

NOES.

exceeded those of Virginia upwards of 70,000— This inequality, he said, amounted to a direct violation of the Constitution, which expressly declares that representation and taxation shall be according to numbers—He amplified this idea by shewing how it would operate, if strictly adhered to in the assessment of taxes.

Mr. Williamson still contended, that the deduction from the bill was two members from the Eastern and four from the Southern states, which plainly shewed that the amendment was in favor of the Eastern states—and added, that if the Southern states had been represented in the Senate, the bill would not have been sent back.

Mr. Niles suggested an amendment to the amendment of the Senate, which was to strike out one after the word Delaware, and to insert two—This, he observed, he was influenced to move, from the consideration of the manifest inequality of the representation of that state, compared with that of other states, particularly Virginia—He had no doubt, from the justice of the House, that if the amendment he proposed was not directly contrary to the Constitution, it would be agreed to.—He then adverted to the Constitution, and read the passage respecting representation and taxation, which are to be apportioned according to numbers—He observed that there were evidently wanting to complete the sentence, these words, *as nearly as may be*,—with this explanation added, he went on to shew that the principle of equality would be more strictly adhered to, by admitting his amendment, than by rejecting it—for if Delaware contains 58,000 inhabitants, 28,000 were certainly nearer to 33,000, than 33,000 were to 58,000. He recited other passages of the Constitution, to shew that his idea was compatible with it.

Mr. Benson again suggested his proposition, of apportioning the representation according to the whole population—He was in favor of a large representation. The principle advanced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley) he said was undoubtedly just, that a large representation was necessary in a free government, for information and security—this principle is not to be disputed.—And with respect to the danger from corruption, he said, undoubtedly patronage and influence would creep in—but he conceived that danger of a more serious nature was to be apprehended from another quarter—gentlemen had mentioned the funding system—in questions of that kind, where one part of the Union tho't themselves the only sufferers—the liberties of this country would be but a secondary consideration.—For in a republican government, the majority must rule, and the minority must submit—except they are oppressed, and then they have an undoubted right to resist.

Mr. Giles defended the bill—he observed that the apparent inequality in the representation of the smaller states, was rendered equal by their representation in the Senate—He enlarged on the idea of adhering to the amendment proposed to the Constitution. The inequality spoken of, he said, was in fact in favor of the smaller states—He adverted to the restive spirit in some of the states—Some of the measures of Congress, he said, were so disliked, that the people in those states wished themselves separated from the government. The people of the state from which he came, were so impressed with the idea of the ratio being settled agreeable to the bill, that he really feared the discontents of the people there would be increased to an alarming degree, should the amendment of the Senate be agreed to.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The petition of Richard Lloyd, late agent to Gen. Hazen's regiment, was presented by Mr. Boudinot—also the petition of John Purdy;—the former was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, Williamson and Seney—the latter, with several others from invalids, were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the house that they have passed the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1792, with amendments.

The house took into consideration the message from the Senate of Friday last, in which they informed the house, that they insist on their amendment to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Benson moved that the house should recede from their disagreement to said amendment—this motion was seconded by Mr. Sedgwick, and occasioned a debate which continued till the time of adjournment. The yeas and nays being called for, the motion was negatived as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne; Clark, Dayton Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Hillhouse, Jacobs, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward—27.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Huger, Key, Lawrence, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, W. Smith, Steele, Sterner, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—33.

On the motion to adhere to the disagreement, the yeas and noes were reversed as above, excepting Mr. Steele, who was not in the house when the names were called—for adhering 32, against 27. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary Mr. Lear, communicating a copy of a letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania, with sundry documents respecting the purchase of a tract of land by that state from the United States, bounded on Lake Erie.—These papers were read, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill to carry into execution the contract on the part of the United States.—Messrs. Madison, Benson, and Sedgwick were appointed the committee.

Several petitions were read, praying for pensions, compensations, &c. and referred to the Secretary of War.

Two petitions from Gen. Moses Hazen, praying copies of Sundry papers, were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A petition was read from the commissioner of loans in the State of Rhode-Island, praying compensation for extra expences in the discharge of the duties of his office; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were taken into consideration; the two first amendments were to add two thousand dollars to the sums appropriated in the first section; the third amendment provides for the discharge of incidental expences incurred by the doorkeepers in the recess of Congress: these amendments were agreed to—the last amendment was a proviso, that the sum of money appropriated for the payment of Oliver Pollock, should not be paid without the consent of the agents of the Court of Spain.

This amendment after considerable debate was agreed to by a large majority.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informing the House that they adhere to their first amendment to the representation bill; by this adherence the bill is lost.

In committee of the whole on the Post-Office bill. The motion for striking out the franking section under consideration. This motion after considerable debate was negatived, 25 to 21.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. AT THE FIRST SESSION, Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for the relief of DAVID COOK and THOMAS CAMPBELL.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That David Cook, a Captain of artillery in the late war, and who, being shot through the body at the battle of Monmouth, is rendered incapable to obtain his livelihood by labor, shall be placed on the pension-list of the United States, and shall be entitled to one third of his pay, as a Captain of artillery: Provided, That he return into the Treasury-Office, a sum equivalent to two thirds of his commutation of half pay, being the proportion of his pension to the amount of his commutation.

And be it further enacted, That Thomas Campbell be placed on the pension-list, and that the half pay of a Captain of infantry be allowed to the said Thomas Campbell, who has been so injured by repeated wounds in the service of his country, that he is unable to support himself by labor: Provided, That he return into the Treasury-Office a sum equivalent to the whole of his commutation of half pay.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, DECEMBER SIXTEENTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Philadelphia, December 21.

There is the highest probability that the reports relating to the capture of Fort-Jefferson are unfounded.

It is most probable that General Scott, with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the said post, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears too far advanced to be supported, the garrison may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be assured, there are some grounds whereon to estimate the enemy who encountered General St. Clair's army, at about three thousand Warriors. It is said, that upwards of eleven hundred Warriors, of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, came to the assistance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indians, the Powewattimas, Wyandots, Delawares, and upper Wabash Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is said, that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the remnants of the Shawanese, after the destruction of their towns by General Harmar, in October, 1790, sent messages to the most distant nations of Indians, as well to the southward as to the westward, for assistance. Although it does not appear they received any assistance from the southward, as all those powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thousand Warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet, the hostile Indians were but too successful in their negotiations westward.

It is further said, that some of the nation of the Sacs would have been in the action, had not their distance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Mississippi, and mostly to the westward thereof.

It is also said, that neither the famous Mohawk Chief, Captain Joseph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Capt. Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, several hundred miles from the place of action.

Three hundred and seventy-three members form a legislative assembly for France; and on the first day of the meeting of the new legislature, there were three hundred and ninety-four present, who all swore to live free or die.

A London paper of the 29th September, says, "That three loans are now negotiating in Holland, each at five per cent—with an equal premium for Russia, Sweden, and America; and that astonishing as it may appear, the preference is given to the latter."

Five hundred members of the new national assembly of France are chosen from the class of lawyers. Colum. Centinel.

We hear that the Specie deposited in the Bank of the United States, by private persons, amounted last week to nearly one half of the Specie Capital of the Bank.

Yesterday the Bank of the United States commenced business, when, we hear, Discounts were made to a large amount.

Last Sunday evening a stable in Third-Street, near Spruce-Street, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes burnt down, together with a quantity of hay.—The flames extended to the cornice of an adjoining two-story brick house, but were happily extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants, who assembled in great numbers upon the first alarm.

By letters from Lancaster, we are informed, that, on the morning of Wednesday last, a fire broke out in that place, which soon communicated to several houses, and, from the violence of the wind that prevailed at the time, seemed to threaten universal destruction, but was at length with much difficulty checked, tho' not until it had destroyed a brew house and a large stone dwelling house, together with a barn, and 500 bushels of wheat.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in this city.

"The news of the defeat of the troops under Gov. St. Clair by the Indians, so far from disheartening has filled every man in Kentucky with a thirst for revenge. General Scott has proceeded toward Fort-Jefferson with fifteen hundred mounted militia and rifle men. As these people are perfectly acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and will not be encumbered with artillery, and other similar apparatus (generally useless in expeditions of this kind) we are still in hopes of being in possession of the Maumee Towns before winter."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, of the 16th of November, 1791, received by the brig Keziah, Capt. Robert Brown.

"We have just got a letter from Port-au-Prince of the 13th instant, where they had received the news that 14 ships of the line with troops were arming in France for Hispaniola, so that we may expect them now every day, and we hope that their assistance will not come too late. The Mulattoes are very much displeas'd that the decree of the 15th of May is entirely repealed.

"The Negroes go on destroying this country, and although we are successful in our attacks, we foresee it impossible to stop the rioters without assistance from France. We are tired to death of this sort of life, and many of us cannot bear the soldiers duty."

The late accounts from England exhibit a very pleasing prospect respecting the affairs of our gallic allies. The King of the French appears to enter into the spirit of the times, and administers, as supreme executive, the duties of his office with a truly patriotic disposition. The circulation of grain—the subject of emigrations—the restoration of order and submission to the laws—the preservation of discipline among the troops—and the security of the frontiers, are among the various objects that have employed his attention, and are the subjects of public addresses from the Throne. The principles of the Constitution appear to be justly appreciated by him—and in all his communications, the safety, freedom and happiness of the people, form the most prominent features.

May he long enjoy the sublime pleasure of knowing how much more glorious it is to govern a race of happy and enlightened freemen, than to be the greatest despot that ever reigned since the days of Nimrod!

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

One disadvantage would result from the doors of the Senate being opened—it would take away a very copious subject of declamation!—and as to punning, that would thereby receive a most mortal wound.

I wish, however, says this correspondent, the Senate would try the measure, at least for one session. It is said there are some fine speakers in that branch of the Legislature; they would be very popular—the only objection is, that they would become too much so—They would then exhibit in their proper persons—but at present they are only known by Caricatura—and fancy can draw very queer figures—

From the dark conclave, close confin'd, Hydras and gorgons haunt the mind; To clear away all fear and doubt, They ought to "let the darknels out!" Bright rays will then dart from below, As all their rapid movements show.

Whatever facilitates a general intercourse of sentiments, as good roads, domestic commerce, a free press, and particularly a circulation of newspapers throughout the entire body of the people, and Representatives going from, and returning among every part of them, is equivalent to a contraction of territorial limits, and is favorable to liberty, where these may be too extensive. Nat. Gaz.

Married, on the 5th inst. EPHRAIM OLDEN, of Trenton, to MARY COWPERTHWAIT, daughter of William Cowperthwaite, near Burlington.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their values in cents, dollars, and pounds.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR, A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.