The yeas and nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Baldwin, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, Christie, Clopton, Coles, Cobb, Dearborn, Earle, Fiadley, Franklin, Gallatin, Gillespie, Giles, Gregg, Greenup, Grove, Havens, Hathorn, Hampton, Haneock, Harrison, Heath, Heister, Holland, Kitchell, Locke, Livingston, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Patten, Preston, Richards, Rutherford, J. Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, Winn—57.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bourn, Bradbury, Buck, Coit, Cooper, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Goodhue, Goodrich, Griswold, Hartley, Harper, Hillhouse, Hindman, Henderson, S. Lyman, Malbone, Murray, Read, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Sherborne, Jer. Smith, W. Smith, N. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Alen, Wadsworth, Williams—36.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the message, when Mr. Blount, after a few preliminary observations, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, it being declared by the second section of the second article of the constitution, "That the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senate present concur, the House of Representatives do not claim any agency in making treaties; but that when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution, as to such stipulations, on a law or laws to be passed by Congress, and it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, in all such cases, to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to the propriety of any application from this House to the Executive for information desired by them, and which may relate to any constitutional functions of the House, that the purposes for which such information may be wanted, or to which the same may be applied, should be stated in the application.

Mr. Harper, Mr. Dayton, and Mr. Kitchell, offered a few remarks with respect to the propriety of considering the resolutions now moved, or those laid upon the table by Mr. Kitchell a few days ago; after which, Mr. Madison rose and went at length into the subject (his speech will appear in course) and then the committee rose, and the House adjourned, after ordering the resolutions to be printed.

AUGUSTA, March 5.

Much has been said on the subject of the late sales of Western Territory by this state;—there is one point of view however in which I have never seen it considered, I shall therefore endeavor to communicate the idea and submit it to the public mind. *That it requires two parties to make a contract* is a self evident proposition, and that it obtains in public as well as private acts, is an early established fact in our political existence; a distinction between a law regulating the public conduct and a law in the nature of a contract to which the individuals concerned have either already assented by their propositions being embraced, or to which their after consent is necessary if new matter or modification has been introduced, is founded upon the incontrovertible principles contained in the trite saying before recited; and has been very accurately discussed by one of the most acute American writers of the present day;—such conviction did his reasoning carry along with it, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania who had repealed the Act by which the institution, now known as the *North American* bank was created, at the next session after its appearance, repealed the repeal, and anticipated the spirit of our national Constitution which has established the immutability of our contracts, beyond the power, even of Government to affect. Now, as the first act to which the companies were, indubitably, a party, was rejected by the Executive, and the Supplementary Act, which was a very different modification, and simply a compromise between the component parts of the Legislature, holding out another offer to the companies, which they might accede to, or otherwise as they chose, and to which the companies did not in fact become a party, until after the adjournment of the general Assembly; now, I say, as the companies were not a party in this Act during the session, how can *they* be chargeable with exercising bribery, and corruption in the passing of a law to which they did not know whether they would be a party or not: or rather how can those charges in any shape be maintained, for admitting all the venal iniquity which even the Splenetic Sicilius alledges, it cannot apply to this act, it was not the result of those caballings which he reprobates; it was, as has been said a compromise between the executive and deliberative departments of government, upon the principle of disapproving of *that* act which had already passed both houses, and with the falling of which, the obloquy or responsibility incurred by the companies, did of course fall with it.

AN OBSERVER.

On motion of Mr. Watkins, Resolved that a committee be appointed with power to confer with his excellency the Governor, on the subject matter of his dissent to the bill to be entitled "an act &c." (as before) on the question thereupon—Yeas 19—Nays 8.

Resolved. That this house do now proceed to ballot for a committee consisting of five members, for the purposes contained in the foregoing resolution. The house accordingly proceeded to ballot for the persons to compose the said committee, and the ballots being taken and examined, it appeared that the members appointed to compose the committee are, Messrs. Watkins, Worsham, M'Intosh, Carnes and Saunders.

Thursday, Dec. 30th, 1794.

Mr. Watkins from the special committee, appointed with power to confer with his excellency the Governor, on the subject matter of his dissent to the bill entitled "an act, &c." (as before) brought in a report which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was again read, agreed to by the house, and is as follows:

The special committee appointed with power to confer with his excellency the Governor on the subject matter of his dissent to the bill entitled "an act" (as before) passed by the two branches of the general assembly, after having had the desired conference and due deliberation thereupon, report, That so intimately connected is the act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State for the payment of the late State troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned, with the above recited bill, the same cannot be separately carried into effect without a dangerous anticipation of funds already pledged in the most solemn manner to the Soldiers and the suffering citizen in a common cause or a derangement of the finances of the State, which the legislature view with the utmost regret: That on comparing the purchases contemplated by the several companies with the map of the western territory of this State, they find that eighteen millions of acres still remain the right of the States for future appropriations: and independent of the immense tract of country lying eastwardly of the Chatahouchie river and within the present temporary boundary of the Indian hunting ground. That his excellency the Governor's reasons for dissent being founded upon opinion of legislative operation, and not on *constitutional ground*. A supplementary act embracing the objects of this report.

1st. That the whole sum of 100,000 dollars deposited become subject to the immediate use of the State and be considered the first payment, and that his excellency the Governor do thereupon issue grants to the several applicants taking mortgage on on the territory sold to secure the other payments.

2ndly. That the further sum of Ten Thouland Dollars thereof be added to the fund already appropriated to the extinguishment of the Indian claims south of the Oconee, and eastward of the Chatahouchie.

3dly. That a fair and equal representation in the several companies be therein provided and secured to the citizens subscribers for the lands reserved, on the same footing with the original purchasers.

4th. That the further quantity of five millions of acres in addition to the twenty five hundred and eight thousand acres already reserved by the companies for the citizens of Georgia exclusively to be subscribed for and held in trust for the use of the State, subject to future disposal, and represented in like manner *(if assented to by the companies)* will in the opinion of your committee place the citizens upon a proper footing and secure to them equal advantages as tenants in common with the purchasers—afford the State an additional check on the monopolies apprehended, be deemed an adequate reserve on the part of the State and the citizens thereof; and your committee are clearly of opinion ought finally to reconcile the several objections of his excellency the Governor. Your committee further report that his excellency has conceded in part, and that a further conference is appointed, and on the question to agree to the said report. Yeas 20. Nays 8.

Wednesday, Dec. 31st, 1794.

Mr. Watkins from the special committee appointed to confer with his excellency the Governor brought in a further report which he read in his place and afterwards delivered the same in at the clerks table, where the same being again read is as follows:

That they have had a further conference with his excellency which has to them terminated satisfactorily, and your committee have thereupon prepared and brought in a bill embracing the several objects therein contained which they are ready to report.

And the bill to be entitled "an Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act, for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this State for the payment of the late State troops and for other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of the State to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this State and for other purposes," was read the first time.

Thursday, Jan. 1st, 1795.

It was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed. And in the course of a day or two passed into a law. Say the 7th, and the Assembly *adjourned* on the 8th, the companies took out their grants about ten days thereafter—and *then*, and not until then, became *one* of the contracting parties.

JUST RECEIVED

From France, via New-York, a new and fashionable assortment of

FRENCH CHINA,

CONSISTING OF

DESERT Sets.
Tea Sets of 6, 12, 18 and 24 cups and saucers
Washing hand basons and jugs
Flower pots of different shapes
Bowls, porringers, and cyphered cups and saucers
A great number of Groups, among which are Louis the XVI. and Doctor Franklin; the Death of Adonis and the Bust of General Custine

The whole of this assortment, which is suitable for this and the West-India market, is entirely new, and just opened for sale at the subscribers store

Orders from any part of the continent will be duly attended to, and the packing done so as to be sent any where either by land or water carriage.

N. B. An invoice of Hardware and Jewellery to be disposed of at a low rate.

Pasquier & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street

February 7. d3w

Wanted to Rent,

IN *a central situation in Philadelphia, a set of Livery Stables with other conveniences sufficient to contain forty horses and upwards.*

Also, *wanted to take a farm not exceeding 30 or 40 miles from the city, of about 150 or 200 acres, house, &c. upon it, on either the Pennsylvania or Jersey side. Any person having either to rent, may hear of a tenant (lately from England) by applying to Wm. Henshaw, the corner of 3d and south streets.*

April 6. *eod3t.*

Philadelphia,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1796.

The resolutions brought into the House yesterday by Mr. Blount, [see yesterday's minutes] were this day taken up in committee of the whole, and agreed to, 51 members rising in the affirmative on each. They were then taken up by the House. Mr. Sedgwick called for the previous question, which was in these words—"Shall the main question now be put?" On this, the ayes were 54, noes 37. The resolutions were then severally put, and the ayes were 57 and noes 35 on each.—(Names to-morrow.)

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, is appointed Professor of the Materia Medica, in the University of Pennsylvania.

FURNISHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 14 Jan.

"Great liberality is shewn here to the numerous poor by benevolences in various ways, and by selling provisions to the industrious at reduced prices; in this line the celebrated Rowland Hill, the great Methodist preacher, encouraged by the liberality of THORNTON, WILBERFORCE and others has opened a shop in my neighbourhood to sell soup, meat, &c. to the poor at half price—his plan and advice I now inclose as valuable information; and tho' he confesses that he is more indebted to poor Richard's Almanac than to his own invention, yet his selection does him honor."

RULES OF A SOCIETY,

For providing the poor with cheap food during the present Scarcity.

I. THE institution shall be supported by voluntary subscriptions.

II. A committee of twelve shall be appointed to conduct the business of the charity; but open to all subscribers of one guinea.

III. This society shall continue till the first of May, and longer if the committee shall so appoint.

IV. A place shall be provided, with proper utensils for cookery.

V. A cook shall be appointed, who shall also purchase all the provisions wholesale, as the committee may direct.

VI. A board shall be fixed over the shop, with this inscription, "*Provisions sold here, at a reduced price, for the industrious Poor.*"

VII. Visitors shall be appointed to call on all those who shall petition to be the purchasers, and report to the committee their characters, respecting industry and sobriety.

VIII. After this report, the committee shall determine the quantity of food to be allowed to each purchaser, according to income, sickness, or family.

IX. The committee shall meet once every week, to settle the business of the society, to see if the food be properly prepared, and good in its kind; and to distribute the tickets at the report of the visitors, as they shall see fit.

X. Some instructions shall be printed on the tickets for the good of the poor.

XI. The tickets shall be renewed once every month.

XII. This charity shall take for its district, all the poor inhabitants from London Bridge, who live on the right side of the Borough, Blackman Street, and the road leading from Stones End to the Obelisk, then down St. George's Road, and round the Parish of Christ-Church, next to the parish of Lambeth.

N. B. It is futher designed to reduce the price of coal, for the advantages of the poor, if the subscriptions should be sufficient for that purpose.

FRIENDLY ADVICE,

TO THE

INDUSTRIOUS POOR;

Or, how to make much of a Little in Times of Scarcity.

I. The poor man who roasts or broils his meat—throws it half into the fire.

II. The poor man who boils it—throws half away in the water.

III. The poor man who turns it all into broth, with a little flour, oatmeal, rice or pease, according to their price, wants the less bread, and has twice the quantity for his money.

IV. Herbs, such as carrots, celery, turnips, and some cabbage and onions; but especially leeks, if first fried till a little brown in the fat, from the broth, and then boiled therein, will make a rich feast at a small expence.

V. Onions are the best of herbs. The idolatrous Egyptians worshipped them:—better worship them than the *gin bottle.*

VI. The poor always get the best penny-worth who buy where most sit together in the open market; and bargains are always cheapest at the latter end of the day. When honest men have done their work, better go to market than the ale-house.

VII. The poor who deal on trust may expect to be grievously *cheated;* for many shop-keepers suppose they mean to *cheat them;* therefore they strive to be before-hand with them.—The ready penny always fetches the best bargain.

VIII. They that can scarce keep themselves, or a child, should never keep a dog.

IX. Gin is *poison;* he that drinks it gives himself false spirits for a while, and rots his liver all the while. If a *gin-maker* be not the greatest enemy to the public, a *gin drinker* is the greatest enemy to himself and family.

X. One penny-worth of broth, milk, or even water-gruel, or beer, to a hard working man in the morning, is worth twelve penny-worth of tea. If tea be good to them who eat too much, it is ruin to them who eat too little. Let the poor be at half the expence for beer as they are for tea, and they will do twice the work. Let such try for a month, after that their miserable tea-slops will make them faint and sick.

XI. Sugar and Tea were never in general use till about sixty years ago; since the poor have been Tea-drinkers, half of them have been beggared and starved.

XII. The complaint is, *Times are hard!* Why then make them *harder still?* A good man in bad times will live ten times better than a bad man in good times.

XIII. And again, *Taxes are heavy!* That may be; but by whom are we taxed most? Let a man reckon whether many are not taxed twice as much by their folly, three times as much by their drunkenness, and four times as much by their laziness more than they are by the government; and then say if they have a right to complain, because the Shoe pinches, when they made it upon their own last.

XIII. Let then all, to a man, rise *against themselves* who thus tax and *injure themselves*, and the times will be better. Let the poor do good to themselves at home, and then they will find good in being at home.—It is a true Proverb, "God helps them that help themselves."

XV. The poor man's profit is to be found in his time. And lost time is never to be found again. Laziness travels slow; but Poverty soon overtakes it.

XVI. Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will give him strings to it. This purse will cost him nothing. They that have it will only draw the strings as frugality directs, and will always find a useful penny at the bottom of it.

XVII. The Servants of industry are known by their livery; it is always whole and wholesome. Next look at the ragged slaves of laziness, and then ask, who serves the best master.

XVIII. Let a Nobleman shake an honest but poor man by the hand, and he does himself an honor; while the bow of a lazy beggar is an insult to all.

XIX. They who provide you with cheap food, in a time of severe want, request you above all things to remember that the *fear of God* in a poor Man's house, is a little estate. Sinning is an expensive trade: ask those that practice it?

XX. *The fear of God* will make a man think well, and act well; and when he needs it, God will provide him a friend. Did you ever find a sincere but poor Christian *a common Beggar?*

XXI. The man who laughs at *the fear of God*, is your worst enemy, and teaches you to be your own enemy also.

XXII. Remember sin is the greatest evil; the Salvation of Christ, the best good? and grace to change the heart, the poor man's richest treasure—Let the poor man then find his way to the cheapest market on the Saturday, to that place of worship where he can meet with the best advice on the Sunday, and go like an honest man to his labour on the Monday; following these rules, he will be happy twice over, happy in time, happy to all Eternity.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th April, 1796.

☞ *LETTERS for the British Packet CARTERET, for Falmouth, (via Halifax) will be received at this Office until Friday, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Atlantic, Swaine,	Canton	
Schooner Do'p'in, Potter	New York	4
Nancy, Dewar,	Ditto	3
Sloop Laura, Bunker,	Ditto	4

Ricketts's Amphitheatre.

For the Benefit of Mr. *Reano.*

THIS PRESENT EVENING, the 7th of *April*, Will be presented,

Astonishing Feats of Horsemanship,

And STAGE PERFORMANCES,
With a variety of New Exhibitions.
Mr. F. Ricketts will (for the 2d time) ride a Horse in full speed, (being blindfolded) and
PICK UP A WATCH from the Ground.

Tight Rope Dancing,

By Mr. Reano and Mr. Spinacuta.
Mr. Spinacuta will DANCE upon the ROPE in WOODEN SHOES,
And will exhibit several surprizing Feats with the HOOP and CANE,
Without the assistance of a Balancing-Pole.
Mr. *REANO*
Will also Dance the Tight-Rope, and sit upon a chair on the Rope, with a Table before him, and Eat and Drink with as much ease as if he was on the floor.

Still Vaulting,

Shewing the different methods of mounting and dismounting without the help of a stirrup.
Mr. Ricketts will ride two Horses in full speed, and leap over a Garter 10 feet high.

Slack Rope Performances,

By Mr. Reano, who will hang by his Toes on the Rope, while in full swing.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

In which will be displayed a variety of Manly Feats,
By Messrs. Sully,
F. Ricketts, Langley, and
Reano, Master Sully.
Clown to the tumbling—Mr. Spinacuta.
Mr. Sully will go through his Comic Feats on Foot & Horseback.
The Evening's amusements to conclude (for the second time) with a *NEW PANTOMIME*, called

Harlequin's Olio; or,
MIRTH'S MEDLEY.

NEW THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8,
Will be presented,
A *COMEDY*, (never performed here) called

The MISER.

To which will be added,
An Entertainment of Music, Dialogue, & Spectacle,
CALLED

The JUBILEE.

[Written by the late David Garrick, in honor of Shakespeare.]

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after SIX—until further notice.