

Mr. Gerry opposed the proviso—He said it not only recognised the right of the respective states to pass such laws, as the first part of the clause intends to abrogate, not only before, but subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, which he conceived involved an absurdity—On the general subject, he observed, that these monopolies were a tax, not only on the citizens of other states, but of every state in the union—He conceived that no state possesses any such power as that of taxing the people of the United States.

Mr. Benson remarked, that the proviso was improper and unnecessary—Should any consequences result from agreeing to the first part of the clause, they will arise between the individual claiming the privileges and the state which granted them, and must be settled by a judicial decision.

Mr. Sturges said he should vote in favor of the proviso—though he conceived that Congress had a right to make such a law, as would in its operation entirely supercede these contracts.

Mr. Findley said he was opposed to the proviso, because it was legislating on improper principles, or rather no principles whatever; for we know nothing about those contracts.

On the question being put, the proviso and proposition were both disagreed to.

[List of Yeas and Nays, omitted in the Minutes of last Tuesday.]

The question on striking out the provision for a second enumeration and apportionment, passed in the negative (yeas 22—nays 35) as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Gregg, Hartley, Heister, Jacobs, Kitchell, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sylvester, Tucker, Ward—22.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Goodhue, Griffin, Grove, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Sheredine, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Wadsworth, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—35.

The question on striking out the clause respecting inserting the ratio of thirty thousand, was carried in the affirmative (yeas 33—nays 26) as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, Clark, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gregg, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Macon, Madison, Niles, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward, Wyllis—33.

NAYS.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, B. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Griffin, Huger, Lawrance, Lee, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Sterret, Sumpter, Treadwell, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamson—26.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Mr. Sterret laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

A motion, heretofore made by Mr. Dayton, being called up and agreed to, with an amendment, it was "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House the official communications, which have taken place between the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania and the Secretary at War, with respect to the raising of troops within and under the authority of the said State: and a committee was appointed to wait on the President with the above resolution.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay and invalid pensions; and having further amended the same, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

An engrossed bill, to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay, and to invalid pensions, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Boudinot laid on the table the following motion:

"Resolved, That the dignity, gratitude, and justice of the general government require, that a suitable provision be made for the widow and orphan children of the late Major Gen. Greene, in consideration as well of his very great and meritorious services in the field, as of his patriotic exertions and personal influence in promoting and supporting contracts for supplying the southern army with clothing and rations, at a time and crisis when in danger of disbanding for want

of those essential necessities—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose."

Mr. Macon laid on the table the following motion:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petition of Catharine Greene cannot be granted."

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair)—on a bill making provision for the protection of the frontiers.

[The bill, besides completing the regiments already on the continental establishment, contemplates the raising of three additional regiments of infantry, each to consist of 912 non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, exclusive of commissioned officers; and one Squadron of light dragoons (to serve occasionally as infantry) consisting of 304 non-commissioned officers and privates, besides commissioned officers.]

After some debate on the increase of the military establishment, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again—and a reading of some of the confidential communications from the President being called for, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

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

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his Indent account.

Mr. Sheredine laid a motion on the table to the following purport—That a committee should be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to enquire of him at what time, if at all, it will be agreeable to him that his confidential communications respecting the western frontiers, shall be publicly discussed in the House.

Mr. White laid the following resolution, in substance, on the table—Resolved, that whenever any confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, it shall be a standing rule, that the House shall be cleared of all persons but the members—also, when any member has any particular business to lay before the House, which in his opinion requires secrecy: in the latter case the House shall proceed immediately to take such business into consideration, and determine whether it be of such a nature as to render it proper that it should be privately discussed.

The order of the day being called for, on the western frontier business—the doors of the gallery were shut.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

Of the corps *Diplomatique*, in Portugal, none support a more elegant style than Colonel Humphreys, the Resident from the United States—and in his attention to his countrymen, none can exceed him. All his domestics are Americans—His state coach was made at Philadelphia, and is drawn by four beautiful American horses. His Excellency, we understand, is shortly to be married to an accomplished young lady of Lisbon—possessed of an immense fortune.—"The fair reward the brave."

His Excellency the Governor and Council, have unanimously appointed the Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Esq. a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

On Saturday evening the 21st instant, the committees appointed by the subscribers to the State and Million Bank, met at Corne's hotel.

After communicating their respective powers, and conferring on the necessity of another Bank, on which the most perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed, the gentlemen who appeared on behalf of the Million Bank unanimously agreed to present a petition to the legislature, praying for an act to incorporate the two Banks in one, upon such terms as they might deem expedient.

The two committees were then met by five gentlemen appointed by the Merchants and Traders to confer with them on the same subject. The committees fully and candidly explained to those gentlemen what steps they had taken to obtain a new Bank. These gentlemen, after expressing their unanimous approbation of the measures which had been pursued, informed the committees that they should recommend to the Merchants and Traders to present a similar petition to the legislature. The gentlemen then withdrew, and the committees adjourned.

By Order, WALTER LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers to the Coffee-House in Second-Street, kept by EDWARD MOYSTON, agreeable to a vote taken by the company present on Thursday evening last, are desired to meet at the Coffee Rooms this day at one o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of Mr. Moyston's letting said Coffee Rooms for the benefit of any individual, to the exclusion of others entitled to hold Public Auctions within the City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 28.

Quebec papers, from 21st Nov. to 2d Jan. inst. inclusive, received by the Editor, contain no Indian intelligence.

A considerable shock of an Earthquake was felt at Quebec the 6th of last month.—A letter from Paul's Bay, to a mercantile house in that city, mentions, that 29 different shocks were felt at that place.

The New Constitution of Canada took place on Monday the 26th December. This event was celebrated by the French and English inhabitants with the greatest demonstrations of joy—The public exhibitions, festivities, orations, &c. &c. were continued every day through the week.—That Province is divided into two Governments, upper and lower Canada.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Jan. 18.

"Our Legislature are now in session—but the indisposition of the Governor prevents him from submitting his communications, and they do not seem disposed to carve for themselves. Their attention will be much occupied by Boston affairs—First, the Theatre—the repeal of the law against which, is wished for by near five to one of the inhabitants. On this subject, Dr. J— has come forward like a man—and at the town-meeting, drowned his opponents in a flood of oratory. There are, however, many who oppose the repeal;—many of the Clergy have signed the petition against the Theatre—some have since erased their names. I think their interference is injudicious, and will much hurt their influence, since the town, at two legal meetings, was decidedly for the repeal. My conjectures are, however, that the law will not be repealed.

"The Bridges will also engage legislative attention. Allured by the desire of gain, and prompted, perhaps, by chagrin, the party which was the rival of the present Bridge, in the first application, have come forward with a petition for a new Bridge—But a few of them engrossed all the shares—This induced some who were disappointed, to open a new subscription, which filled up in a few hours. These rival parties have their respective friends in both Houses.—The Tontine will be opposed—but I guess will, in the end, be incorporated.

"The loss of the brave officers and men who fell in the Western Expedition, is universally lamented in this town—It is the theme of every conversation, from the infant to the aged fire and matron. On this town, the loss was severe—Phelon, Newman, Warren, Balch and Cobb, may be said to be citizens of it; their circle of acquaintance was very large, and they were highly respected by all who knew them. Delighted with the prospect of an honorable career in a military life, they seemed to have acquired the height of their wishes—and to be plucked thus early, by a foe, unworthy the valour and intrepidity, which was their bane, is an event which fills our hearts with sorrow—and hard indeed must be our consolation, when it is derived from the consideration, that killed outright, they did not suffer the torturing cruelties of the savages."

(OMITTED IN OUR LAST FOR WANT OF ROOM.)

Observations have lately been published to shew, that there is a difference of opinion on the subject of manufactures, between the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury. To prove this, recourse is had to a passage in Mr. Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," in which he has said "let our work-shops remain in Europe, &c. this work was published several years ago—and a correspondent remarks, that it may as well be inferred, that Dr. Franklin was opposed to the Constitution of the United States, because he had been at a remote period—the author of a very different scheme of government, as that the Secretary of State is opposed to manufactures, in the present eligible situation of our country, because at a less auspicious period, he said something to that purpose. The Secretary of State is a great friend and patron to the mechanic arts—but these arts derive their value and importance principally from their applicability to manufactures.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

JANUARY 24, 1792.

The President of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

WILLIAM CARMICHAEL and WILLIAM SHORT, to be Commissioners Plenipotentiary for negotiating and concluding with any person or persons duly authorized by his Catholic Majesty, a Convention or Treaty concerning the Navigation of the River Mississippi by the Citizens of the United States.

DIED—In this City, Mr. GOSVINUS ERKELENS, of Amsterdam—an active patriot and decided friend to the United States.

At Alexandria (Virginia) Dr. WILLIAM BROWN—a most estimable character.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		UNFUNDED DEBT.	
6 pr. Cents	25/	pr. £.	125 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/		75 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15/3		76 1/2 do.
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/		110 do.
Indents	14/		70 do.
Bank Stock—whole shares	65 per cent.		