

Parliament, if then fitting, or in their recess to the privy council, and to the people by proclamation, may direct the lieutenants, or any three deputy lieutenants, to draw out their regiments, who shall march by his majesty's order to any part of the kingdom, under the command of such generals as he shall appoint, receiving during the service, the same pay with the regular regiments of foot, and the officers holding the same rank with the regular officers of the same denomination. The militia, during the time of service shall be liable to the law martial then subsisting; and any man wounded shall be entitled to the hospital of Chelsea. A militia man not appearing, or refusing to march on such occasion, shall forfeit forty pounds, or be committed to the county gaol for 12 months.

The militia or regular troops shall be tried in courts-martial, each by their own officers.

The militia shall not, on any occasion, be compelled to go out of the kingdom.

All fines and forfeitures shall be paid to the regimental clerk, and made a common stock in each subdivision; of which an account shall be given to three deputies, or two deputies and one justice, or one deputy and two justices, who shall apply it to the election of butts, and the provision of gun-powder, to be used in shooting at marks; and the remainder shall be distributed in prizes to the best marksmen, or employed in any other way for the use of the militia.

Persons committed to the house of correction upon this act, shall be kept to hard labor.

These are the principal clauses of this act, the remainder chiefly contains provisions respecting the privileges or conveniences of particular places.

L I S B O N, August 13.

ALL foreigners here, who have no other residence than inns, have been summoned before the Corregidor, who has interrogated them respecting their names, their qualities, their country, and their business. Verbal processes have been drawn up in consequence of the informations taken, and orders have been given to those persons, whose business or intentions were suspected, to depart the kingdom as soon as possible. We presume that a similar procedure has taken place in all the towns of Portugal.

L O N D O N, August 31.

On the 3d of January the Nabob of Arcot received a pistol shot from an unknown hand, which carried off one of his fingers, and made its way through his arm. His son-in-law was shot thro the body. These alarming circumstances happened during a review, and are indisputably owing to the army being kept shamefully in arrears.

A worthy citizen, whose immeasurable capacity has much puzzled many able calculators of the cube root, is now at Margate: previous to his voyage, he was advised to avoid the salt water, and told by his physician, that immersion might thaw all his solids. A letter to his lady he thus concludes:—"Maugre all their nonsensical warnings, I determined to take the leap; and having, with no little difficulty, squeezed myself into a machine, was dragged to the deep. It is a prodigious fine thing, and such a help to the appetite!—As to their being amazed at my bathing, and astonished at my stomach—what's that to I? One little fellow, I have silenced by swearing: if he says any more about me, I'll stick him between two pieces of bread and butter, and eat him up like an anchovy; and as to all their gigg about my floundering in the water, leaving a monstrous cavity in the sand, and the devil knows what, I think I shall silence them by a little poem of my own, which shall be in some of next month's magazines. Thus it begins,

"When in the flood I leap'd, the young whales gaz'd,
The dolphin fled—the porpus was amaz'd;
A shoal of herrings made a quick retreat,
Thinking, against the chalky cliff they'd beat;
Plaice, whiting, maid, would here no longer stay,
Crabs, prawns, and lobsters, backwards crawl'd away.
Thinking it a NEW ISLE, a foolish gull,
First circling thrice around, dropt on my skull;
While numerous wilks and lympets float around,
And think in I they a great rock have found."

Thus do I begin, but after describing sundry plunges—thus I end—

"But now no more I seem a prodigy,
But pass for an inhabitant o' th' sea."

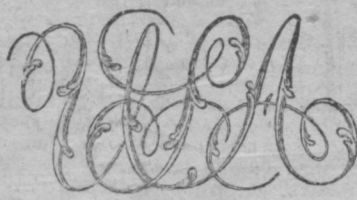
D U B L I N, August 9.

The dispute between Paine and Syeyes on the great question, "Whether is Monarchy or Republicanism the better form of government," promises to afford much more information and amusement to the world than political disputes usually do.—The question is one of the most important to the welfare and peace of mankind, that could possibly be started. The ability and precision of Paine, the accuracy of thought and expression of Syeyes, admirably qualify the disputants to discuss it with effect, and to prevent the contest from becoming what such contests generally become a dispute about words.

Both of these proficient in the science of government agree in the outset, that "a government by representation" is the only legitimate one, and that no government is good, but so far as it is founded on this principle—What then must be their opinion of that government which rules over millions and is founded only on the representation of a few thousands? Would they not—would not every rational man—laugh at the ignorance or absurdity of him who would call the people so governed a Free People!

P O R T S M O U T H, Sept. 7.

Last night, after post, sailed the Triton, of 28 guns, Capt. Murray, for Weymouth, to take on board Colonel Simcoe, and from thence to proceed to his Government of Quebec.



C O N G R E S S.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

H O U S E O F R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S,

F R I D A Y, N O V E M B E R 4, 1 7 9 1.

THE report of the committee on the memorial of the sheriff of Suffolk county, in the state of Massachusetts, being called up,

Mr. Sedgwick moved that the house should accept the report, viz. that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill, allowing to prisoners confined in any state, under the authority of the United States, the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by persons confined under the authority of the state.

Mr. Livermore doubted whether the house had a right to accept the report. Certain indulgences, he observed, are allowed to prisoners in some states, which are not granted in others; and he would ask, whether the house could establish any uniform rule for such cases throughout the United States. If the indulgence was only granted in conformity to the state laws, it would not be uniform. He wished, for the sake of humanity, that in every state there were laws equally indulgent to confined debtors; and were this the case, he would cheerfully concur in accepting the report. But since the case was otherwise, and that the adoption of the proposed measure would establish a system, not uniform, he wished that the report should be referred to the committee, that was proposed to be appointed, to bring in a bill for the establishment of an uniform system of bankrupt laws throughout the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick, after several remarks in support of his motion, concluded by expressing his hope, that the house possessed sufficient authority to make such provisions in favor of unfortunate debtors, as humanity itself dictated. He did not recollect to have ever heard so many disagreeable observations made on any subject, as on the confinement of prisoners under the authority of the United States, which was more rigorous than could be the case under the laws of the state which he represented.

Mr. White was against the appointment of a committee on this particular case, as it was one of many, that would of course occur in the execution of the judiciary system. He wished the case in question should be referred to the committee appointed yesterday, on the report of the attorney-general; and that every inconvenience that might be foreseen in the judiciary system, should as far as possible, be remedied.

Mr. Sedgwick having consented to withdraw his motion, in favor of Mr. White's proposal,

The report was referred to the committee of the whole House on the revision of the judiciary system, as stated in our last.

M O N D A Y, N O V E M B E R 7.

Mr. Baldwin, member from Georgia—Mr. Ashe, from North-Carolina, and Mr. Findley, of Pennsylvania, appeared and took their seats this day.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report and sundry estimates, was laid before the House by the Speaker, which were read, viz. 1st. Estimate for the year 1792.

2d. Estimate of certain liquidated claims on the Treasury.

3d. Estimate relating to the Department of War, for 1792.

Ordered that 100 copies of the report, &c. be printed for the use of the members.

On motion of Lawrance it was voted that the Report and Estimates be referred to a select committee of three members—and Messrs. Lawrance, Baldwin and Ashe, were accordingly appointed, who were instructed to report a bill or bills, making appropriations accordingly.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary informing the House,

That the Senate have passed the bill allowing further time for compleating the enumeration of South-Carolina, with amendments—in which they request the concurrence of the House; these amendments being read, were agreed to by the House.

A committee of enrolment was appointed, consisting of Mr. Bourne of Massachusetts, and Mr. Smith of Vermont.

The report of the Secretary of War on the petition of John Torrey, was taken into consideration; this report was against the prayer of the petition—as the late Major Torrey died before the expiration of the war, and leaving no widow or orphans, his heirs are not entitled by any law to commutation or half pay.

Mr. Ames observed, that Congress stipulated with the officers of the army, that those which continued in the service to the end of the war, should be allowed half pay for life, or commutation.—The question then was, whether Major Torrey had performed his part of the contract, in his opinion he had—for though the army was continued in pay till November, yet it is well known that hostilities had ceased before the period at which Major Torrey died. Mr. Ames further observed, that this was a case *sui generis*—that the application was founded in the strictest justice, and were he to determine it in a judicial capacity, he should be as clear to decide it in favor of the prayer of the petition, as he should in the case of a simple note of hand. He added several other remarks, and concluded by a motion that the petition, together with the report thereon, be referred to a select committee, in order that the principle for which he contended might be fully discussed in the House.

Mr. White opposed the motion for a reference to a select committee—he mentioned several difficulties which must occur in the course of the discussion, on account of past decisions of Congress. The petition, said he, appears to create a debt which is not cognizable by Congress, as it did not exist agreeable to the act of limitation at the time of adopting the new Constitution. He said he should rather be in favor of a reference to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Ames observed that he considered the application in a quite different light from the gentleman last speaking. It is not a petition for a grant from government—but for the settlement of a just account, and payment of a just debt, which really existed prior to the organization of the present government.

Mr. Boudinot observed, that all the difficulty in the case appears to arise from a difference of opinion as to the time when the war ceased. This he conceived might easily be determined, by the period to which the army of the United States had been paid and discharged.

Mr. Clark was against a reference to a committee of the whole—he saw no difficulty in determining the business—but if we go into a committee of the whole, it will appear as if we were fishing for applicants. This has been called a single case; but he believed, if the door was once opened, we should soon find a great many like it. He wished rather that the business should rest where it was.

Mr. Williamson said he was equally opposed to a committee of the whole, and to a select committee—he was in favor of proceeding in the usual way—and coming to a vote upon the report. Congress, said he, promised that the widows and orphans of those officers who died in the service of the country, should be entitled to half-pay for life—in the present case it happens, that there are neither widows or orphans, but some more distant relation who wants it. He enlarged on the confusion which would be consequent on establishing a precedent like that proposed, and concluded by saying that he had heard nothing sufficient to induce a deviation from the line already prescribed.

Mr. Page was in favor of a reference to a committee of the whole—for tho he had an high respect for the opinion of the officer who had made the report, yet if an individual member of the house should at any time express a wish to have a report from the head of any department whatever discussed in the committee, he should be in favor of his being fully gratified.

A further discussion of this subject took place, the majority of the speakers, as Messrs. Sedgwick, Lawrance, Dayton, &c. were evidently in favor of adopting the report.

The motion for a select committee was negatived.

Mr. Ames then moved that the report should be rejected.

This motion was followed by one for a reference to a committee of the whole by Mr. Wadsworth—who observed, that he considered the application as involving this question—Whether the heirs or representatives of every officer who died in the service of the United States, at any period of the war, should not be entitled to commutation or half-pay for life.

The question for a reference to a committee of the whole was carried in the affirmative, to be taken up to-morrow.

The report of the Secretary of War, on the petition of John Younglove, and a counter-petition thereto, from sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, was next taken into consideration. The counter-petition contained sundry charges of unfair conduct in procuring the pension granted to Mr. Younglove. The report exculpates the petitioner from any imputation of deception in respect to the means employed in obtaining the pension, and assigns the reasons on which it was granted by Congress—and concludes by stating this enquiry, Whether it would be expedient to repeal that part of the law which assigns a pension to the petitioner, agreeable to the prayer of the counter-petition?