuation of the property now remaining in the possession of the government; I trust however, that I am not mistaken in assuring the committee, that the value of the public property has not been overrated.

If the documents now transmitted, should in the opinion of the committee require elucidation, their commands shall be executed with

facility; it being certain that whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the increase or diminution of the public debt, in consequence of expenditures which have been authorized by the present government, there can be no difficulty in determining the true state of facts by which those opinions must be supported.

I have the honour to be,
With perfect respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

The honourable Roger Griswold, Chairman of a committee of the House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.
Extract of a letter to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated Lisbon, March 6, 1800.

"We take the earliest opportunity of informing you, that the great and increasing scarcity of provisions, has induced our government to open this port for the importation of rice, for one year from this date. It would now bring six dollars per quintal, clear of export expense. Wheat is now selling at 23-8 dollars per bushel. Indian corn 1-2 dols. per bushel; flour in proportion; nor does the situation of the markets in consequence of the present disputes with any of the countries which usually furnish us with these necessary articles permit us to look forward with an hope of having them cheaply. Pipe-staves have been sold at 150 rees each, neat 160 dollars, and the interest which accumulated per 1200, a year, was not charged to the particular states in the settlement with them, and whether the temporary loans which have been obtained from the bank, have not been obtained on the principle of anticipation of the revenue.

"The abundance of Russian produce in America, has induced several people to make shipments to this place, as well of hemp as cordage which will give very profitable accounts.

"There is now every appearance of the war continuing in Europe, and it is being settled between your country and France, of debts contracted and debts discharged annually, will gratify the committee.

"The committee do not wish that the statements, from the treasury should be exclusively confined to the objects which have been particularly detailed; they submit to your judgment the propriety of furnishing any other statements, which in your opinion, will elucidate the object of enquiry; they take the liberty however, to suggest, that if the time can be spared at the treasury, it might be useful to obtain a general account of receipts and expenditures, from the commencement of the government.

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of 110 guns and 800 men, were on the 17th of March, about leagues from Leghorn—perished but 132, who were taken up by the boats from American vessels.

Schooner George, capt. Duran, from Kingston. Spoke a brig from Charleston bound to Fort Mifflin, who informed us, they had spoke the frigate John Adams, going in with a prize schooner of 6 guns and 60 men taken off Cape Hatteras.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn.
"The Queen Charlotte of 110 guns, flag ship of admiral lord Keith, at this station, exhibited, on the morning of the 17th instant, one of the most shocking and dreadfully interesting spectacles that humanity is exposed to. She caught fire before day light, just after having weighed anchor for sea, and the flames in a little time baffled every exertion to subdue them. About half past nine she blew up with a terrible explosion, about 2 leagues from hence, in full view of the city. Of the crew consisting of 700, the captain, principal officers, and about 700 souls, perished. Fortunately lord Keith was on shore.

"I am persuaded that you will be particularly gratified in learning, that the boats of the Castor and Pollux signalized themselves on this lamentable occasion, and saved thirty-two souls from almost inevitable destruction. The particular thanks of lord Keith have been very handsomely given as an acknowledgement for these services; and a pecuniary reward it is supposed, will be extended to the sailors for so important an exertion of their humanity and bravery."

NORFOLK, May 22.
The following copy of a circular letter, respecting our connexion with Algiers, was received by the brig Greyhound, from Alicante, to the masters of the American vessels in the port of Alicante.

The underwritten consul for the United States will thank you to be informed of what vessels were preparing in Philadelphia, or any of the ports in the United States destined with stores for Algiers and Tunis, and particularly relative to capt. Smith, of Philadelphia, who sailed from Algiers in April last, destined for said place and whom I expect shortly at Algiers. This information, if favorable, will be of essential service to the affairs of the United States with Algiers and Tunis and be thankfully received by Sirs, your most obedient servant.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

CAUTION.
If our stipulations for Tunis and Algiers, do not shortly arrive, the commerce of the United States, in this sea, might run a great risk of being the subject at least of detention.
Algiers, Feb. 15, 1800.
[N. Y. Adv.]

Extract of a letter from Messrs. G. C. Fox and Sons, dated Fairbairn, 11th March, 1800, to a mercantile house in this Borough.

"The select committee of the House of Commons have recommended that government do grant a bounty on wheat, flour and rice from the United States of America, from and after the 20th inst. until the 1st of October next, viz. 10 insure to the importer of rice 35s. per hundred, that is, if the average price of the market be less, government to make good the deficiency; and if wheat should be under 9s. per quarter or fine flour 9s. per bushel and an half hundred, to make good the deficiency. A bounty is also expected on lead ancors.

"Wheat may now be quoted at 110s. a 120s. per English quarter of eight Winchester bushels; Fine Flour 98s. a 102s. per sack, of two and a half hundred. Rice 42s. a 45s. per cwt. Tar, 28s. a 30s. per barrel. West-India produce looking up."

Extract of a letter from G. Stacey, Esq. Vice-Consul of the Isle of France, to a gentleman in Salem, dated February 23, 1800.

"Mr. Cooper, agent from the United States to the government of the Isle of France, has effected the object of his mission."

RICHARD, commander in chief of the troops in the southern Department of St. Domingo, has issued a

proclamation, dated the 23d Ventose (March 14) in which he expatiates on their bravery and sufferings in eyes and assaults, and giving an example of heroic resistance above all praise—after representing Toussaint as a tyger, as a dread monster human shape, who, not contented with assassinating above 2000 persons in the environs of Jacquemel, and using to be shot from a cannon or drowned, an equal number of those victims; but actually sacrificed 7000 of his own men, and was still preparing to exhibit the same horrors in the southern departments—He says, But I swear by those indissoluble ties that ought ever to unite us, by our energy, the effects of which were related to him, after the battles he had provoked, that if he has the folly to undertake a execrable project, his hordes shall not penetrate two leagues in this department before they shall be completely enveloped. The first of all laws, is that which dictates to men, the means of their own preservation—that nature has created, and that every free constitution has rendered sacred; that shall direct all our efforts. Let all the true friends of France rise en masse, and then let the three headed monster, that has betrayed Spain, England, France and its friends, betrayed even the emigrants that he restrained or invited to St. Domingo, the atrocious fanatic who feeds on the blood of men; let him then prelate himself, and the earth shall be purged of so great an abomination, and nature corrected of the error she committed in giving him a human form. Citizens of all colours, and of every profession, let us consult our own preservation; the safety of the southern department depends thereon; we shall save our parent country by using the means to protect ourselves. Let us repeat the oath of fidelity to the present government; union among ourselves, and constancy at our posts, let us be faithful to our oaths, and we shall be victorious."

WILMINGTON, JUNE 5.
The schooner Fame, from Charleston S. C. is taken by the privateer Hebe, captain Burmus, and sent into Bermuda, 20th May.
Various are the reports and conjectures respecting the cause and manner of Mr. Pickering's dismissal from office. The most prevalent and best authenticated reason assigned is, That the President never knew of Pickering's correspondence with Chisholm till the publication of their letters in the Aurora; that this induced him to make researches in the office of the secretary of state, where he found indubitable evidence to convince him of the propriety of his former assertion, that British influence had been exerted successfully in the United States; and that important dispatches from Mr. Murray had been withheld from his inspection for several months. Upon this, it is said, Mr. Adams intimated, through the medium of a friend, that it would be agreeable to him if Mr. Pickering would resign: To this broad hint Mr. Pickering returned no answer: Mr. Adams then wrote to him on the subject, and Pickering replied, that though he formerly had in intention of resigning, at the present crisis he thought it his duty, to defer his resignation till the 4th of March next, when they both might resign together: After which, Mr. Adams wrote him this laconic epistle—"Sir, you are no longer secretary of state." *Alexander's paper.*

To the Republican Citizens, resident of Wilmington district—

We have the pleasure of announcing that the tried patriot and firm friend of American Liberty, the Hon. Samuel Ashe, will serve, if he should obtain the suffrages, as an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Wanted Immediately,
A STRONG serviceable Horse. A liberal price will be given in cash for such a one.
June 5. T. HILL.

To be Sold,
At the Subscriber's warehouse.
On Saturday the 14th of June, THE CARGO saved from the wreck of the schooner Plum, Capt. William Cox, consisting of SUGAR & COFFEE.
JOHN MAULE SAN.

What given, June 4, 1800.