of mine could render interesting to the public.

proceed at all-To curtail, therefore, as much as poi- a gentleman and a lawyer, can be himself to ignorate me too far in speaking of his merits.

ginate a money-bill or tax, was the foul of their exist- strance, but remonstrance only. ence—that it was incommunicable; that we could not The second instance in which I objected to the mea- contingent redeemable quality of the fix per a even make such a reference to the senate (part of the sures of the secretary, arose on his proposition to fund prevents their rise to their full value at market, legislature.) That to give the purse-strings of our the unsubscribed debt of the United States, upon the they are consequently more immediately proconstituents into the hands of the executive, who held principles of the former funding system, which, in my than the threes, people deal more in them, and also the sword-who were divided from us with such conscience, I did and do think, and can demonstrate, have become unfortunately the basis of the publications. caution by the constitution, and to the treasury, that were equally ruinous to the country and the stockhol- dir, and keep down the threes; whereas, had to part of the executive possessed of the only means of der. I stated, that with respect to what had been cretary rested the basis of his system on the natur corruption, was treason against the constitution, and done, it was past, and could not be recalled; but, to lue of the threes, instead of that artificial and bo fuicide with respect to ourselves .- That, although we travel in error when the road was open to extricate project of fixes, as they did in England, they should still have to pass on the tax-bill which he would ourselves, was unpardonable-The United States were have soon been at par, for good public credity originate, yet reason would tell us, and experience free to adopt such principles as reason and experience found to vibrate between two and a half and the had shewn us, that this was only nominal-for, when recommended, with regard to the debt now to be funded. cent. and in Great Britain, from 1731 to 1757 once the subject was referred, he might keep it until a My objections to the old system arose chiefly from the fore she ran so much in debt that her ability to majority was ready to receive it as he pleased-and to DEFERRED STOCK and IRREDEEMABLE QUALITY .- became suspicious, the threes always averaged p fo late a period, that anxiety to get home would pre- The deferred stock was a dangerous novelty, unknown though, in that period, a rebellion intervene vent all opposition, which those who have served in to the most corrupt governments, who had never dared shook the government to its foundation. legislative bodies are all but too well apprized of-that so far to violate the rights of posterity-Unsafe, be- As to the stockjobbing business, giving man when it made its appearance it would be as it had cause the people could never be made sensible of the stock at market than the current price, and m been-you must take the secretary's plan, or he will abuses of administration-That our rights over poste- it was offered at, I must refer for a full explan not be responsible; how can he be responsible for the rity were limited by natural reason-That, as all pub- the subject to my speech in congress on that on good effects of a plan which he disapproves, and that lic revenue was in effect only the produce of the la- where the facts are stated and the proofs, and he disapproves of yours is evident from his having pro- bour and industry of society. Our deferred stock, in the law was altered to prevent such improper to posed another-And, admitting that you could con- fact, amounted to this-That a freeman alive now has for the suture. vince the whole house that his plan was wrong, and a right to the labour of a freeman born thirty years. The Rory of the secretary's opposition to me that you could propose another that was undeniably hence, and that because he may then be dead, and not thus: In private conversation with major Rols, s better, yet, as it must be committed to the execution able to enjoy it, that he may sell it now to a third per- seems that the most sacred laws of society are of the secretary, who, on the rejection of his own, son and spend the money. The irredcemable quality, violated with respect to my conversation) when would feel his reputation at flake to diffrace yours, no to render familiar, I will thus explain-The United deavoured to beg off from this news-paper control man in his senses would risk his credit on the event ... States, by an act of congress, have engaged not to pay I gave much the information he states, and gave fo that, in fact, all opposition would be as it had been, more of their debt now, at fix per cent. interest, than my reasons, which his candour led him to suppossible; and we were actually more insignificant, eight per cent. on the principal and interest yearly— that a young gentleman, whose name will not be and in a less eligible situation, than the old parliaments and if they do not regularly pay this every year as it tioned, unless required, as his suture prospect of Paris, called up to register the edicts of the court, passes, they lose the benefit for ever of the year elapsed, much dependent on men in power, told Mr. S for they were never blamed by the people, who knew to that it may so happen that the fix per cents may ne- my father in law, that gen. Heister, (whose me their want of power; but here we bore all the blame ver be redeemed, and this conclusion is warranted by tion is well known), told him at Hagar's-town of odious taxes originating with others, and rightly experience. It depends on the congress and the secre- there certainly would be great opposition made a too, because we betrayed the trust reposed in us by the tary; for although we have had this privilege for three my re-election, and also against Mr. Madison's constitution --- and, to illustrate this, I referred to the years, yet we have never availed ourselves of it, and gen. Sumpter's, and one other gentleman, wholes EXCISE --- the tax devised by the secretary of the trea- those three years are loft. Why I Because, say these was forgot, and that the secretary of the treasure fary. And major Rofs, it seems, with all the compo- people, we had not the money-But they boast that at the bottom of it; and when I found capt. fure of ignorance or hardihood of deception, informs they have paid great part of the French debt at five bell open his charge against me with a letter from us that he told Mr. Hall, that after congress had in per cent .- And where did they get the money? By secret correspondence of that officer, I saw the committee agreed to the heads and substance of mea. borrowing money at four per cent, in Holland .- Was bination against me, I own I had and have no fures, they sometimes referred it to the secretary to there not the same means and greater propriety for of the fact. draught the bill-This innocent moule of a mountain borrowing at four to pay that part of our debt at fix I congratulate major Ross on his connexion w in labour, thus shamefully imposed on an old gentle- per cent. which, even by the contract, we were per- friend Mr. Stephen Steward-par nobile fratrumman of near eighty years of age, by telling him what mitted to do-And had we not had from 20 to 24 matched, and drawing well together, by an infe was directly contrary to the fact, for this was all, I members in our house stockholders, four or five of perversion of the truth, they have converted a process of the south, they have converted a process of the south of the south, they have converted a process of the south o ever contended for in congress-for after we had whom are bank-directors, is there any doubt but that altercation between Mr. William Harwood and agreed upon the heads and tubilance of the tax-law, I the fecretary would have been compelled to do this --- felf, into a general denunciation of vengeance should not be ambitious of the technical part of putting But I did not name them; why should I be forced to my opponents, that would have been as ridiculous them in the form of a bill. Here again the fecretary bring 24 quarrels on my head, when every man that idle, as his Jupi'er and his thursderbolts. Degrada will not be obliged to him for converting him into a clerk-the very objection, I understood, he made to our plan.

person in the government to originate a tax; not ap- the irredeemable quality, I denied that congress could other claim to the aid of his heathen majesty, the pointed by the people, nor relamble to them, he by a law deprive any future congress, or abridge a fiction. In habits of intimacy with Mr. Ham may oppress them, and they cannot remove him; shut power conferred on them by the continuation, of paying family, and heretofore with himself, I will at up in a luxurious city, furrounded by splendour, and the debts of the United States. Any engagement to a tempted by a publication of particulars, which at the fountain head, where the collected wealth of all bridge this power of paying, in my opinion, would fully explained at the stadt hopse, to convert at America is poured out, he can neither know the in- be unconstitutional—it would be in effect the same as rary effusion of warm tempers into a lasting quanterests, nor sympathise with the distress, of those who if they declared by law that the people should not pay I objected to Mr. Thomas, as a Quaker. I earn their bread by the sweat of their brow-of those dis- their private debts, but should continue to pay their in congress last year with a worthy man, Mr. Ja tant millions, who planted throughout the American foil, present creditors fix per cent. even although they could a Quaker, but when called on to protect our de must work to starve where they first drew their breath. borrow money of others at four, for this very public less frontier from a merciles savage foe, he date When the first congress under the new government ex- debt is, in fact, nothing but the private debt of each to vote-he retired. I will make no comment ercifed themselves the great power conferred on them by individual citizen; if they have power to do the one, Mr. Thomas, major Ross savs, is a swet 200 the people—coming from all parts of the union, with they have an equal power to do the other. I afferted, it is the first time I ever heard it-I understand the varied and divertified information of each distant that the idea had ever been execrated in other goun- term, although it is a vulgar one, but if I apple district, they brought into one view that combined tries, for nations generally borrow when in great dif that gentleman's character, he will not be oblige knowledge that enabled them to form the first impost tress, and when of course they are obliged to submit to major Ross for calling into question the puri law-a law that gave universal satisfaction to the con- any terms that avarice may impose upon them, and if religious principles, and his integrity to God. timent, and brought millions into the general treasury they could not take advantage of the prosperous turns

testable of all taxes, the excise, which has alies Confined by an increasing indisposition whilst writ- the affections of the people, and as yet produced ing, it is with the utmost difficulty I can 400,000 dollars. Is it possible that major Ross fible, I shall take in one view the Major's fix per cents, as to suppose the former objections of America to the ment of their funding system, they ment which, to decypher, would fet at defiance the com- excise to have arisen from the produce being applied to ruined long ago, but by always cautiously a bined powers of Euclid and Newton-his excise, of the benefit of Great-Britain. When did Great-Bri- Inare frequently laid for them, they now which he discovers the most solemn ignorance-his 24 tain ever propose this? Surely he is a dreamer. Is three per cent. interest for money borrowed. members—the stockjobbing—and a private conversa- not their own excise in England, the constant curse of and this without the injury and with the tion respecting the secretary's opposition to me-as they their own people-When first proposed among them of the creditor, by making new loans as the comprise what relates to that officer. When his name did not they rife up as one man and difgrace a minister dit rose---- and this we might effect at was first introduced in the charge made against me by- till then thought to be as firmly seated as the island but for this irredeemable quality, by b captain Campbell at Annapolis, I lamented that the itself-And why? because it is infinitely more unjust Holland at four per cent. (and that not be conduct of a gentleman should be brought into discus- and oppressive than a poll-tax is equality dent management of our secretary, for t from in his absence, and where its merits must rest on to this, for by that the state would gress without the command of any fund w the defence of such feeble advocates-I should there- pay as much as the poorest-but of this excise, the midst of an unequal war, on the d fore, unless compelled to go farther, confine myself to poorest man in the state pays in all human probability of which all payment depended, bor what I had faid on the floor of congress, where, being ten times as much as the richest, as he probably drinks Dutch once at four per cent. and never at present, if he judged necessary, and aided by friends ten times as much whilkey. And it is also probable, five per cent-And this our secretary, in full both numerous and capable, every necessary explanation that all the productive funds of the continent. could take place. That I became acquainted with him gage on one third of our property do not drink as rowed at five per cent, and never till la stan early period of the war, before he had experienced much from the country fill as any common warm four. I And this deferred flock and the smiles of fortune, and when surrounding clouds, planter or farmer. Such then is the tax devised by a quality so destructive to the country, is equally had cast a dark gloom over the American cause. That man, not elected by and not responsible to the mass to the stockholder, for supposing he gets 22/6 in I had never any difference with him; and, amidst the of society, who has only to accommodate his measures fix per cents, and 13/6 for his deferred, it is numerous assemblages I have addressed, I am persuaded to a monied interest and a few influential individuals. to 20/ in the pound-Whereas, had it been for that any real, independent, and difinterested friend of Behold allo, the last impost law, crammed down five per cent. as I proposed, it would have been that gentleman, must have been satisfied with the deli- our throats by the tomahawk suspended over a de- stantly worth 20/ of American credit, for we eacy of my conduct-perhaps an idle generolity led fenceless frontier, in order to help manufacturing scrip. borrowed of the bank at five per cent. redeemel. How partial and unjust is it in every dispensation- pleasure, and by going to Holland, we could With respect to that in which I had opposed his But so far from recommending opposition to the ex- borrowed at sour-so that all our debt might measures, I stated that it was, in the first instance, in cife, my speeches on the stook holders defence of my own rights, those of my constituents, vocating a power to be vested in the president to call have got one shilling more in the pound than in the most facred principle of our constitution, and the out the militia to execute the law-and in all my fate under the present system, and the landed interest palladium of all free government—that the people addresses, furnish incontestible refutation. A law labour of society would have been relieved of should not be taxed but by their representatives. On passed by legal authority must be executed, or it is no load of deserred stock, which will be soon an a proposition in congress to refer to the secretary of the government, and any government is better than none. portable burthen, I fear-for in effect it would it treasury to report the amount of the sums of money A bad law should be repealed, and so should the ex- tirely annihilated, that is, the public would be wanted, and the manner in which it should be raised, cise as soon as it can be done with safety. I hope an more interest on the whole of what is now in I objected—that the right of the representatives to ori- unceasing opposition may flow in the line of remon-, cents and deferred, than it does on the fix per

heard me, by turning to the yeas and nays on the jour- fourteen centuries, the Pagan deity has never nals of congress, might satisfy himself who they were more debased than in the hands of major Rossthat constantly united in support of every measure of better leave him and his thunderbolts to decome I considered that gentleman as the most improper the secretary's department. In my argument against nassus-his own is prose, vile prose too, and is

with the Printers, which, I was perfueded, no effort to the fecretary, he inflantly introduced the most de- precent) and of their rife of credit, to borrow at I on better terms, and lower the interest, or pay of principal debt on higher interest, they must for destroyed --- That if Great-Britain had been as to adopt this irredeemable quality in the alone, and no after burthen would exilt. Again,

but when they thamefully gave up their facred trulk of their affairs, (which an irredeemable quality would ifm, and has called in the unnecastary aid of

render it ridiculous .--- his own than all the figures of shetoric, whatever it touches. There wer officers who ferved a little longer Major, who heard me, with other of energy hatroid and malice. nemy to the government, and it would be inflaenced by some f interest, which, in fact, did i Virginia politics-- A flate of pla ye are, connected with us by trongly united by a common in nack and Rederal Seat .-- To fue. could only oppose my differere he continent for feventeen year riefly as possible, that from the hat broke in on my understandin elf to the facred caule of the rig 775, at fifteen years of age, wh field a musket, I took up arms. djutant to gen. Mercer's battalio That in 1776, I marched a first attalion fent from Virginia to orthern brethren; that in the ampaigns of 1776, 1777 and 17 nost of the heavy actions, and wa lywine; that in 1779 I retired er to whom I had been aid-di o study the law, but that, on L inia in 1780, I was appointed regiment in gen. Lawfon's cor ines near Portimouth, for which eived any pay. In 1781, at the uis of Fayette, who then opposed erous army that had united the allis, with a few troops dellitute icitation of general Weedon, I my own expence in a great mea oney, a corps of horse, who di duty. At the action of Gr larquis's pressing desire, I led on flemen on the right, drove in nd attacked their main body, in by horse killed under me, that I ot three hours before, for which for larquis's thanks in public ordersnd losses in these exertions were uineas, of which I never receive he fiege of York and Gloucester th hen lieutenant-colonel of my nativ my own charges as commandan lect militia, termed grenadiers, ery great exertions, I got up it rench horse, who had committed apport, and who instantly took hen I repulsed Tarleton's and Simi nd 200 British light infantry, kill d them not fifteen steps from my ad the commander in chief's pu is was all before I attained the ag on as I was eligible, my native eir representative to the legislature nd that very year, 1782, I was, t f the legislature, elected to repre tate in congress, where, in the f ervice, on Mr. Morris's refignation ight then on the floor, infifted on ead of the treatury; but having ent here, I left congress, married rland, fince which period I had be nost considential and important cha constant public servant, except du languished under a dreadful and laint-That, losing my parents in out on the world, under the w rnal authority, a well grown boy had many indifcretions to lament re none but myself; but I call produce an act of my life unduti endly to man, one public wrong, ry .- In a warm and unpremedita y blood now stained the foil of e expression major Ross quarrels enius, if distilled to-morrow, wor pirit it contains.—I hope fuch fli e, unless they expect to blow my d ttle remains of life in a constitut pring-tide of youth, is now almost ady and fatigue. JOHN

Extract of a letter dated Coble HE Prussian troops arrive. king of Pruffia came the ly at the head of a regiment of h rong, the finest regiment in Europ men all near fix feet high, who Jercules's.

"The next day arrived a body indle their carbines with fuch skill sitance of 500 steps will hit a crow To give you an idea of the fe pline, I will just relate to you tterday. A Prussan soldier vent isrespectful remarks relative to the rench, before four of his comrades lubaltern officer was informed of ircumstance to his superior, it res runswiek. He won't fuffer philoso e condemned the foldier to die. ver his dead body three of his comr og lashes for listening to his dife ng him to the officer. 19

19 18. Marchal Luckner is ftill dements to oppose the prowhich advance towards our i