Mr. Burke moved, that the house should reconsider the vote of yesterday, not to recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill for allowing compensation to the members and officers of both houses.

Mr. Madison supposing that the bill was lost by the vote of yesterday, queried whether it was in order to re-consider that vote, or whether such a vote could be said to restore the bill. The affirmative of this inquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: It would extend to the repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them without going through those previous formalities which are required by the constitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrence, observed, that the bill could not be considered as lost, as the house had directed the clerk to inform the senate of what had taken place; the senate being adjourned their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were still in possession of the house; nor could there be a doubt that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the senate, would not be as valid as any law that had been enacted.

It being doubted whether the motion was in order, the speaker gave his opinion that it was strictly so; and appealing to the house, they confirmed his determination.

Mr. Burke's motion for reconsidering being put, and the ayes and noes called—were, ayes 29, noes 25—majority for reconsidering, 4.

On the question for receding from the disagreement to the amendment of the senate, and to agree thereto with their proposed amendments, the ayes and noes being called—were, ayes 28, noes 26. This motion being determined in the affirmative, saved the bill.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 16th section, they then rose, and the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, *September* 12.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill for establishing the compensations of the members of the two houses, and their respective officers, concurring in the amendment of the house, to the amendment of the senate.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 28th section, when they rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, *September* 14.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported that the bill for establishing the compensations of the members of both houses and their respective officers, having been examined, was found correct. The speaker then affixed his signature to the same.

A memorial from the baron de Stuben, was read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the weighers and gaugers of the city of New-York, praying that their fees may be enhanced, was read a second time.

A message was received from the senate, with the bill for suspending the operation of a clause in the collection law, in which they have concurred, with amendments. Also the bill for suspending the operation of a clause in the tunnage act, non-concurred.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the resolution of the house providing for amendments to the constitution, were read, and, on motion, it was voted that a number of copies be struck off for the use of the members.

The amendments to the bill for suspending the clause in the collection law, were then read, and acceded to on the part of the house.

These amendments provide for the relief of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina, in lieu of the provision intended by the suspension of part of the tunnage act.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) proposed the following amendment to the 29th section, which respected juries, viz. That all juries which shall be summoned to serve in the courts of the United States, shall be formed according to the laws of each state respectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved to insert the following clause in the same section, viz. In cases of felony and treason, the offender shall be indicted and tried in the county, town or district, wherein the offence shall have been committed, as hath been usual in each state before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finished the discussion of this bill, which was reported to the house.

Mr. Ames, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the subject of a permanent residence, pursuant to the resolution passed by the house, brought in a report, which was read the first time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *September* 15.

The bill for establishing the permanent residence, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thursday next.

The enrolled bill for suspending a part of the collection law, was brought in and signed by the speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, in Virginia, representing the hardships they suffer from not having a naval-office established in that place, and praying that an officer may be established there, was read and laid on the table.

The house then took up the amendments to the judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Seney moved, as an amendment in the 3d section, to insert Chester-town, instead of Easton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the district courts. This, after some debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes—20 ayes.

A message was received from the senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had passed a bill for the establishment of the post-office, and desired the concurrence of the house.

The house proceeded in considering the amendments to the judiciary bill, but adjourned without completing the business.

PARIS, *July* 30.

M. NECKAR arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and satisfaction. He was escorted from the bridge at Seve by a large party of horse of the Paris militia, who also returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French guards, under the appellation of GARDES DE LA NATION, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

The FORM of the NEW CONSTITUTION of FRANCE.

The committee has reported its deliberations on the subject of the new form of government. The archbishop of Bourdeaux, M. de Clermont Tonnere and M. Mounier, read the preliminary observations on this important object, before the national assembly. The Abbe Syeyes has likewise made known his very valuable treatise on the rights of mankind. M. Mounier has done the same. Both point to the same object, though they take different ways to come at it.

The principal heads of the form of government, which the committee has recommended, are as follow:——

That the national assembly shall be composed of two houses of parliament. (The committee all agree in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of parliament shall be organized;) some are of opinion, that both should be elective; others, that the king should have the power to nominate the members of the first, in the same manner as our house of lords is created.

That the states-general should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the king shall have the treasury of the state under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

Such are the principal points on which the constitution is to be raised.

The following are authentic copies of the letter of the king of France to Mr. Neckar, and his answer.

"I have been deceived respecting you. Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, Sir, come without delay, and resume your claim to my confidence, which you have acquired for ever. My heart is known to you. I expect you, with all my nation, and I very sincerely share in its impatience. On which, I pray God, Sir, until your return, to take you into his holy and worthy keeping.

"LOUIS."

Answer of Mr. Neckar, dated Geneva, July 23, in the evening, and received by his majesty the 26th.

"SIRE,

"I have this instant received the letter with which it has pleased your majesty to honour me. I want expressions to testify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favour; it penetrates me more and more with the obligation I had long imposed on myself, of always distinguishing in your majesty the just prince, the honest man, who can operate only the happiness of the nation, when he acts from himself, from the powerful monarch who governs it, and who is frequently exposed to do what is repugnant to his heart.

"I only take the time, Sire, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me shed, and I fly to obey your orders. I shall not bear to you my heart; that is a property you have acquired by a thousand titles, and to which I no longer have any claim.

"I reckon with impatience, and am striving to accelerate the moments which are necessary for me to proceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your sacred person, and the profound respect with which I am,

Sire,

Your majesty's most humble,

Most obedient,

And most zealous servant,

NECKAR."

Mr. Neckar arrived at Versailles on Tuesday night in perfect health, and yesterday at 2 o'clock waited on the national assembly, where he was received with such applauses and emotions, far beyond all applauses, as constitute the most glorious recompence this world is able to bestow on virtue.

St. JOHN, *(N. Brunswick) August* 21.

His excellency the lieutenant-governor, by proclamation bearing date the 7th inst. is pleased to allow for a longer time the importation of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort—Wheat, rye, rice or Indian corn, and the flour of wheat or rye, to be imported by British subjects, &c. agreeable to law, for and during the term of six months, commencing from the date of the proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 19.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Cæsar, captain Miller, from Havre-de-Grace, which she left on the 3d August.—By this vessel we learn that the people of France have at length prevailed in their attempts to reform the government of that kingdom, so as to place the liberties of its citizens on a more equal and permanent establishment. We have no detail of the important transactions which led to this event, but that the people and the national troops united for the accomplishment of the grand object, and had the entire possession of the castles and sea-ports in the north of France; the foreign troops having all been ordered out of the kingdom. That the Bastile was totally demolished, and the governor's head cut off and stuck on a pole.

The above, with the following extracts, are all the particulars we are enabled at present to lay before the public, respecting this very interesting revolution.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, July 31.

"The captain will inform you of the very extraordinary revolution which has taken place in this country. It now appears that the large supplies of grain and flour bought by the agents of government at very advanced prices, were intended for an army assembled at Paris. By the spirit and steadiness of the people, they have gained their point. The army has been sent back from whence they came. Our national assembly are now forming a new constitution, and the provisions collected for the army have been sent up from the sea-ports to the relief of Paris."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 20, *received by the ship Cæsar.*

"There has been much disturbance here for ten days past. I have been obliged to mount guard almost day and night. All is now settled. The Bastile was taken by storm in a few hours; the governor killed and beheaded, as was the provost-marshal, for having betrayed the country—all the ministers dismissed. The Bastile is now demolished, as well as the arsenal."

NORFOLK, *September* 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated September 3, 1789.

"From the elections which have taken place for members to our convention, which is to meet in November, I think you may rest assured, that this state will adopt the new constitution."

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 24.

Extract of a letter from Jefferson county, (Kentucky) to the writer's friend in this town, dated July 30 1789.

"Please to inform Mr. K. that the brother of his spouse was killed by the Indians last May, and about three weeks ago, the Indians broke open captain Richard Chenoweth's house, killed three of his children and scalped them, wounded and scalped his wife—They wounded him also, very severely, and three more of his children; but they escaped without being scalped, and are likely to get over it."

ANNAPOLIS, October 1.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the judicial department of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, Esquire, of New-York, *Chief Justice.*

Associate Judges.

Wm. Cushing, of Massachusetts,
James Wilson, of Pennsylvania,
R. H. Harrison, of Maryland,
John Blair, of Virginia;
John Rutledge, of South-Carolina.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Attorneys.*	*Marshals.*
Maine,	Dd. Sewell,	Wm. Lithgow,	H. Dearbourn,
New-Hampshire,	Jno. Sullivan,	Sam. Sherburne, jun.	Jno. Parker,
Massachusetts,	Jno. Lowell,	Chr. Gore,	Jonathan Jackson,
Connecticut,	Richd. Law,	Pierpt. Edwards,	Philn. Bradley,
New-York and New-Jersey, nominations not yet made.			
Pennsylvania,	Fras. Hopkinson,	Willm. Lewis,	Clemt. Biddle,
Delaware,	Gunng. Bedford,	Geo. Read, jun.	Allan M'Clean,
Maryland,	Tho. Johnson,	Richard Potts,	Nat. Ramsey,
Virginia,	Edmd. Pendleton,	Jno. Marshall,	Edd. Carrington,
South-Carolina,	Tho. Pinckney,	Jno. Julius Pringle,	Isaac Huger,
Georgia,	Nat. Pendleton,	Matt. M'Callister,	Robt. Forsyth,
Kentucky,	Harry Innes,	Geo. Nicholas,	J. M'Dowel, jun.

The president of the United States, has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint,

Samuel Meredith, Esq; of Philadelphia, treasurer of the United States.

And William M'Pherson, Esq; surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, vice Samuel Meredith.

General Henry Knox, secretary at war.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. Esq; auditor of the treasury.

Joseph Nourse, Esq; register of the treasury.

Mr. Peter Kemp, surveyor of Rappahannock district, Virginia, vice Staig Davis resigned.

Mr. Charles Chilton, surveyor of town Creek, Patuxent district, Maryland, vice Robert Young, resigned.

"In our last paper we announced the death of the honourable JOHN ROGERS, Esquire, chancellor of this state. He departed this life about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night the 23d instant. A few hours previous to his dissolution, he received the holy sacrament from the hands of the reverend Mr. Higinbothom, at which