four feet fquare;

about the center

rectly between to

frequently the cale

he accommodation

a two-flory BRIO

well calculated to

fituation is fuch t

le you. I have like

cres of good land,

of this land will

riew the place before

ers he may have a

purchase money,

IOMAS HYDE

aims again

SANDERS, are n

bscriber, and the

EEN, Executor.

oan Office,

Final Sets

reciation o

ly for Projection of tate, may

Amount

Villiams.

in Pa

Monon

Lamo, or

State of

J. M.

TRACTS

creek, in Frede

wood, and

othy river, con-

ning 301 acres

ch empties into

enient for Balti

about 30 acre

rest in woods;

oth well water

OMEN, three

rs old. Unex

urchafers. For

MURRAY.

dog or gun of

purchased of

HASE.

ICK and

S:

THURSDAN, FEBRURARY 25,

Luesday, recruary 2.

HE engroffed bill for fecuring literary property was read the third whole bill be recommitted. time, and recommitted to Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Syl-

Mr. Foster, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for qual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United brought in faid bill with amendments. bill, after going through feveral amendments,

dered to be engrossed, and read the third time ge from the senate, by their secretary, re-

the concurrence of the house to an amendthe senate to an amendment of the house, in to give effect to several laws of the United in regard to North-Carolina. The house then to the faid amendment, and the bill was orderbe enrolled.

r. Gilman and Mr. White were appointed a comto examine enrolled bills .- Adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, February 3.

ne bill providing for the actual enumeration of the bitants of the United States was brought in, enled, and again read.

the first Monday in August next was fixed on for ay to proceed to the execution of the law; but ideration of the bill for the present.

and after a confiderable debate about the requisite was made; and the bill at length was re-committed. th of residence of an alien before he should be adwithout coming to any determination, and the adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 4.

ndry petitions were read. The committee of the house went upon the naturalization bill: Mr. vin in the chair.

variety of amendments were proposed: the prinmotion before the house was, to strike out the year." Some gentlemen; particularly stone, were for inferting four, or even feven years. . Jackson answered some anguments that had been nced by a member from New-York (Mr. Lawe) respecting naturalization, and quoted Blackstone definition of the word. He said, that if foreigners, heir arrival; were to be examined by a grand jury, afterwards presented as worthy of citizenship, it answer a good end, and he hoped to see the ciship of the United States efteemed as great an ur as it was in ancient Rome.

Lawrence objected to the idea of quoting Black-

Clymer seemed to coincide in this opinion; r. Stone was for taking example from the contiiwhich required a seven-years residence.

. Burke made some observations on the impolicy mitting foreigners to vote at elections immediately heir arrival. He had no objections to extending ime to two years. It was also observed, that no tion had been made in the bill, for the fons of ricans who should be born in Great-Britain or out the United States.

he bill was then committed to a special committee. se speaker having resumed the chair, the bill for nerating the inhabitants was debated very warmly, cularly between the eastern and fouthern members. a of the eastern members complained that the reentation from Massachusetts was not equal to their proportion; and in comparing it with Georgia, ed to infinuate that three member were too many

a liberality and firmness; and Mr. Smith fald he poled nothing would please the gentleman (Mr. wick) until there were twenty-four members on if or of congress from Massachusetts-to which he no objection, provided they were all as agreeable

To Sedgwick replied in a speech of some length;

r. Jackion rejoined, by endeavouring to prove, what the gentleman (Mr. S.) had advanced, was ther agreeable to law nor to the conflitution, which

did not address his arguments to the feelings of liberal to oppose the motion; for he supposed that would be the gentleman supposed were ready to coincide in the however, that they would oblige the southern states, measure of hurrying this business. He hoped, how- by granting a little time; and mentioned August. If ever, that gentlemen would consider rightly on this this measure be carried by force of the present majori-

After some desultory debate, it was agreed that the

The house then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-mor-

FRIDAY, February 5.

Several petitions were read.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of R. Alden, brought in a report, which was read:

The house agreed, that R. Alden, late deputy-secretary of congress, should be allowed for his services, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, till the time the secretary of state enters upon the duties of his office, with an allowance at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum for his assistant, and the incidental charges of his office.

The resolution was referred to the committee on the appropriation bill.

A letter from the secretary at war was read, enclofing his reports on the petitions of Ruth Roberts, Salmon Burr, and Ezra Smith; the two first he submitted, as his opinion, that the prayers thereof ought not to be granted—the latter, that a general act should be passed in favour of those persons whose circumstances came under the description of the petitioner's.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the remission or mitigation of fines, forseitures, and penalties in certain cases. A long debate soule could not agree on the time to be given enfued with regard to the principles of the bill; some narshal for making the returns. This and some contended that the bill should be recommitted, and objections that were stated took up some time, brought in on other grounds; while a few were of which induced the house to postpone the further opinion, that the passing any act for the remission of fines, would operate to the great disadvantage of the The house then went into a committee of the whole public revenue, and therefore seemed to be opposed he bill to establish a uniform system of naturaliza- to any act of the kind. One alteration, however,

The report of the secretary at war on the petition ed to the privileges of citizenship, the committee or Ezra Smith, was taken up, and after some consideration was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, February 8. A letter from Robert Morris, Esq; addressed to the speaker, was read. In this letter was enclosed a memorial to congress, from Mr. Morris, praying that a resolution may be made, appointing a committee to take into confideration the examination of his public accounts; and the letter to the speaker contained a request that the said memorial should be entered at large upon the journals of the house. But Mr. White objected to this request, as, he said, the clerk always stated the prayer of every petition and memorial on the journals sufficiently, and the memorial itself was always to be found on the files of the house.

A petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, from Abraham Reed, respecting sundry inventions of machinery, mills, and the use of perpetual steam in working mills, &c. and praying an exclusive right, &c.

Another petition was presented by Mr. Goodhue, , and after answering in general to the observations from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, respecting Jackson, concluded by mentioning, that each the vessels trading to the southern states having been had a law of their own and therefore it would be made liable to the same tunnage with foreign vessels, owing to a too strict construction of the 23d section of the coasting act, which they allege was not the intention of the law; and praying for relief.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from John Stevens, jun, respecting an invention of generating steel, which was referred to the committee for fecuring copy

right and inventions.

Mr. Sedgwick observed to the house, that the senate had no business before them; he therefore wished gentlemen would allow the blanks in the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants, &c. to be filled up and fent to the senate, in order that they might proceed thereon; and he wished it to be done immediate. ly, in order that the house might proceed to the business of the day, viz. the report of the secretary of the treasury. He then moved to discharge the committee

Mr. Lee opposed this motion: Every guard, he that state. To this Mr. Jackson answered with the enumeration bill. He did not wish to disappoint mittee. was a new and an unexpected business, when compared with the enumeration, which had been a subject of two liest stage, a years confideration

A confiderable ebate enfued on Mr. Sedgwick' motion for filling the blanks and discharging the committee.

Mr. Burke faid was morally impossible to effect the business within he time which the eastern mem-

auf be their guide. He further observed, that Mr. S. bers wanted to insert in the blanks. He did not rife men, nor were they founded upon equity or impartiali- in vain, as the gentlemen feemed determined to make ty; they were merely addressed to a majority, which use of the strength of their majority. He wished, ty, he was alarmed for the difagreeable effects to micht produce upon the minds of the inhabitants of the fouthern states; they must feel a dread of the same spirit prevailing upon other occasions.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the blanks be filled up with fix months

Mr. Jackson agreed with most of the sentiments of the gentlemen from South-Carolina; and observed, that a new difficulty had arisen in the business. The state of North-Carolina included tracts of land as far back as Kentucky; he knew one settlement in Saint-Mary's (Ryan's settlement) which would require two or three onths to number the inhabitants.

The gentlemen from Massachusetts know how much time will be requisite for going through the enumeration in their state, and he believed them; but the south ern members knew that it would require a much longer time, to go through the same business in a country not nearly so compact or so well peopled. If, therefore, we believe the Massachusetts gentlemen, why should they not believe us? Surely we ought to have a fair chance; and fix months is the shortest time that can be thought of.

Mr. Lawrence agreed with Mr. Sedgwick in general; but wished to explain away the idea of any inten-

tion to injure the fouthern states.

Mr. Madison said, that some states had been in the practice of taking a census, but to others it was a new business; and this consideration should demand a longer time. But there was another confiderationthe marshal might die, during the time of transacting his business; the president must be made acquainted with this, and it would be some time before he could appoint a new marshal, and even after he had appointed him, that one might decline the appointment. All these circumstances should be taken into view. It would require some time for the marshal to receive communications from his assistants, &c. He concluded by stating, that the time must either be short and inconvenient to some states, or it may be long, and thereby convenient to others. Which, said he, is the most reasonable? If we give a reasonable time we incommode no state; but if the time is made too short, we certainly must incommode several states. It has been often repeated and proved, that fix months is rather too mort.

Mr. Sedgwick faid, that when a state was inconveniently fituated, the marshal could employ the greater number of affistants. To which Mr. Jackson replied, that if the gentleman could find a man that would execute a month's business in one day, his arguments would be admissible.

Mr. Burke declared he had no suspicion of the gentleman's intentions as to taking any advantage; but he said, that when a strong party appears obstinate in refuling to accede to a reasonable measure, they give just grounds to dread their influence.

Mr. Smith said, there was not any marshal yet appointed for North-Carolina; that it was generally allowed the enumeration could not be made within the time appointed by the constitution for electing representatives for the next session. He therefore saw no necessity of precipitating the business, and hoped a spirit of liberality would prevail in their determination.

The blanks were at length filled up with fix months, and some other blanks, respecting the sums to be forfeited by the marshals and their assistants. The bill then palled.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into confideration the report of the fecretary of the treasury, relative to a provision for the support of the public credit of the United States-Mr. Baldwin the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) mentioned to the committee the propriety and expediency of taking up certain points of the report, and bringing them forward to the investigation of the committee, in the form of resolutions. He said, he believed no better mode could be devised, whereby the subject could be commenced on, and the discussion of it continued, free of embarrassinent and perplexity/than this. He then read several retolutifaid, was necessary in a business of such importance as ons, which he offered to the consideration of the com-

the expectations of gentlemen who were definous of . Mr. Boudinot faid, that when the general subject of bringing forward the secretary's report, nor to postpone the report had been considered and discussed, the genthe confideration thereof beyond a proper time; but it tleman's resolutions might be brought sorward with the greater propriety. He was for taking it up in its carto enter into an examination of the rife and nature o e public debt, and the promifes that had been held u p from time to time by the late congreis to the pul e ereditors. He then read from their journals feveral extracts of addresses to the people of the United States during the war. On these he commented as fome lengths and faids that congress was