

SAVANNAH, October 6.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 24th ult. mentions, that his excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the hon. Nathan Brownson, Esq. and generals Twigs and Clarke, commissioners to attend the running of the temporary line between this state and the Creek nation.

Mr. Elliot (lately arrived from the Northward) and the commissioners, we are informed, have gone from Augusta to perform the above mentioned business.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 8.

We are informed, that the Hon. Isaac Holmes, Esq. lieutenant governor of this state, has been appointed collector of the customs for the district of South-Carolina, in the room of George Abbot Hall, Esq. deceased.

NEWBERN, October 15.

Last week a Sloop was cast away on the coast of this State, between Occacock and Beaufort. There were on board of her but one man, who says his name is Nathan Round, and a lad named Maxwell. The Cargo consisted of twenty-three hogsheads of sugar, about twenty cases of gin, a chest of tea, and a quantity of cash. The inhabitants were very alert in saving the cargo, which is now in the care of the custom-house officers at Beaufort.

The conduct of Round has given cause of suspicion that he had not acted honestly (his story and that of the lad disagreeing in many respects) and as he had left the vessel, sails, rigging, &c. and hired horses under pretence of coming to this town, the inspector of Beaufort came last night in pursuit of him. He was this morning apprehended and carried before Judge Sitgreaves, who, after examining him thought proper to commit him to gaol. Among his baggage were found twelve hundred dollars and some clothes, which he said belonged to the captain.

He says the schooner is called the Polly, belongs to Brown, Francis, & Co. and was commanded by Capt. Richard Low; that they sailed to the West-Indies, loaded with horses, mules, beef, fish, nankeens and thirty-two chests of tea—that while they were lying in Eustatia road, he supposes the cable was cut by a Spanish drogger who was near him, the captain being then ashore; that he sent the boy and all the hands, but this lad, ashore for the captain; but the wind beginning to blow fresh he was not able to keep the vessel near that island, or making any of the neighbouring ones, and that he then steered for the continent and came to anchor near where the vessel was afterwards lost.

On his way from Beaufort, it is said, he inquired the way to the Ohio, and when he was in this town wanted to get to Norfolk. There was no log-book or other paper found on board the vessel.

The money is lodged at the custom-house in Newbern, and the vessel is ordered to be sold for the benefit of the owners.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.

At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, holden at Taunton, was tried last Thursday the Cause, William Gordon, of New-Bedford, against Caleb Gardner and John Stanton, of Newport.—This was a popular action, grounded on the law of that Commonwealth, for preventing the Slave-Trade. The plaintiff in his writ demanded 5000l. forfeited for the exportation of 100 Africans to the West-Indies as slaves, and 200l. forfeited for the vessel employed in the voyage. The former demand, in pursuance of the advice of the Abolition Society in this town, was relinquished, and on the latter a verdict was obtained by the plaintiff. This mild and humane procedure on the part of the Society must evince, that their object was more to give sanction and efficacy to the law, than to mulct the violators thereof.—The charges from the court to the jury in this cause deserve to have been written in letters of gold. Such Judges are a terror to evil-doers, and a glory to a Commonwealth.

BOSTON, October 24.

The limited number of shares in the BOSTON TONTINE, (amounting to 100,000) having been subscribed, the subscription books were closed on Friday.

Friday arrived from France, Burril Carnes, Esq. Consul of the United States, for the port of Nantz. This gentleman left Nantz the 16th of September, at which time the King had not assented to the Constitution.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, of Sept. 17th, received by a late arrival in this town.

“The prospect of peace amongst us does not yet make its appearance. A long time, perhaps some months, will elapse before this happy event will be accomplished: and years will roll over before the colony will be restored to the happy and prosperous state in which it was five weeks ago. Destruction has gone through the greatest

part of this quarter of the colony, and threatens daily to complete the ruin of the whole. The efforts of the government to stop the ravages of the negroes have not been effectual, and they every night commit some depredations and murders upon those plantations which are not yet destroyed.”

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 20.

Died at Fishkill, about the 2d instant, Frederick Harpel, a German, who served in the capacity of a dragoon at the commencement of Queen Ann's war; and was, from the calculations he made, about 120 years of age when he departed this life—through the whole course of which, he enjoyed a perfect state of health, and was remarkable for his frugality and industry, till a few months before his death.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1791.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded from their Chamber of Congress to the House of the President of the United States, where the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, was delivered by the Vice-President:—

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,
THE Senate of the United States have received with the highest satisfaction, the assurances of public prosperity contained in your speech to both houses: the multiplied blessings of Providence have not escaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence are conspicuous and important, and the pleasure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your assurance of those further communications which shall confirm their existence, and indicate their source.

Whilst we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that has produced them, and we participate the hope that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the measures of government may equally embrace the security of our frontiers, and the general interests of humanity; our solicitude to obtain, will enure our zealous attention, to an object so warmly espoused by the principles of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honor and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration; we are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness, by the belief, that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert, and by a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

To which the President made the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,
THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honour and the happiness of our country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favorable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good, which are enured by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. Smith and Mr. Niles, Members from Vermont, Mr. Barnwell, from South-Carolina. Mr. Groves, from North Carolina, and Mr. Sheredine, from Maryland, took their seats this day.

Sundry petitions from persons praying compensations, pensions, &c. for services and disabilities, were presented by several members—read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A memorial of Joseph Seraki, a Roman artist, was read, praying the patronage of Congress in a design for executing a monument commemorative of the American Revolution—this memorial was accompanied by a description of the proposed monument—laid on the table.

The petition of Richard Blacklege, presented by Mr. Williamson, on motion of that gentleman, was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In committee of the whole, on the schedule of the whole number of persons in the United States.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that there were two objects which presented for the attention of the committee on this occasion; the first, the apportionment of the ratio of representation—the other, the situation of the census as it respects the State of South Carolina—both of them important.—Mr. Lawrance proposed a resolution in regard to the first—That till the time of the next enumeration, the number of Representatives shall be one to every thirty thousand inhabitants. He further observed, that the census of South-Carolina not

being completed, and returns made within the time limited by law, it remains that some provision on that subject should be made—but as he supposed the gentlemen from that State would make a proposition to the house, he should wave any further remarks for the present. He concluded by repeating his motion, that the ratio of representation should be one for every thirty thousand.

Mr. Livermore said he was apprehensive the motion would be premature, till the fate of an amendment to the constitution proposed to the people, was known; that amendment says that the ratio of representation shall be one to every 30,000 persons, till the number of Representatives amounts to 100—after which the ratio is to be one to 40,000—If this amendment is agreed to, the resolution on the table will contravene its operation; if that amendment is not adopted (and said he, I heartily wish it never may be) we should on the proposition now moved, have a larger house than that amendment contemplated; he was opposed to so large a number of representatives as would be consequent on the plan proposed, and concluded by enquiring whether the above amendment had been adopted by the requisite number of the Legislatures.

On examination it did not appear that a sufficient number of the States had made returns respecting the amendments to determine the question.

Mr. Sedgwick said the Constitution had provided that the number of Representatives should not exceed one for every 30,000, but Congress may increase the number of constituents of each member; he read the result of a calculation of the number of Representatives which would be returned on a supposition of there being one to 30, 33, 34 and 40 thousand persons—according to the present census, supposing South-Carolina to contain 240,000 persons—30 thousand would give 110—33, 104, 34, 100, and 40 thousand, 82 members.

Judging from the sense of the people, so far as it could be collected from what had been done respecting the proposed amendment on this subject, he was of opinion that the ratio which would meet the general approbation was that which would give about 100 members in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of a ratio which would give the smallest number that was mentioned by the gentleman last speaking.

Mr. White said, that the general sentiment of the people was perhaps more fully known on the subject before the committee, than on any other that can come before them. Among the objections to the Constitution, the smallness of the representation was very generally objected to. An increase of the number of this house is expected—it has been said by the enemies of the Constitution that Congress will never consent that there shall be a Representative for every 30,000 persons. The time is now come when the question is to be determined—and I hope, said Mr. White, that Congress will act with the utmost liberality on the occasion—and that they will not diminish the number of Representatives.

Mr. Dayton said he considered the subject in a different light from the gentleman last speaking. He supposed the sense of the people at the present day was opposed to a great increase of the number of Representatives—he thought that one to 40,000 persons would give the most eligible number, but was willing to meet the gentleman half way, and moved to insert the word *five* between “thirty and thousand,” in the resolution.

Mr. White explained himself as referring particularly to the time when the Constitution was adopted.

Mr. Seney observed, that the subject was too important, in his opinion, to come to a sudden decision upon, especially as many of the members of the house had not arrived.

He moved therefore that the committee should rise, report, and ask leave to sit again. The committee accordingly rose.

Mr. Smith, (S.C.) laid on the table a resolution for extending the time allowed for making a return of the census of South-Carolina.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion respecting persons who flee from justice, &c. laid on the table last Friday, was committed to Messrs. Sedgwick, Bourne (M.) and White.

Messrs. Ames, Dayton, Brown, Fitzsimons and Tucker, were appointed a committee to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of the house.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wadsworth, Smith (S.C.) and Sylvester, was appointed to report a bill for the relief of widows and orphans in certain cases.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Wayne, member from Georgia, and Mr. Parker, from Virginia, took their seats this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating the arrangement made in respect to the division of the United States into districts and surveys, appointment of inspectors, and compensations to officers, pursuant to the law, laying duties on distilled spirits, &c.—Also a