his information, who is directed to report thereon to

ill brought down from the fenate was read. ed to bring in a bill for the appropriation of such and the meident charges of the prefent year.

This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Livermore, Sylvester and Lee were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of congress to regulate the exports of the United States, proposed the following reiolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill vinces. or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced a resolution to this purport, that the judges of the supreme court be directed to report to the house a plan for regulating the processes in the federal courts, and the fees to the clerks of the fame. Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was, after a short difcustion, negatived.

The house then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock, * A. M.

MONDAY, Eebenary I. The bill for securing literary property, being the order of the day, was read and debated, and after some amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading to-morrow.

A message was received by Mr. Lear, from the prefident of the United States, communicating a letter less, at present, actually the whole power in his own from his excellency Alexander Martin, governor of hands. While a British sovereign may have a ma-North-Carolina, which enclosed an act of their legisla. jority in parliament, he can act as absolutely as any ture, ceding certain lands therein mentioned, on condition of being excluded from the expences attending the late war, and provided no act of congress shall be made to emancipate saves in that state.

Mr. Hartley moved, that a part of the business left unfinished last session, respecting uniform bankrupt laws, be referred to a committee: And he observed, that although this house had resolved to take all business up de novo, he was indifferent as to the mode, so that the business was done. After some debate, it was agreed to refer it to a committee of five.

Mr. Hartley mentioned something of a gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) having made some progress in the forming a bill for this purpose, and expressed a desire that a committee should be appointed to examine and form the bill.

Mr. Smith replied, that he hoped this business would not be precipitated. He had considered the matter attentively, and found much difficulty in planning any general law for the purpose in question, that would be applicable to the circumstances of individual states, each of them having insolvent laws of their own. He said it was a very complicated business, and, if precipitated, might do mischief.

Mr. Hartley then observed, that this was a particular matter, and had been particularly recommended by the convention in the very body of the constitution. He was not urgent as to its being brought forward this session, but hoped, it would not be neglected.

Mr. Sedgwick made some remarks on the nature of the business, and at length it was agreed, that Mr. Hartley's motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to describe the manner of authenticating the records of the several states, agreeably to the first section of the fourth article of the constitution, viz. "Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state,

to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings mail be proved, and the effect thereof." The motion being agreed to, a committee of three

was appointed; Mr. Page, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thatcher,

Mr. Heester then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for providing for the payment of invalid pensioners, after the expiration of the old laws for that purpose.

it was observed that some states had granted more than others. He wished the committee to consider the business at large.

A committee of three was appointed, viz. Mr. Heefter, Mr. Patridge, and Mr. White.

Mr. White moved for a committee of electors, and seven were appointed; Mr. Ames, Mr. Benson, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sinniekson, and Mer.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Otis, was received, acquainting the house that the senate had concurred in the bill for the accommodation of the laws of the United States, respecting tunnage and impost, to the particular circumstances of the state of North-Carolina, with some amendments.

PARIS. November 5. HE final decision of the grand question on the property of the clergy, was agitated in no lefs than nine different assemblies, and has produced most violent debates. The importance of the decision, brought back all ranks of people to Paris, and it was finally determined in the fullest meeting that has afsembled since the first opening of the states general, there being no fewer than 964 members present.

The count de Mirabeau, closed the debate with the following pertinent remarks, tending to shew the revenues of the clergy were the property of the people. These revenues says he, have been given to the elergy, either by monarchs or private persons, or pur-

question was then carried in the following

disposal of the nation, at the charge of providing in a asked him what he wanted; and from that moment proper manner for the propagation of religion, to has had his perfect senses. He had not had any cloath maintain its ministers, and ease the poor, under the inspection, and conformable to the instructions of pro-

Art. II. " That in the dispositions to be made for maintaining the ministers of religion, no curate shall have less than 1200 livers per annum, exclusive of his lodging and garden."

> In fayour of the decree Against it

Majority The Ca'ffe d'Escompte still does honour to its notes; about 30,000 of them are daily paid; they are chiefly of 1000 livers each (about 40 guineas.) Foreign bills of exchange, and draughts, are generally paid at the Caiffe d'Escompte; bankers have sent almost all their cash to that bank.

LONDON, November 9. The prince of Orange, as stadtholder, has no negative to any of the provincial assemblies, nor is entitled to a feat in the states general; yet he is possessed of the executive authority, and is chief commander of the military and naval forces. He has, nevertheprince in Europe, though each act must get the assent of both houses. Instances have, however, occurred, of the minister's being left often in a minority, even fince the revolution, but the king has the power of a vote to any law, as being a branch of the legislaturethis authority is seldom exercised, though the sovereign, in cases of opposition, generally dissolves the parliament—a privilege which the French affembly will scarcely allow their monarch, who will be circumscribed in all the kingly functions, except the ecution of acts that may have passed in diametric contradiction to his private inclination.

AUSTRIAN FLANDERS. On Saturday evening, private dispatches were received from Brussels, of which the following are the particulars.

The revolution does not promise to be long in suspence, for the states of Brabant have convened a meeting, which will probably decide the emperor and his revolting subjects. They have agreed to meet at Ghent without loss of time, to take into consideration the detention of the archbishop of Malines, and other distinguished personages, by the government of Brussels.

Though this meeting is in itself illegal, as not having the emperor's authority, it is doubtful whether count Trautmansdroff, or general d'Alton, will oppose it,for it would be only driving the states from that place to some other. The citizens of Ghent having offered to protect the meeting by a guard of 400 men. If general d'Alton attempts to interpose, there will then be a general engagement, for the patriotic army relies on the determination of the states, and has engaged to abide the event. Their army is under the command of a very bold and experienced officer, general Vander Merohun, who has long served in the Imperial army.

In this state of things, there will probably be for fome days a kind of suspension, as it does not appear that general d'Alton wishes to carry things to extremities, and on the other hand, the patriots will be willing to stop further proceedings and the effusion of blood, for no victory they can obtain will be decifive-besides, having in some measure placed themselves under the guidance of the states of Brabant, they will readily wait their determinations.

It is now certain that the accounts published by the patriots have been extremely exaggerated, though in the skirmishes that have taken place, they have had the advantage. The main army is about two leagues from Mr. Sedgwick stated the nature of this business, and Antwerp, to the number of about 12,000. General d'Alton is near Brussels. The clergy have almost una nimously taken part against the emperor. It was in attempting to infringe on their privileges, that first gave rise to the present disturbances.

That the patriots are secretly assisted by the states general there is not the least doubt, for besides having a great abundance of provisions and ammunition, their treasury is well supplied with money.

The king of Sweden is at Louisa, preparing winter quarters for his troops.

Although born with a strong predilection to the profession of arms, this prince may in some respects be styled a bloodless monarch, having never, as yet, signed a death warrant for the execution of any one of his

The famous Serif Zade is made the new mufti at the Ottoman court. This is the third time he has been raised to that dignity, having been first difgraced, in the time of Mustapha, for voting against the opinion of the grand vizier, who was for war. He was recalled by the emperor Abdul Hamed; and supporting pacific system again, he was obliged to resign.

He is strongly attached to Soliman Pacha, the Camaicon, and the princess his wife, which makes it believed peace will soon be established.

His holiness the pope has deferred his journey t Subiaco, on account of the many troubles which afflict the holy See. He attends daily at prayers in the different churches of the capital, and exhorts all the car dinals to follow his example.

poled to be dead; on the return of her for his brother from work, the informed him thereof, who according. ly went to the chamber, but not finding him cold First, " That all the ecclesiastical property is at the called him by his name; Daniel instantly got up, and on for more than ten years. He has every day fince walked in the fields attended by his mother, and be trays no symptoms of returning malady.

> SPRINGFIELD, February 3. We learn from Shaftsbury, in Vermont, that a num. ber of small boys were lately hunting there, when one of them, named Ebenezer Bottom, was pulling a wa into his gun with his finger at the fame time that another boy was priming it, the gun discharged, by which ac. cident Bottom was badly wounded in the hand, and John Welch, fon of Mr. Ebenezer Welch, of Norwick was shot in the body and died in a few days after This affords a melancholy caution to parents not b truft their children with guns until they have discretion to know how to use them.

> NEW-YORK, February L. The commissioners on the part of the state of New. York, appointed to confer with other commissionen from the state of Vermont, on the subject of erecting certain territory within the jurisdiction of this flate.

in a separate state, have been attending in this city fince the 15th ult, the day appointed for that purpose. The honourable Isaac Tichenor, one of the commis. sioners from Vermont, is arrived, and the other fix are expected daily to arrive, when it is probable this in portant business will be entered upon.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9. The brig Governor Pinckney, captain Hall, arrived at Charleston, South-Carolinia, in ten days from Cape François, informs, that the turbulence of the him had arisen to such a pitch as to have produced an almost total stagnation of business.—The captain of a French frigate laying there attempted to difmount and carry off the cannon from a battery, but was opposed and prevented by the militia, who are glowing with the pure flame of liberty. As captain Hall was coming out he saw a sleet of ten French vessels, which he toot to be ships of the line,—The price of rice had fallen to 20 livres-flour, 6 dollars-tubacco, 30 livres. Extract of a letter from Madrid, via London, dated Oc.

taber 6, 1789. "In order to prevent the confequences of the spirit of infurrection, which is spreading from kingdoms kingdom, and has already made some progress in this our monarch has resolved to assemble the ancient courts of Spain. His majesty has accordingly announced to all the towns who have a right to fend deputies to prepare for such purpose.

"This solemn assembly is to be held in this capital at the Place del Buon Retiro, in the great Hall of the kingdom -- thus named, because it contains the armouries of the seventeen kingdoms which compose this mo-

Paragraph from a Charleston paper of the 4th of Janua.

" Friday arrived the brig James, captain Suter, in weeks from Larne, with 100 passengers on board, chiefly farmers and mechanics; who will no doubt receive a hearty welcome, as they will be a valuable acquisition to the interior country."

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) January, 23. We have not learned whether a decision had been come to, on the amendments to the new constitution.

The next bill imposes the fum of 28: 11d. per hed on all slaves, exclusive of a quarter of a dollar, appropriated by an act of last year, to the foreign debt, and 8s. 9d. per cent. ad valorem on lands, &c. payable in It is faid that the legislature had resolved to adjourn

fine die on Tuesday last. As the convention will meet November; this may probably be the last fitting of the present assembly. In the house of representatives, at Cohimbia, on the

I zth instant, the question was taken upon the following motion:

That the property of Mr. James Burn, fold by the commissioners of confiscation be restored to him." The ayes and nays were required, and are as follows, viz. ayes 69, nays 41.

Annapolis, Feb. 18.

Thursday last being the birth day of his excellency the President of the United States, the citizens of Annapolis embraced the pleasing occasion of celebrating that auspicious event. An elegant dinher was prepared at Mr. Mann's tavern, at which his excellency the governor of the state and the citizens, together with the transgers, whose presence they were favoured with, exhibited a striking picture of social and elevated joy. The name of WASHINGTON operated like a charm upon the minds and spirits of the whole company. Reverence, gratitude and love, were depicted in every face, and the affections of the heart, were disclosed in all the external expression

The powers of beauty could only complete this joyful festival. And these were not wanting, for at the evening assemby the animating presence of the ladies gave a fresh spur to the feelings of the day. Proficient thone in the countenance, was inferibed on the drefs, and engraved on the heart of every fair at

in faid he straight, the

efore him was plac'd on the Gods all around, in revi waited the nod of their L

heart with the caufe was wildom fays he, for ever fervice of mortals employ ollo's defire, then pardon o

Fo him your high orders

ever was true, to man and

who's wife, this no G

Jpon earth, as well as in ward youth replies, the G Too weighty this matter fo the pow'rs above, unaided

Would feebly oppose fate's old here we find, impof'd he keen feelings of variou freedom's dread fall, the Doth make the four cup ov

t the terrible found Hea ne'er more take place, o That e'er be denounc'd by ina attend, to mankind a way, hafte away to the e

fentence severe, by Styx

mandate obey, without our presence we need at a ray then she posts, to Colu And quick to the skies doth

Heaven's high court, the

HERO, a HERO is b en Jove with a nod, each To order commanded, and America's fon, the great This day shall most facred

mortals on earth, rejoice a birth to fair freedom fo e hero I send, her cause to T' establish her rights far a

liberty's flame, shall rouf And nations that ne'er felt spir'd by that word, shall g And tyrants be dreaded no

Chancery, Februa THE CHAN HAT the tern

hereafter be, ti in February, the the first Tuesd third Tuefda that all process be dingly.

oe SOLD, on the PRE LE, on Monday the 25 if not the next fair day, VALUABLE plantation miles from Bryan-town, part of which lying on Z valuable framed dwelling rooms and a passage on t ed, with four brick fire en, 20 by 26, two brick c od tobacco house, 40 by 22 about one third of the plan inder well timbered, and and produces tobacco, , equalled by few in the fai one half to be paid on th ninder on giving up posses n or persons inclinable to the day of sale, will be sh per, who lives thereon, and the 25th of December next.

LL those indebted to the BROGDEN, by bond, requested to discharge the william brogd Sebruary 8, 1790.

THOMA