fortify, and leave a garrison of 300 men to protect—Our destination is then to the head waters of this river, and posts are to be established as we advance.—The army, which is now but 1700 strong, will, by these means, be very much weakened.

"We shall have a cold campaign, and every probability of hard blows; as, from the best information I can collect, the Indians are 1500 strong, and well provided with provisions from the Canadians.

"This country is too valuable to be lost; the soil rich, luxuriant, and easily reduced into a state of cultivation, and Nature has here distributed her blessings with a bountiful hand. We are at this time commanded by colonel Darke, but expect daily general Butler to take the command, who, we hear, has arrived at Fort Washington with a reinforcement equal in numbers to our whole army.

"Lieutenant Davidson marched four weeks ago to Corvolt's station, on the Little Miami, where he still has the command. A gallant promising young officer! Dispatches from him, within this few days, announce their being well there.

"Our little army is well formed, and not unhealthy, though the duty hard.

"Since our arrival in this country we have not lost a man, nor seen an Indian; though our scouts observe their vestiges near our encampments daily."

"On Sunday the 30th of October, departed this life, Mr. ARCHIBALD PATTISON, of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, a gentleman whose benevolent heart and friendly temper justly gained him the esteem and love of his acquaintance. On the Tuesday following his remains, attended by a number of the most respectable citizens, were deposited in the burying-ground of this city."

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *October* 28.

ON motion of Mr. Lawrance, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills for registering ships or vessels, and regulating those employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Pursuant to a resolution passed yesterday, Mr. Speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the president's house, and presented him the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses:

SIR,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the house of representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity and flattering prospects of our country; and whilst, with becoming gratitude to Heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold, with animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded, as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date.

The safety of our Western frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow-citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionally grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whose services were called for, is an honourable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free state; and we anxiously wish that the consequences of their successful enterprises, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of our country, which favours so unexampled a rapidity in its growth: nor ought any to be insensible to the additional motives suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government, established with a wise administration of it; to a portion of the earth which promises such an increase of the number which is to enjoy these blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed with all the respect due to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow-citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session—And, in discussing and deciding each, we shall feel every disposition, whilst we are pursuing the public welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate, as far as possible, the means of attaining it to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

ANSWER

Of the PRESIDENT *to the* ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have borne to the prosperous condition of our public affairs. Relying on the sanctions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotic aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal; and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Speaker and the members then returned to the house, where the president's reply was read.

Mr. Sedgwick having suggested the propriety of taking up a report of the secretary of war, made during the last session, in favour of certain petitioners,

Mr. Wadsworth made a motion for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill or bills, making compensation to widows, orphans and invalids, in certain cases. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president, accompanied with a copy of the returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the several states, together with sundry papers and documents, communicated to him by the governor of Pennsylvania, respecting certain persons who had fled from justice, from the state of Pennsylvania to the state of Virginia, and also an act of the legislature of North-Carolina, ceding to the United States certain portions of land in that state, for the erection of light-houses.

Those papers being read,

Mr. Sedgwick moved for the appointment of a committee, to prepare a bill or bills providing the means by which persons charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crimes, who flee from justice, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which they fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime—also, providing the mode whereby a person, held to service or labour in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another state, shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

This motion being adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) observed, that as there appeared a deficiency in the returns of the census from some of the states, it was necessary to take some order on the subject. The failure of a proper return from South-Carolina, arose, he said, from this circumstance, that, in one of the districts, nobody could be found who was willing to undertake the business of enumeration, for the compensation allowed by law; and that the person who had made the enumeration in another district, was gone away, and had carried off with him the account of the population. He concluded, by moving, that the returns of the census should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. White wished to know on what principle the business was to be taken up.

Mr. Williamson said, that a bill would be required, allowing the marshal of the state a longer time to make his return.

Mr. Lawrance observed, that, as this was a serious business, since it was to determine the ratio of representation, it was not so well to refer it to a select committee of three. He thought it better first to settle the principle, and then refer it to a select committee, to bring in a bill pursuant to the sense of the house. He wished the matter to be taken up in a committee of the whole.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished the business to be referred generally; and that a committee of the whole should afterwards decide on the report of the select committee. Some of the state legislatures, he observed, are now sitting, and it would be proper that, before their adjournment, they should know the determination of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if a select committee was appointed to bring in a bill, that bill would be referred to a committee of the whole, would undergo three readings, and would have the sense of the house taken on it. The select committee would not undertake to determine the ratio of representation; they would leave that a blank. He therefore thought it unnecessary to refer the business in the first instance to a committee of the whole, and declared his opinion in favour of a select committee.

Mr. Boudinot wished to have the business first taken up in a committee of the whole. A difficulty occurred to him, which gentlemen did not seem to take into consideration. The law had limited the return of the members to a certain day; one state had made no return, and it was proposed to allow that state a longer time. But, as the number of inhabitants is increasing every day, if the census was taken now, it might be found greater than at the time appointed by law; and in some states a very small addition to the number of inhabitants, would give an additional member in the representation. He wished the business to be taken up in a committee of the whole, that gentlemen might settle the principle upon which it was to proceed.

The question being taken on the commitment, and carried in the affirmative, it was, on motion of Mr. Lawrance, resolved to take up the business in committee of the whole on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, Ordered, That one hundred copies of the schedule of the census should be printed for the use of the members.

The letters communicated by the president respecting the Western expedition, were then read; after which,

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the establishment of post-offices and post-roads, was a subject of the greatest importance, and called for the early attention of the house; therefore, he moved for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose. His motion being agreed to, a committee was appointed accordingly.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee of elections, reported, that they had, according to order, examined the credentials of sundry members (whose names were enumerated in the report) and found those members severally entitled to sit in the house.

A motion, heretofore made by Mr. Williamson, was called up; and, pursuant thereto, a committee was appointed to prepare a bill to amend the act for the encouragement of useful arts.

Adjourned to eleven o'clock on Monday next.

WILLIAM WILKINS,

Has just received, an ASSORTMENT of IRISH LINENS,

Which, from their cheapness, will merit the attention of those who may be in want.

He has also, a Variety of SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms, among which are a few handsome and large FOWLING PIECES.

1

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 1

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 1

Head of Severn, November 10, 1791.

WE the subscribers, having lands adjoining the river Severn, do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting within our enclosures either with dog or gun. Those that do not comply with this notice, may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law, by

Wm Hammond

HENRY BALDWIN,
JOHN BROWN,
ACHSAH MARRIOTT,
BASIL BROWN.

1

By AUTHORITY.

AT THE THEATRE.

By the FRENCH COMPANY,

From PARIS,

Will be performed, for the third time,

This Evening, the 10th of November,

Feats of Activity

On the SLACK and TIGHT ROPE,

Tumbling & Pantomimes,

The particulars of which are published in the bills of the day.

*** Monsieur PLACIDE, the first dancer to the king of France, doubts not but that he will give universal satisfaction to the audience who will honour him with their company. 3X

In future, the Nights of Performance will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market,

Hath just received, by the brig *Greyhound*, and ship *Chesapeake*, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH,

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-Ticking,
Fine Ditto,	Corduroys,
Elastic Ditto,	Thicksetts,
Milled Drab Ditto,	Sattinets,
Forrest Ditto,	Royal Ribs,
Cassimers,	Silk Stockings,
Coatings, plain & striped,	Cotton Ditto,
Halfthicks,	Worsted Ditto,
Negro Cottons,	Plated Ditto,
Fearnoughts,	Yarn Ditto,
Flannels,	Lutestrings,
Baize,	Persians,
Cassimer Vest Shapes,	Modes,
Toylinet Ditto,	Black Sattin Florentine,
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Callicoes,
Carpets and Carpeting,	Durants,
Osnabrigs,	Wildboars,
Ticklenburgs,	Camblets,
Russia Sheeting,	Jone's Spinning,
Rolls and Hessin,	Moreens.
Irish Sheeting,	

6X

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE,

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HYSON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

4.