

ginia, than in any two of the states of New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire. Virginia laid a duty of two-thirds of a dollar on cordage by her state impost law.

The important manufactory of ships has become greater in each of the three states of Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina, than it now is in New-Hampshire. The southern state of Maryland manufactured in 1797 as many vessels as any two of the northern states of New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island.

The paper-mill in the United States, which is most remote from the sea, is to be found in the town of Salem, in North-Carolina, three hundred miles from the sea. No such manufactory as those of that village (a Moravian settlement) in the southern state of North-Carolina, exist in any part of the union north of Maryland, equally remote from the sea.

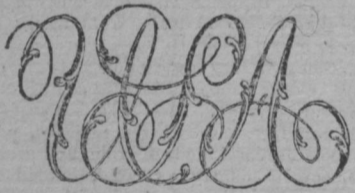
There is one scene only, in the Atlantic countries, in which coal, iron, and waterfalls are found together in abundance. That scene, is therefore, peculiarly qualified for the iron branch of manufactures. The city of Richmond on the banks of James' river, in Virginia, which is the place contemplated, may be considered in a permanent view as having an incontestable natural advantage over any more northern seaport in this interesting branch. How profitable would it be to Virginia, were all her pig and bar iron passed under the tilt hammers, or through the rolling and slitting mills which might be erected at that place.

Some of the produce of the fisheries, as before observed, are to be deemed manufactures. The herring and shad (or river and bay) fisheries, south of Pennsylvania are very considerable. A barrel of herrings is worth, on a medium at the fishing places, 25 cents. The manufacture of the cask, the packing, curing, making pickle, and trimming, amount to more than one fourth of the sum or twenty-five per centum. The cask and manufacturing of distilled spirits from molasses, does not amount to more than one sixth of the value of the commodity, or 16 2/3 per cent. A barrel of pickled fish of the southern states may be therefore as justly deemed a manufacture, as a cask of country rum. A similar comparison might be made between this article and several other simple manufactures of the middle and eastern parts of the union. It is not intended to discuss the propriety of granting bounties, but if they were deemed proper grants, there are points of view in which the southern states would appear to have a greater interest in them, than the eastern states.

1st. As the southern states cultivate a greater variety of raw articles—and are capable of producing a much larger quantity of them, all that extensive class of bounties, which are resolvable into an encouragement to the growth of the raw material, will be much more beneficial to them, than to the eastern states, which are more limited both in the kinds and quantities they can bring forward for the bounty.

2dly. The southern states having extensive and very rich interior and western counties, far from navigable rivers, (which the eastern have not) and the production of those scenes being liable to a long and expensive land carriage, the bounty would soon be found to enable them to bring the simple manufactures and raw materials to the markets on the sea coasts, which they would not, without the bounty, attempt to transport. This will not be deemed a mere suggestion of ingenuity, when it is remembered that the British and Irish give bounties on their fabrics, and even on the bulky articles of flour, grain, and biscuit, to enable the exporter to deliver them with advantage in foreign markets.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APRIL 3, 1792.

The report of the committee of the whole, on the Secretary's Report on the Public Debt, under consideration.

MR. SHEREDINE moved an amendment to the 5th resolution, the purport to provide for the assumption of the state debts paid, and unpaid—this was amended by Mr. Madison, by adding the words "since the peace."

This motion was supported by Mr. Mercer, Mr. Madison, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. Findley—and opposed by Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ames, and several others.

In support of the motion it was said, that the states acted as agents for the United States, and that the securities in the treasuries of particular states, which had been paid, were bona fide as much a debt against the union, as the securities in the hands of individuals.

To this it was replied, that the business at first blush must appear impracticable—for it would be a revival of the whole debts of the states incurred during the whole war—and was devising a plan to tax the people in

the most grievous manner, merely for the sake of taxing them.

This motion was determined in the negative—ayes 26, noes 29.

Previous to the question's being put, Mr. Page made the following remarks:—I should not, said he, trouble the House with my opinion respecting the amendment now proposed, had it not been determined to take the ayes and noes on the occasion—as this is the case, and I shall vote against the motion, I will in a few words assign my reasons for so voting; they are these—I look upon the resolution before you, Sir, as out of the reach of any amendment—as utterly incapable of amendment—for the assumption of the state debts always appeared to me as impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional. No amendment can now be offered to the resolution, which I shall not look upon as thrown away, offered in vain, and which I should not think myself bound to reject, with the whole resolution, if adopted. I will not, after so much has been said, take up your time, Sir, to shew why I think the assumption of the state debts impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional; but I will pledge myself, before the bill ever pass, to carry these resolutions into effect, to prove, at least to the satisfaction of a considerable part of this House, that it is so—at present, I shall only declare this as my opinion, and shall vote against the amendment—and if that be received, or not, against the original resolution.

APRIL 9.

In committee of the whole on the Representation Bill.

The motion was to insert 33,000 as the ratio—on this occasion the following observations were made by

Mr. Page.—As no arguments have been produced to convince me that I was mistaken when I voted to fill up the blank on a former occasion with 30,000—and indeed as nothing has been said that can induce those who voted with me on that occasion to alter their opinion, except that the Senate will not agree to any other ratio than that proposed by themselves; and that we ought to agree to a compromise with them. I say, as this is the case, I shall vote as formerly for filling up the blank with 30,000. As to compromising, I have no idea of it—I cannot make a compromise by which I must sacrifice the interests of my constituents—and as to yielding to the wishes of the Senate upon this occasion, I think it unreasonable that the direct representatives of the people, and a more numerous branch of the legislature, should give way thro' mere complaisance to the Senate—this would be contrary to the very principle of a republican government, that the majority should be ruled by a minority; but what impropriety can there be in sending up to the Senate the bill filled up with the same ratio which was before sent to them. The ratio of one to 30,000 has been adopted by them—the only difference between us was, the application of that ratio. We wished to apply it to the several states according to their numbers respectively; the Senate, to the whole number of all the states; and the other branch of the legislature has refused its assent, not to the ratio, but to this application of it—we ought not therefore to suppose, if we apply that ratio constitutionally, that the bill will be again refused. I cannot suppose that the Senate would be so inflexible as not to yield to the repeated wishes expressed by the votes of this House—and that too, in a case in which this house and its constituents, alone I may say, are peculiarly interested. In short, if we are to propose to fill up the blank with no other number but such as gentlemen tell us the Senate will agree to, I will sit down; and never wish to rise here again; for surely if this be our case, this House is useless—and it must be to no purpose to make any motion, until the Senate have been consulted whether they will agree to it or not.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deferred,	12/9
Indents,	13/4
Final Settlements,	13/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	13/4
Shares Bank North-America,	18/6
52 per cent premium,	
15 ditto.	

East-India Intelligence.

MADRAS, December 29.

THE Cyngalese, whose depredations were mentioned in a former courier, are now preparing for a grand attack on the possessions of the Dutch, on the Island of Ceylon, in which it is to be hoped they will not succeed—but meet with the chastisement their perfidy so amply merits.

Capture of Severn Droug.

On the 21st, Lord Cornwallis, accompanied by General Meadows, went down to the Batteries, and there determined on an immediate assault, which was accordingly carried into execution in the following order:

The Light Infantry of his Majesty's 76th, leading the storm, were covered by the Grenadiers of the 2d regiment, in the centre, and the Grenadiers of the 76th, in the rear, under the command of Capt. Gage, with orders, on entering the breach to rush forward on the left hand, if possible, gain the summit of the mountain whilst the Hon. Captain Lindsay, with the Grenadiers of the 71st and 72d regiment was, on entering the breach, to attempt the accomplishment of the same purpose to the right: where Capt. Robertson, of his Majesty's 71st regiment with two companies, his own and the Light Infantry, of the 72d regiment, also led an attack as did the Hon. Capt. Monson of his Majesty's 52d regiment with his own Light Infantry company.

The storm commenced about 10 o'clock in the morning—Our Troops dashed on with firmness and intrepidity not to be resisted—and in the short space of one hour and five minutes, gallantly carried the whole of the enemy's works, without the loss of a man.

The garrison appeared bewildered in astonishment, and the only resistance they made, was at the attack led by Capt. Monson, who forced two gates.

Severn Droug, is about twelve miles to the Westward of Bangalore:—it is a mountain of considerable magnitude, and is said to be upwards of a mile in perpendicular height—two thirds of it is impregnable, and the only part where access is possible—is interrupted by deep chasms, that form a superior kind of natural ditch—the lower part of the Mountain is defended by a fort, or rather a chain of fortifications, running over detached rocks and the summit, is crowned with a work, which a few determined men might in great safety maintain against an Army.

The capture of Severn Droug, is of the utmost consequence, taking it either in a local or political point of view: under the former it secures protection to fifty thousand Brengaries, who will now be enabled to bring in their supplies to the army free from apprehension—and under the latter it cannot fail of making a very deep impression on the minds of Tippoo's troops.

Capt. Beatson is ordered by his Lordship, to examine the roads, and woods, to the right and left of the general route to Seringapatam: he marched with a party for that purpose on the 1st instant.

JANUARY 5.

Capture of Ranghurry and Sheriahgurry.

The success attendant on our arms, is rapid and astonishing! and one important event is scarcely announced, before another presents itself—in our last Courier, we gave an account of the fall of Severn Droug, and since that period several other forts have swelled the lists of our conquests—in the foremost of which stand Sheriahgurry, and Ranghurry; captured by Capt. Welsh on the 22d ult. In the latter of these important posts were found a great quantity of grain and stores: twelve English guns remarkably excellent, and a machine for boring musket barrels.

Ranghurry is a very strong, and newly built fort, and capable of holding out against an army. On appearing before it Captain Welsh summoned the garrison; but the Killedar refused to surrender: however he had scarcely time left him to reflect on the consequences ere he saw the Pettah carried by assault: he then thought

it a folly to make any further resistance and therefore surrendered immediately.

CAPTURE OF OUTRE DROUG.

On the fall of Severn Droug, Col. Stuart was detached against Outre Droug, and on the 22d ult, he summoned the place to surrender, giving the Killedar two hours to consider his situation, and deliver his answer. The time expired, and no answer was given—a detachment, consisting of four companies of Europeans, and two battalions of Seapoys, under the command of Capt. Richard Scott, of the Bengal establishment, was then ordered to storm the Pettah, which they did with equal spirit and success.

A considerable quantity of grain and military stores, was found in the Fort, and, it is said, five hundred families also of the principal people in Tippoo's service.

Outre Droug is by nature very strong, as it is common with other forts in that part of the country, situated on the summit of a mountain, of a steep and difficult ascent: It consists of six walls, one within the other, of the best kind of masonry, and was defended by a great number of guns, many of them English.

On the return of the army from Seringapatam this place was summoned, but refused to surrender.

The Killedar is a prisoner—He says, that on Col. Stuart's appearing before Outre Droug, the garrison had grown mutinous, and that four hundred deserted in the foregoing night.

JANUARY 19.

Of the brave Chalmers, and his companion in captivity, Lieut. Nash, we have the most painful accounts. They are still in irons, and in all probability will continue so, until the fall of Seringapatam.

The tyrant, deaf to repeated, and pressing representations made by Comora du dien Khan, of the breach of public pledged faith, refuses them every indulgence. The Veteran has in consequence expressed his resentment, and it is said, refuses to hold any further command in the Sultan's army, until he shall have ratified the capitulation of Coimbatore, and released the prisoners taken there.

GEN. ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

By intelligence received from the Malabar coast, of the 25th ult. we learn, that the army was lately employed in getting the battering train stores, and provisions up the Paddecharum Pass.

The great fall of rain had impeded the General's Operations; so that he cannot possibly arrive at Peripatum so early as he had expected.

The gallant Colonel Hartley, commands the reserve, which is to lead until the whole joins Lord Cornwallis.

BOMBAY, November 23.

By the latest advices from this quarter, we are informed that the Bombay army had been formed into four brigades: Cols. Belfour, Peche and Major Sterling, together with Colonel Hartley, who was to command the corps de reserve, consisting of his Majesty's 73d regiment, and the Bombay grenadiers, commanded by Capt. Gore:—some others were respectively appointed to commands.

PELEW ISLANDS.

The two vessels that sailed from Bombay to China several months ago, with orders to touch at the Pelew Islands, obtained accounts that Madan Blanchard who refused to accompany Capt. Wilson and the crew of the Autelope to Canton, had been killed in a skirmish with the Artegal people, and that all the chiefs whose actions have been recorded by the elegant pen of Mr. Keate were dead, except the old King.

P A R I S, March 27.

The approach of spring causes a great ferment in the blood of Frenchmen; duels are become fashionable amusements, and it now appears almost ridiculous not to have shot at least one friend through the head.—This refinement of sociability is truly endearing!

L O N D O N, March 14.

It appears from the books at the Excise office, that, in the course of last year, between six and seven hundred millions of bricks were made in the vicinity of London.