

to the measure:—and that this is really the case, can be proved by documents from the treasury office:—

Here he read a statement, and calculation to prove his assertion; and to show, that the United States will probably pay one thousand dollars per annum less in the proposed bounties on the tonnage of the fishing vessels, than they would in the drawbacks on the exportation of the fish.

The fishermen, he continued, are now under no controul: and in consequence of this want of a proper restraint, they often take whims into their heads, and quit the vessels during the fishing season. To prevent the inconveniences of this practice, the bill contemplates their exclusion from the bounty, unless they enter into such contracts and regulations, as may be found necessary for the proper and successful conducting of the business, which, from our advantageous situation would be entirely in our hands, if we did not meet with such opposition and discouragement from foreign nations, whose bounties to their own fishermen, together with the duties laid upon our fish, would, to persons less advantageously situated than us, amount almost to a total prohibition.

In the report from the Secretary of State, a drawback is contemplated of the duties on all foreign articles, used by the seamen employed in the fishing trade, such as coffee, rum, &c. &c.—but we ask it, on the salt alone; nor is it asked as a bounty, but merely as a transfer from the hand of the merchant to that of the fisherman.

Mr. White had no objection to give the trade a proper degree of encouragement; but he did not relish the idea of granting bounties:—if any gentleman would prepare an amendment, so as to make them drawbacks in fact as well as in words, he would consent to the measure.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The bill (from the senate) relative to the election of a President and Vice-President, &c. was read a third time, and passed, with the amendments.

A bill (received yesterday from the Senate) for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses, was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to a select committee, to examine & report.—The committee appointed are Messrs. Boudinot, Smith (N. H.) Smith (S. C.) White and Benson.

Mr. W. Smith called for a second reading of a memorial, some time since presented, from sundry inhabitants of the State of South Carolina, who were engaged in commerce, previous to the late revolution, praying relief from the inconveniences, under which they labor, in consequence of having been obliged to receive payments in depreciated paper currency, and to pay their British creditors in specie. The memorial was referred (*sine die*) to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the Chair) on the representation bill.

The question being taken on a motion to substitute the first day of October 1792, instead of the 4th of March 1793, as the period for an increase in the representation—it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vining, to apportion the representatives as follows:—New-Hampshire, 5 members; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 3; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 12; Georgia, 2.

After a short time spent in discussing the proposition, the committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Grove laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for building a light-house on Bald Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the state of North-Carolina.

Mr. Macon laid on the table a resolution, that the Comptroller of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement of the balances remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March 1789; and to inform the House whether any and what steps have been taken to recover the same; and also to furnish a statement of sundry sums of public money entrusted to individuals previous to the said 4th of March, 1789, and not yet accounted for.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the representation bill.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

After some debate on Mr. Vining's motion for allotting 5 representatives to the state of New-Hampshire, &c.

Mr. Benson (with the consent of Mr. Vining, who withdrew his motion for the purpose) pro-

posed an amendment, to make the first section read as follows:

“Be it enacted, &c. that from and after the 3d day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of a number of members equal to the quotient of the whole number of persons in the states included in this union, divided by 30,000, which members shall therefore be elected within the several states, according to the following apportionment, that is to say—within the state of New-Hampshire, &c.

This motion gave rise to further debate, in which the arguments heretofore used in the discussion of the former representation bill, were again brought forward. The constitution was frequently quoted;—those passages in that instrument relating to the apportionment of representation and direct taxation, were explained, commented on, and counter-explained; every different interpretation, that the ingenuity of man could possibly affix to the words, was given to them. The question however being taken on Mr. Benson's motion, put an end to the debate, and it passed in the negative—Yeas 24, Nays 33. The committee then rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

A memorial of P. L. Morell, on Indian affairs, was read, and laid on the table.

Sundry petitions were read and referred. In committee of the whole on the representation bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks in the first section annexed to the several states, viz. New-Hampshire 4 Representatives, Massachusetts 15, Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 7, New-York 11, New-Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 14, Delaware 1, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, Kentucky 2, North-Carolina 11, Georgia 2.

An amendment moved by Mr. Murray, stating the principle of the apportionment of the representation to the several states, was adopted.

It was then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for an enumeration previous to the expiration of 10 years, which was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported progress. Mr. Venable presented the petition of Nathaniel Guest—which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. White's motion, laid on the table some days since, was called up and agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That it be a standing order of this House, that whenever any confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk—and so continue during reading such communications and all debates consequent thereon—Also, when any member shall have any communication to make which requires secrecy, the House shall be cleared in like manner, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, December 7.

A contract for thirty thousand aristocratical regimentals is now executing in Greek-street; but it is not probable they will be stained with Democratic blood till the spring meeting on Champ de Mars!

A similar contract for fire arms is executing at Birmingham. The order is for 25,000 stand, and they are supposed to be for the use of the army of the French Princes.

That death should be an aristocrat seems rather extraordinary:—we rather take the grim tyrant to be a furious democrat who levels all distinctions, and pays very little respect even to the Grand Monarch!

A very curious comment is made in one of yesterday's papers, on enlisting men in this country to serve in the army of the French Princes.—The writer calls this an outrage, but at the same time confesses that making and selling 25,000 stand of arms in Birmingham, for those Princes, is no outrage at all.—Pray of what use would the men be without arms?

Philadelphia, February 18.

Died, at Annapolis, on the 10th inst. his Excellency GEORGE PLATER, Governor of Maryland, aged 56 years.

A resolution is now before the Senate of this Commonwealth, for instructing their Senators in Congress to use their influence that the debates of the Senate may be public.

Sixty real estates in the city of New-York are advertised for sale in one paper of last week.

Thus by bank magic we behold  
The lands transmuted into gold;  
That gold will soon get paper-wings—  
The rest—when time reveals—he sings.

The accounts of French affairs, received by the last packet, are very contradictory.—The emigrants from France are at Coblenz. There, it is said, an army is forming, and that the number is rapidly increasing; that money and its consequent attendants abound there. Other accounts say that the emigrants are destitute even of the necessaries of life—that Coblenz is the general resort of every species of wretchedness and misery. The King's brothers have answered his letters, in which they avow their attachment to his person and character, but refuse to return.

The decree lately passed against the emigrants has been returned to the Assembly with this affixed to it—THE KING WILL EXAMINE—the formula of the Royal Negative. On which M. Cambon, a member of the assembly, made the following very pertinent remarks:

“The King,” said M. Cambon, “in affixing his negative, has exercised his right. Let us respect his motives without enquiring into them. Let us respect the proof which he has given to Europe, of the freedom which he possesses, in the midst of his people: and let us see nothing in the use he has made of the authority entrusted to him, but a new proof of his attachment to the Constitution.”

A torrent of applause followed this speech. A spirited proclamation, respecting the emigrants, has been published by order of the King.

The northern and middle States are supposed to be alone favorable to manufactures. This opinion has seemed to be well founded; but it has been prov'd of late that manufactures actually exist in the southern States to a very respectable extent. The progress of the arts towards perfection cannot fail to produce a more than proportional increase to the southward—for as machines are more and more brought into use, it will be found that extensive manufactories will succeed best in the neighborhood of the great staples or raw materials. Coal and all other fuel abounds most at the southward; hemp is cheapest there—the carriage is expensive, the markets distant; cotton may be produced in abundance; provisions are cheap; excellent streams of water are frequent; Many other advantages are possessed by the southern States, and it cannot be considered as an over-sanguine expectation to see capital manufactories flourish among them.

THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE powers of Congress and the States,  
That deathless source of learn'd debates,  
Furnish—so public clamor teaches,  
An endless fund for pop'lar speeches;  
Three years the pleasing peal has rung,  
From many a bell with leathern tongue;  
The sticklers for the States don't flinch,  
And Congress cannot gain an inch:  
Thus in a circle always moving,  
Arguing, proving, and disproving,  
We're whirling round from year to year,  
And always found just as we were—  
Was ever such a blessed scheme  
That furnish'd an immortal theme—  
For if we can't get rid of doubt,  
Nor point the powers of Congress out;  
Th' entire business of the nation  
Is brought about by usurpation.

Married, last Wednesday evening, Mr. GEORGE HARRISON, to Miss SOPHIA FRANCIS, daughter of Tench Francis, Esq.

Died, CESAR LLOYD CUMMINGS, a free black man, door-keeper and messenger to the War-Office—which place he had filled with diligence and integrity, from the first institution of the board of war, under the late confederation, to the present time.

Say, will respect to station, color, shade,  
At the great audit of accounts be paid?  
All proud distinctions then will prove in vain,  
And Virtue only shall the plaudit gain.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	24 1/2	101 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14 5/8	72 1/2 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15 1/2	75 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and oth. Certificates	22 1/2	110 do.
Indents	14 1/2	70 do.
half shares Bank Stock—100 per cent premium.		

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1792. NOTICE.

THE Officers of the Militia Battalions of the City, the Northern Liberties, and Southern District of Philadelphia, are requested to assemble at the State-House, properly uniformed, at half past 2 o'clock, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant. The Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, will parade at said place at 11 o'clock, to take orders for the firings and exercise of the day. It is also particularly requested, that such Officers of the Army of the United States as may be in this City on that day, will join the Procession of their fellow Officers and Citizens as above, at half past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut. of the City and Liberties.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed estate of GEORGE WANER, deceased, consisting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, supposed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-house and kitchen, a cooper's shop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The house stands close on a good landing belonging to the said premises; the rest of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of said landing, and an equal distance from a saw-mill and grist-mill and also of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-House.

Any person that is disposed to view or purchase the said premises, may see the place and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers near the same.

MARK MILLER and } Executors.  
ANDREW MILLER, }

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewise a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of said deceased, to be sold in manner as above, by the said executors. [cp4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indisputable, in the county of Gloucester, supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, situate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the township of Galloway. There is on said premises a frame house and kitchen, a small hay house and stable. About sixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar swamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interpersed with fresh water flowing streams) sufficient to supply one hundred head of cattle.—The situation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raising stock.—Any person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may have possession from the 25th of March ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further description may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, senior, in Greenwich; or Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining said lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleasant healthy country, within two miles of three grist and saw-mills: And three houses appropriated to divine worship, are about the same distance. Terms of payment made easy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

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