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A passed in the negative.

Resolved, That this bill pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

Mr. Burr, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the Attorney General, on the memorial of the inhabitants of Gallipolis, reported a bill for their relief; which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives ask a conference on the amendment adhered to by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting service," and have appointed managers at the same on their part"—And he withdrew.

The Senate took into consideration the resolution of the House of Representatives asking a conference on the amendment adhered to by the Senate, on the last mentioned bill—and

Resolved, That they do agree to the proposed conference, and that Mr. Strong, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Gunn, be managers thereof on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had this day laid before the President of the United States the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Toufard an equivalent for his pension for life."

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, April 30.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee for enrolled bills that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artificers and engineers," and that it was duly enrolled.

The bill, for the relief of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Burr, Mr. Taylor, Mr. King and Mr. Potts, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he this day, approved and signed, "An act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Toufard an equivalent for his pension for life."

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artificers and engineers," and it was delivered to the committee for enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate, a letter from the Secretary for the department of State, respecting a statement of the spoliation committed on the commerce of the United States; which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

On motion,

The petition of James Mathers door-keeper to the Senate, praying for an augmentation of his salary was considered.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Cabot, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That the petition of George Taylor and others, clerks in the Treasury Department, praying for an augmentation of their salaries, be referred to the same committee, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thursday, May 1st, 1794.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have a passed a bill, entitled, "an act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

This bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

Mr. Potts from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Stewart and Plunket, reported a bill for the remission of the duties on eleven hogf

heads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire; and the bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, May 2d, 1794.

The bill for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire, was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," was read the second time.

Ordered, That the further consideration of this bill be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Gunn from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the Militia of the United," reported an amendment as follows:

"Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

Which report being adopted, and the bill further amended—

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President." And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to establish the post-office and post roads within the United States," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

(To be continued.)

From the General Advertiser.

At a general and numerous meeting of the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia, and such other citizens as reprobate the imposition of an excise upon the infant manufactures of America, held in the State House yard, on Thursday the 8th day of May, 1794.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman,
ISAAC PENNINGTON, Secretary.

The following resolutions, together with the preamble, were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is the inalienable right and bounden duty of all freemen vigilantly to observe the operations of government, publicly to declare their sentiments on its measures, and peaceably to remonstrate against every encroachment upon the liberties and interests of the people; and whereas the imposition of and excise upon certain domestic manufactures of the United States, as contemplated by the House of Representatives of Congress, appears manifestly to this meeting, to be at once unjust, impolitic, oppressive, dangerous, and unnecessary: In order therefore to testify the sense of the citizens and particularly of the manufacturers of Philadelphia upon the important occasion, as well as to warn the legislature of the Union against the introduction of a precedent so odious, and so pernicious, it is

Resolved, That the manufactures of the United States, however fostered by the skill, industry and wealth of individuals, remain in a state of infancy; and rather demand the patronage, than justify the exactions of government. The spirit of enterprize, which led the citizens of America into a patriotic competition with the manufacturers of Europe, is still depressed, and struggling amidst the embarrassments of the unequal contest. The prejudices in favour of foreign manufactures; the inexperience of domestic workmen, the high price of labour, and the inadequate amount of capitals, are obstacles yet to be surmounted in almost every branch of American manufacture. The charge and difficulty of introducing domestic ma-

nufactories, may indeed be exemplified in the recent attempt at the town of Pater-son; where, notwithstanding the magnitude of the original fund, the auxiliary of a lottery, and the patronage of states and statesmen: the projected institution of national manufactures has sunk even before its foundation was complete. To demand, therefore, a partial contribution from the individuals, who have thus embarked and are thus contending in an arduous and patriotic task, is obviously unjust, and may be fatal.

Resolved, that it is the policy of the United States to multiply and encourage domestic manufactures; but the attempt to render them subjects of revenue, at this early period of their existence, is calculated to prevent the introduction of any future, and to undermine the prosperity of every present establishment. If to the embarrassments which already attend the institution of a manufactory, the apprehensions of a tax equal to 50 or 20 per cent. upon its produce (as is proposed in the cases of snuff and sugar,) shall be added, few individuals (and on the exertions of individuals, America must after all, rely for her manufactures) can be so opulent, none will be so daring as to continue, or to commence the experiment; a permanent source of national wealth, will thus be destroyed, by a rash and avicious anticipation of its emoluments.

Resolved, That independent of the injustice and impolicy of imposing any tax upon the infant manufactures of America, the nature of the tax which is proposed, demands a firm opposition to the measure. The introduction of an excise system into the administration of a free government, cannot be too strongly reprobated nor too resolutely opposed; in every country in which it is known, it has eventually been fatal; it has deprived, oppressed and enslaved the people, while it exalted their rulers, by the rigor of its dispensations and the insulence of its officers; it is the foul and poisonous source from which slow collusion, fraud and perjury, which cannot be imposed without tyranny, nor be endured without baseness.

Resolved, That if an excise, at all times oppressive and dangerous, might however be vindicated by necessity, even that plea does not now exist. The federal wants are not so great that they can only be supplied by the exertion of every possible resource; and the terror of war, under whose influence the excise was proposed, is happily vanished.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia should and cheerfully will contribute in just and equal proportions with their fellow-citizens to the support of government, its dignity and credit; but they solemnly protest against every attempt to impose heavier burthens upon their labor, or more arbitrary regulations upon their occupations than the labor and occupations of the rest of the community.

Resolved, That if during the present session a law shall be enacted by Congress, imposing an excise upon any domestic manufactures, the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia will assemble at the State-House (on the notification of the chairman) to take into consideration what measures ought to be pursued to express their sympathy for their oppressed brethren, and with a due respect for their obligations as citizens to demonstrate their abhorrence of so unjust, so impolitic and so pernicious a precedent.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman, and copies thereof be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to publish the above resolutions, for the benefit of the manufacturing interest in general.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE May 5.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in this town, dated Kingston, March 16.

"On the 13th of February, the court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of offences committed on the high seas, met by appointment; after the usual forms, the Grand Jury went out for Presentments, and found two bills against Capt. Joshua Barney, of the ship Sampson, of Baltimore,

the first for piratically and feloniously receiving and bearing off a ship and cargo, which had been seized at sea, while under his command, in July last; the second for firing upon, with intention to kill, and wounding one of the prize masters: The court then not thinking proper to go immediately into the trial, adjourned until the 10th; then they met and proceeded to try him on the first indictment.

"Captain Barney was therefore arraigned at the bar, at 11 in the morning, and after an examination of witnesses, and proceedings which continued until 5 in the evening, and were then closed by the intervention of the Judge, a virtuous and independent jury, without going out of their box brought in a verdict not guilty."

"The court then adjourned to the 15th, to try him on the second indictment; but during this interval, the President of the court issued an order to stop all further proceedings; and thus ended this interesting process.

"The origin and progress of this trial has for some time engaged no small share of the common chat of this town, and has been seriously considered in the United States. It is not seasonable to trace this affair through all its stages; suffice it to say, that the firmness and dignity which Capt. Barney has conducted himself through the whole of this cruel and vindictive prosecution, at once bespeak him the man his fellow citizens took him to be, and reflects additional lustre on the character of a native American. While the rapacious agents of these commercial regulations were endeavoring by every insidious artifice to pillage him of the means of social existence, by depriving him of his property, another juncture, more wicked and inveterate, were no less industrious to avail themselves of every evil machination, that malice could invent or envy dictate, to wreak their vengeance in his blood, and left nothing untried to deprive America of a valuable citizen, human nature of a friend and benefactor, and a virtuous and amiable family of a husband and a father."

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 10.

We are informed, that the ship Cleopatra, Capt. Smith, anchored at Fort Mifflin, this morning, after a passage of 81 days from Amsterdam.

The House of Representatives of the United States have been principally engaged the last fortnight in discussing the report of the committee of fifteen, on the ways and means—the business was largely debated in committee of the whole, and sundry amendments were agreed to. The proposed duties on carriages, stamps, sales at auction, manufactured tobacco and snuff, loaf and lump sugar, were severally objected to, and motions made for striking them out, but were all negatived, and in general, by larger majorities than usual. The direct tax on lands from which 750,000 dollars were proposed to be raised, was expunged by vote of a great majority.—In discussing the duty on stamps an amendment was agreed to, by providing for a tax on every transfer of funded and bank stock of the amount of 100 dollars and upwards, five cents for every 100. Sundry other taxes were proposed, as, an excise on cyder, beer, and porter, &c. which were severally disagreed to. A motion for an additional impost of ten per cent on all goods, wares, and merchandize, the manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, was brought forward, but meeting with a strenuous opposition, was withdrawn.—The committee of the whole having gone thro' with the discussion—report was made to the House—and the amendments agreed to, with some trifling alterations. The business has been before the House for several days—Some new propositions have been made, the constitutionality of some of the taxes has been controverted, but no motion for striking out on that principle, has prevailed. The House adjourned yesterday without finishing the business—and met again this day.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, dated April 30th, 1794.

"This day we have received news which may be depended on, by arrivals from Dominica, St. Kitts and New Providence, of their releasing our vessels in their ports; (those taken after their new instructions arrived, of the 8th of January) therefore people this way, have altered their minds, so as to believe there will not be any war with America; a pleasing circumstance in our opinion."

The Legislature of this state, with a view to soften the rigor of penal laws, have passed an act, declaring that no crime except murder of the first degree, shall be punished with death. Murder in the first degree, is designated to be, a killing by means