printing may, in their application, render the pernicious practice of counterfeiting much more difficult than it has heretofore been; that the request of the petitioner, to be employed in using his invention in the public service, must be left to the discretion of the legislature—laid on the table.

In committee of the whole house on the report of the secretary of the treasury—Mr. Benson in the chair.

The resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

The affirmative of this resolution was supported by Messrs. Lawrence, Ames, Sherman, Clymer, Burke, Goodhue, Smith (S. C.) Fitzsimons and Gerry.

And opposed by Messrs. Livermore and Stone.

The discussion was continued until two o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the committee rose, so that no decision was had on the resolution.

Mr. Fitzsimons, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill providing for the regulation of the post-office, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. The committee made some progress in the discussion of this bill, but rose without completing it. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 24.

A memorial of Thomas Barclay was read and committed.

A memorial of N. Gore was read, and referred to the secretary at war.

A memorial of David S. Franks was read, and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.—Mr. Benson in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the state debts being under consideration,

Some debate took place on this proposition, when Mr. Madison moved for an amendment to the following purport: That effectual provision be at the same time made for the liquidation of, and crediting to the states the whole of the expences during the war, as the same has been or may be stated for the purpose, and that the best evidence of the same be taken, as the nature of the case will admit.

The committee rose without deciding on the proposition or the amendment.

The bill for establishing an uniform system of naturalization was then taken into consideration, and engrossed their attention the remainder of the day.

THURSDAY, *February* 25.

Mr. Gilman of the committee of enrolment, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and found it correct: He then presented it to the speaker, who signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for securing to authors and proprietors, the copy right of books, charts, plans, maps, &c. which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury; Mr. Madison's amendment to the resolution for the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Huntington said that he did not object to the tenor of the proposition: but thought the last clause, "That the best evidence shall be taken that the nature of the case will admit" would afford a dangerous latitude, as it might open the door to innumerable impositions, and would swell the public debt beyond all conception; if there were any peculiar cases, such as loss of vouchers by fire, devastations by war, and other casualties, provision might be made by congress for such cases: he hoped the words would be struck out.

Mr. White, after a speech of considerable length, moved that the following should be added to Mr. Madison's proposition, viz. Provided such assumption shall not exceed the sum which any state may have advanced above its just proposition, as the same shall appear upon its liquidation; this produced a debate which lasted the remainder of the day—and an adjournment being called for, precluded any determination on the motion.

FRIDAY, *February* 26.

The report of the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of Francis Bailey, was read the second time.

Mr. Burke moved that it be referred to a select committee for the purpose of bringing in a bill to provide for the particular case of the petitioner.

Mr. Livermore objected to a special committee. He observed, that Mr. Bailey is one of the last persons that needed a special interference in his favour, as it is impossible, according to his own words, for any person to find out his invention. He is therefore perfectly secure from being injured by counterfeits.

Several gentlemen spoke in favour of the motion, and a select committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Gerry, to whom the memorial from the commissioners on the public accounts, respecting the salaries of the clerks in their office was referred, reported, that the salaries of those clerks should be raised to 500 dollars per annum, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sundry acts and resolutions of the legislature of the state of South-Carolina were communicated by Mr. Burke, and read, among others—

An act to cede to the United States the light-house, &c.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury; the assumption of the state debts under consideration.

Mr. Madison's and Mr. White's amendments were read; the debate was resumed and continued by Mr. Stone, Mr. Burke, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Sherman and Mr. White: and the question being taken on Mr. White's motion, it passed in the negative—32 to 15.

Mr. Madison's motion being again read—after a short introduction, he moved, that the following proviso should be added to it, viz. Provided, that in case a final liquidation and adjustment of the whole of such expenditures, and provision for the payment of the balances due from debtor states to creditor states, shall not be made before the day of the debts assumed shall be liquidated and adjusted, among the states, according to the ratio of representation, and effectual provision be henceforth made for paying the balances to the creditor states, at the expence of the debtor states. This will be the next subject of discussion.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The committee on the petition of Francis Bailey, brought in a bill which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the naturalization bill: Some progress was made in the discussion; but the committee rose without finishing the business.

CALCUTTA, *(East-Indies,) May* 20, 1789.

BY letters from Bombay we have been favoured with a more particular account of the operations of Tippoo before Tellichery than has yet appeared.

On the 23d of March, Tippoo approached the neighbourhood of Tellichery with a force so considerable as to be seriously alarming. On the 26th, he encamped on Tandatenny, within sight, and not more than four miles distant from the town. One of the seapoys belonging to the garrison, cutting wood on the banks of the stream which separates the districts of the English and Tippoo, was wantonly shot by a party of his troops. From the disposition of his army, and some threatening appearances, an attack was hourly expected; the inhabitants, to the number of two thousand, were, in consequence armed. Several deserters came in from Tippoo's army, and these he required to be delivered up in the most insolent and unbecoming terms. Very properly, his requests were treated with the utmost contempt. Among other deserters was a party of Frenchmen who belonged to Lally's corps; that these men should be delivered up, Tippoo was particularly anxious; however, to be out of danger, they were sent round to the government at Bombay on the Shah Syriah. On the evening of the 30th Tippoo, with his whole encampment marched off, avowedly for Pimlipatam, but as the vessel which brought this intelligence to Bombay left Tellichery the same night, it is uncertain where he has directed his rout.

The government of Bombay have given protection to great numbers of Nairs to whom Tippoo has shewn a most implacable hatred, and on whom he has indiscriminately exercised the most studied cruelties; many of these poor wretches has he again and again, marched into wide and extensive plains; there ordered their legs and arms to be cut off in his own presence, and in that mutilated state left them laying on the ground, prohibiting under pain of death any relief being afforded to the miserable sufferers. During the march of Tippoo from Seringapatnam to Tellichery no less than five thousand have been sacrificed to the vindictive caprice of this unfeeling Tippoo.

MADRAS, *May* 10, 1789.

The letters from the southward, received yesterday and to day bring an account of an opposition to the detachment under the command of colonel Stewart, rather more obstinate than was expected at so early a stage; and of an action on the 14th instant, bravely maintained by the Murdoos, as they were called—Vellee Murdoo, in defence of the fort at Collungoody.

The following are the particulars mentioned in an extract of a letter from the camp at Collungoody.

"This morning at six o'clock we began the attack, and I am very sorry to add, it was desperate and bloody, beyond conception; it lasted until near one o'clock in the afternoon, when the principal village was taken; but it was stormed once or twice before this could be effected, and our people were repulsed with the loss of some men; the artillery could not get up to support them, or they must have carried it the first attack. Lieutenant Taylor was shot through the thigh by a musket ball; captain Read slightly wounded in the leg; and, as near as I can guess, four or five of our grenadiers are killed, and twelve wounded, some of them mortally; many of the 72d are killed and wounded, but none of the officers. Mr. Freer is shot through the arm, and the bone dangerously shattered. Ensigns Macklerah, Ridge, and Cornack, are wounded, as is lieutenant Cuppage (slightly) in the hand. Several seapoys killed and wounded; the nabob, who is with us, is also wounded.

"A deserter from the Murdoos says, that Chinna Murdoo has lost his son, and that another of the family is shot through the neck; a number of their people have been also killed and wounded. The artillery have had 15 men wounded, but no officer hurt. Some horses, and a quantity of grain, were found in the place.

PARIS, *November* 26.

A new plan of a national bank has been proposed by M. Cabains; it is very concise, and in all probability will be adopted. It excludes the Caisse d'Escompte, which will be reimbursed.

A very generous present was sent to the National Assembly by the Nuns of Maubeuge. They are sorry, they say, in the letter that accompanies the gift, that it is not in their power to send any plate, (they gave it all to Louis XV.) to increase the specie; but, to make amends, they offer to the nation an annual income of 147,000 livres (6125l.) The National Assembly received it with demonstrations of gratitude and joy.

LONDON, *December* 4.

The city of Paris has received a partial supply of grain from Hamburgh, which was ordered some months since by the magistrates.

A number of Flemish families are now in the island of Zealand, waiting a safe passage from thence to England. The major part are of the fair sex, who fly to avoid the troubles.

Letters were received yesterday from Ostend, according to which it appears that the standard of the black Eagle has been torn down with every mark of disgrace, and that the Belgic ensign is raised in its stead: All the ships in the harbours of Ostend and Nieuport have done the same.

Admiral Forbes is one of the most extraordinary lives that ever existed. Being poisoned when a young man on the coast of Guinea, his limbs wasted away entirely to the bones. "I have seen him (says a correspondent) 30 years ago, at St. James's, standing against a wainscot, his limbs not being able to support him: whereas now, in a very advanced age, he enjoys a tolerable state of health."

Dec. 6. A letter from Madrid, of the 9th of November, says that the court had actually met the preceding day in the palace of the archbishop of Tolede. The count de Campomanes, who presided in the assembly as the king's commissioner, made every member take an oath of secrecy relative to every thing that should pass in the assembly.

Government has received an express from Madrid, containing, as we understand, very important intelligence. We have not yet heard all the particulars, but we learn that the king, dreading the effects of the spirit of liberty, which all his art and power have not been able to stifle in the kingdom, has countermanded the proclamation for the assembling of the Cortez. This indication of his terror will, however, not strengthen his cause. The people have caught the sacred flame, and, being fairly kindled, it is not in the mercenary phalanx of an army that a king can trust for the preservation of authority inconsistent with the rights of man. We shall soon be able to give a full account of Spain. Intelligence, that can be trusted to, from that kingdom, comes, necessarily, by private hands, for every post letter is opened.

The flame of liberty is rapidly spreading. The troops in Savoy are said to be in motion to assert a claim to the Pays de Vaud, as is pretended; but as is generally believed, to prevent the growth of a spirit among the Savoyards, which has already shewn itself in several places. Wherever men feel themselves oppressed, they want only an example to assert their rights.

On Thursday last was effected the greatest object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks: there entering a funnel through the hill of Saperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

NASSAU, *(N. Providence) December* 30.

The sloop Two Brothers, belonging to captain Christ. Fisher, of this place, taken by Juan Gregorio, at Heneaga, in April last, arrived here, from the Havannah this morning. By her we have the following intelligence:—That the above named pirate was under sentence of death, and the sloop ordered to be restored to the owners, together with full compensation for the injuries sustained by her capture;—That a suit had been commenced against the intendant, in whose employ Gregorio was, and the governor of Baracca had been broke with disgrace for being concerned in that infamous transaction:—That all the guarda costas had been called in, and the captains broke for capturing vessels without any just pretence, which had involved his catholic majesty in unnecessary law-suits; and that the soldiers mentioned in a former Herald to have been put on board an English Guineaman had been removed, and permission given to the captain to dispose of his negroes, agreeable to the express terms of his catholic majesty's proclamation.

NEW-YORK, *February* 24.

A letter, dated Cowes, December 24, mentions, that grain is uncommonly scarce in Europe, owing to the failure of the crops—that wheat in England was up as high as 6s. 6d. to 7s. sterling per bushel; and that upwards of 140 sail of ships have been dispatched to this country for that article.

Many conjectures, with respect to the business on which the British sloop of war has visited this port we insert the following copy of an order of the British council, which will explain the reason.—

At the court of St. James's, the 2d December, 1789, present, the king's most excellent majesty, in council.

WHEREAS by order of council of the 25th of June, 1788, the importation of wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, was prohibited until his majesty's pleasure should be further signified; and whereas it has been represented to his majesty, at the board, that it appears by accounts received from his majesty's consul general at New-York and by the information of several merchants of the city of London, and others trading to America—that the Hessian fly, by which the wheat of the growth of the territories of the United States of America was infected in former years, had this season wholly disappeared:—His majesty, taking the same into consideration, is pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to order that the said prohibition, laid by order in council of the 25th June, 1788, be, and the same is hereby taken off. And the right honourable lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WILLIAM FAWKENER.

SAVANNA, *February* 4.

As a proof of the great plenty of fish in the bays and inlets on our coast, a gentleman from Belfast informs us, that a few days ago, Mr. Maxwell, at one haul,