The WREATHOR CONTENT
Written by a youth of fasters.

With not a crawn, gaudy pageant of thow,
Let the diadem (parkle on royalty's brow
Unenvied by me the hero of war
The langel, that's due to his merit, may wear; Let the green weath of you enwine round the head of the hard who by hell inspiration is led; due took in limptor and may haven content. To eneiticle my brisw with the wreath of content. Content is a gean the, are brilliant yet pure; Which the clouds of misfortune can never obfeure; The laurel will wither, the ivy will fade, The role blooms in funthine, but dies in the finade; But the wreath of coatent blosms the best in a show'r, But the wreath of content blooms the best in a line." And, the forms regentand, it is by their power, It has anodyne power, it lells exector reft, It for thes all life's forrows, and cheers the fidd breaft; Disposalt the tumules of grief and deficier. no thorns of ambinion or envy are lere : The fortune may fustch all your honours away, One comfort remains which will never decay; Tho' gold, filter and gems are to ruin confignit, We can never be poor with content in the mind. Of: faction hastern from the monarch his crown, Off faction, instead of the monaction of the Andrew heroes a cregain do uncorrupted renown; Weshih and honour were never crypt d without care, But the wreath of content undifficted I may wear. It will bloff un timingh life from the first to lad stage, Unblasted by former, unfrezen by age; And when life's varied forces and its cares are all pass, It will bud o'er the grave, and bloom sweet to the last.

FROM THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM. Highery of the Life and Changer of PENJAMIN FRANKIAN, L. L. D. Co. Co. Un.

Highy of the Life and Chemistra of 12.3 [ANIIN FRANKLIAN, L. L. I.). E. C. C. C. [Communed from part 18.1]

THESE treatures of knowledge were not heaped up to no purpole. Franklin from had an opportunity of bringing it on hao ofe. Before the vert 1720 there was but one need paper, the Botton Newfierter, in Northamerier. James Franklin about this time began to pathilit the Newfigland Courant. His friends conceived it a hazardosynderraking, as it appeared to them that America copil nor afford two papers. He was intimate with bimber of fitt rary chrakters, who frequently vifited him, and now and then wrote effays for the paper. Workt were much approved. Benjamin felt altiong inclination to cater the lifts as an author. He wrote a finally liver, and, apprehenfive that, if known to be his, it vessld he rip (led.), he difguifed his hand, and convered it under the door of the printing office. Judge ye who have been as formation, what must have been his fentation, when his performance was communicated to his brother's friends, and he heard was communicated to his to the life. must have been his fenfatient, when his performance was communicated to his brother's friends, and he heard them beflow upon it the most liberal applates, and dign as the author foveral near of continent literary and ities. Their approbation encouraged him to rities. Their approbation encouraged him to go on, and he wrote feveral other pieces which were well re-ceived. Heat length declared himfelf the author of them, and thus obtained the notice of his brother's

literary sequintance, who converted with him, after-wards, with more freedom and attention. About the year 1723 fome political performance in the Newengland Courant, gave offerer to the Affembly.

The printer nould not different the author, and he was centured and committed to prifer for one month. During his brother's confinement Benjamin conducted the newspaper, and was now and then very fevere upon the rulers for their conduct. His brother was at laft freed from confinement. An order, at the forme time, patied the house, that James Franklin thould no longer print the paper called the Newscapand Contrant. Various expedients were proposed to evade the order. Some fuggedled an alteration of the title, but it was at least the descriptions of the title, but it was at least the descriptions of the title, but it was at the order. During his brother's confinement Benjamin conducted Some fuggelled an alteration of the title, but it was it length determined, that the Newengiand Courant, in future thould be pritted under the name of Benjamin Franklin. As he was fill an apprenince, and the cenforce of the legitlature might therefore fall upon his bother, his indentures were delivered up; but, as his bother was fill delirous of retaining his fervices, he obligation. ther was init deriros or retaining asservaces, no oblig-ed him privately to fign an agreement, to 'remain with him the time first flig-lated. Matters proceeded in this manner for fome months, when a quarrel happened be-tween the brothers, who had differed frequently before. Benjamin, preluming that his brother would not dare to mention the private indentures, declared that he was no longer an apprentice, and determined to leave his fervice. Attempts were made to reconcile them, but fervice. Attenueuvere made to reconcile them, but in vain. By his horster's exertions he was prevented from getting any employment in Bollon. Fie determined therefore to quit his native town, and this the more readily as he had already tendered himfelf obsoxious, by his political and religious funtiment. Newyork was the nearest place furnished with a printingeffice. To this he refolved to go; but as there was a probibility if he went publickly that efforts would be made to detain him, he was obliged to conduct matters feerely. His friend Collins engaged him a pafage in a floop bound for Newyork, and reprefented him to the expatain as a young man who had gotten agiff with child, and withed to leave Button privately, left he fiftual to a with the state of the days, he artisted in Newyork. He immediately applied to William Bradford, the printer of that place, who was the fift printer in Pennylytmia, from which place he removed after the diffushences produced by George Keith, the only wretch is this flate, who everdance to cold give him no employment, but advised him to go to Philadelphia, to his fun, Andrew Bradford. From Newyorks to the city, Franklin travelled partly by water, and fifty m. 2 by land on foor, thromas directions, and dirt, fulpered and in dayser of heing taken into custody, as a runaway fervant. On a Senday in the content of the conten in vain. By his brother's exercions he was prevented

morning, between eight and nine o'elock he landed at Markettfreet wharf, in a very dirty condition, in the clothes in which he had travelled from Newyork, weary and hungry, having been without reft and food for form time, a perfect firanger to every body, and his whole flock of eash confitting of a dutch dollar. Such was the entry of Benjamin Franklin into Philadelphia. From lach beginning did be rife to the highest emitted on the confitting of the confitti mangh all civilized nations. At a baker's thep he perchafed fome rolls, and as his pockets were filled with clothes, and could not coatain them, he put one under each arm, and eating a third walked through fereral of the fitteets. Part of his bread he gave to a poor woman, who had come with him from Buthington. Whill walking through the firetts, he oblerved a great number of people all moving in one direction. He cook the fame route, and was conducted to the Quaker's meetinghoufe at the corner of. Market and Second fittests. Intuitis he energed and liftend for a while to their preaching; but from wearinefs he at laff dropped aftery. In this fluention he remained, until the intering broke up, when fome one awoke him, and he ped afteep. In this fituation he remained, until the incetting hocke up, when form one awoke him, and he fallied forth in queff of a lodging. He was directed to the tarera in Water firee, full known by his name of the Crooked Billet. Next morning he refured to An-drew Brafford's, who received him civilly, but could greehim no employment, and advised him to go to Keimer, a printer, who had lately commenced butinets. Old Brafford who was arrived from Newyork, offered Old Bridford who was arrived from Newyork, offered to couldn't him to Keimer. This man, the comming him, promified to employ him foon. Franklin found his office in a part fittation. Keimer was engaged in composing an elegy on Aquila Rofe, an ingentious young man, who, though a journeym an printer, had been clerk to the Allembly. This keley he did not write down, but fer it as the words fuggested themself-tens thim, a mode which fome other printers have followed. Keimer was not the prince of poets. clegr the writer of the prefent article remembers to have feen. It was a wretched performance. It contained feveral allufions, to the eagle and the rofe,

contained feveral albehons, to the eagle and the role, punning upon the mas a same.

Frankliu lod ged, for fome time, at Bradford's; but Keimer, not living this procured high albelging at the Honfe of a Mr. Reed, whose doughter watertwards Mrs. Franklin. It is faid, that the appearance of Franklin, when marching up the fireets with his roll in his land, had firms. Miss Reed as a fingular one. Little did the fulpect, at the time, that the beheld her future husband.

From the recommendation of fome of his friend, From the recommendation of fount of his friends, Franklin attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, then Governor of the Province. This gentleman waited on Franklin, and often hivide him to his hoofe, where he treated him in a very friendly manner, and reported to him to enter too bufuefs for himfelf, romifing to a fifth him with all his influence, and infilling upon the favourable prospects which were before him, as the two printers were ignorant of their profetfion. In pursuance of repeated observations of this hind, from Sir William, Franklin at length returned to Bolton, after an absence of about feven morphs, with a letter from the Governor to his father. The old a letter from the Governor to his father. The old a letter from the Governor to his father. The old gertleman did not approve of the project, as he thought it too adventurous to fet up a boy of eighteen as a maf-ter printer. Headvifed Benjamin to return to Phila-delphia, and continue to work at his trade as a journey-man, until he was of age, at which time he would ca-devented of the him. Funklin accordingly after a man, until he was of age, at which time he would calcurate of affith him. Franklin accordingly after a front flay returned with his friend Collins, in whom the defeription of Philadelphia given by Franklin had excited a defire of vifiting it, Collins lived from time with his friend in Philadelphia at his expense, and with his friend in Philadelphia at his expente, and endeavoured to get employment say merchants clerk; bothe had unfortunately become a fot and was feldom fober, to that no perfon would engage him. He at length agreed with a Captain of a velfel to go to the Wellindies as a retor in a gentleman's family, where

ne-died-young.

Franklin immediately returned to work with Keimer, who was a visionary enthusaditical character, fond of dispuring in which Franklin often puzzled him by his Socratick manner of questioning. Keimer at length proposed establishing a new religious seet, and wished to engage Franklin to defend the principles of it. Frankenga, e Franklin to defend the principles of it. Frank-lin agreed to many of his whims upon condition of in-troducing fome of his own. Keimer, from a text of Leviticus, which forhids marring the corners of the beard, worehis heard long. Franklin confented to this, provided Keimer would agree to abflain from animal food. This was rather grievons to him. He however confented, and they lived folely upon a veger-able diet for fome month. This was easy to Frank-lis but Veinne could as longer hear it and mariles. able diet for fome months. This was easy to Frank-lin, but Keimer could no longer bear it, and provided a difth of meat, which he invited fome friends to par-take of, but they not coming from, and his appetite be-ing keen, he devowed the whole of it. Thus, was Franklin faved from being the spoole of a

new religion, and perhaps trifles of no greater moment than eating a roall pighare puts period to matters of more importance than the formation of new feets. (To be continued.)

R Y E.

Part CASH paid for RYE, by DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, Feb. 14. 1791.

HEREAS NAPHTULL, a Negro man has departed from my leufe, this is therefore to forbid all perform keeping him perform account.

Northfield, Jan. 7, 1791.

Ashbel Wells, jun.
RE PROTFULLY informs his friends, that he harjed
received a large and general affortunate of

Crockery&Glass Ware. Imported directly from the Manufactories, and will be fold on very reasonable terms.
WHOLE SALE & RETAIL.

for ready pay, or thort and approved credit.—ALSO, S'TONE WARE

of allkinds, Virginia Manufactured Tobacco and Sauf, Indigo-Comba-flaving Soap, &c. &c. WAN'IED.—Tallow—Salts of Lice—Pet and pool After—Vilear, Rye, Corn, and a few barrels of large Pork, for which the highest price will be given. Hartford, Feb. 7, 1791.

Ezekiel Williams, jun. Has just received from Europe, a qu GLASS WARE

Consiling of quart, pint, and half pint December-quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill if umblen-sluttard Pots—clegant border'd Wine Glaffes—con-mon, do—Vinegar Cruits—Salts—Inks—CreamCnu Proof Phials - pint and half pint pocker butler, &c &c. Which the will fell to retailers at the fase prices at which they are bought in New-York.

Alfo—an affortment of

DRY GOODS.

Harrford, Jan. 29, 1791.

Tili Hon. Ele Eger Portes, Eig. Judge et Po-bate, Se. for the County of Hamphire, Jacky allowed the creditors of the Etlate of Mr. Elisat Ib. GRAM, late of Avaherft, in field County develot, as further time of three Months, to bring in and proce their claims again faid Entare. We hereby give no-tice, that we shall attend the business of our zepoint. ment at Lieut. Gibion Fassons', innholde Amherit, on the second Tuesday, in March and April next, from three to seven o'clock P. M. on each of next, from time.

[aid days.]

JOHN BILLINGS,

ZRBINA MONTAGUE,

AARON DICKINSON,

Comiffeen.

Innuary 27, 1799.

NOTICE it keeks grown to the following manificant proprieters of lendslying in the town of Weedell, in the County of Hampfline, that their lands are Taxis, is the following manner, with.

S. Fax., T. & County, Marie J. L. C., L. L. C.

S. Tax. T. & Cuwy. Minifer
John Almy. J. d. g. f. d. g. f. d. g.
T. Fabruveaiber, Efg. 1 0 2 4 8 1 4 2 0
John Cafywell 0 8 3 3 3 2 2 110
UNLESS foid taxis are fail by the 7th 0 Manh
met, f. much of fail leads, saill these be fall or plant
worder, at the body of Enfigur JOHN PRENTICE, Inkelder in fail Wendell, all o'cleck P. M. es will beigh
ficient to dijekarge the fame valit bistreening of argu.
RICHARD MOORE, Cas. & Cel. fer 1790.

Bradell, Jon. 1791.

RICHARD & DONE,
Writell, Jee. 1 791.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following too-refident proprietors of land lying in the Town of Wendel, in the Councyof Hamphire, that their lands are taxed in the following manner, viz:

Acree, Value State tax. Town tra-

I. I. f d. q. l. f. d. q. l. f. d. q. l. f. d. q. l. Fairweather, Efq. 200. 100: 0 2 2 1. 1 1 8 1

T. Fairweather, Efg. 200, 1001.0 2 2 2 1 11 8 1 Mr. Turner, 100. 60. 0 2110 Thomas Dwight 62. 24. 0 0 6 1 0 4 6 2 UNLESS failed texts are paid by the phint of March 200, 100 much of Taid lands will then be fold at redictor-endogenather feature of Enging OHN FRENTICE, Jonoboder, Ja faid Wendell, at 10 clock, P. M. will be sufficient to the discharge the same with io-

DAVID WHITACKER, Col. and Con. for1788-Wendell, February 1791.

Wendell, February 1791.

No IIE is breely grown to the Heirs of John Far-ner, Efg. dereofed, mon-refident proprietors of look lying in New Silem, in the County of Hamphin, that heir lands was search in the bells commissed oney weekled.

for he year 1790, as follows, win.

Usely faid tax is a follows, win.

Usely faid tax is a faid on or before the first More of March mats, for mats, of faid lands will be fall at perfect worder, or over clock, in the afternoon at the swelling honfe of SAMUEL KENDALL jam, brokeler, to fail New Yorken, as will be furtient to tested the consideration of the swelling was a fail of the fail o alem as will be fufficient to fettle the eforgad tes wgether with interpening charges. JOHN TRASK, zd. Celleber.

New-Sale Jannery 19, 1791.

HUDSON and GOODWIN.

Have for Sale, nearther Bridge Hartvold, CLOTHIERS Prefs Papers, by the groß or dozen; Cartridge Paper, by the Ream or Other, Board Papers by the groß or dozen; Wrapping Paper, by the Ream; all parts of Webfler's Institute, in large or fmall quantities; Writing Paper by the Ream; Michel Paper; Account Books of various fixes; Wafenstein Was 1988. realing Wax. &c. &c.

Those persons who engaged to pay in wood for this paper, are requested to forward it while the fleighing continues.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 2, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

BOSTON, February 17.

ANSWER to the GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

On Friday last, a joint Committee of the Legislastace, confiding of the Hon. Medfs. Skinner, Dawes, and Authin, Dr. Jarvis-Meffers. Gardiner, Carnes and Ely, waited on His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH, at the opening of the preferr fedion:

MAY ITPLEASE YOUR EXCELLINCY.

THE contemplation of those interesting and impor-tant subjects suggested by your Excellency in your Speech to both House of the General Court-wer readily acknowledge ought to simprife every parti-cise mind with the most grateful and pleasing sensa-

The people of this Commonwealth, while under the impules of religion and virtue, cannot but adore that gracions BEING, who imported and preferred them in times the most alarming, and in circumflances the most persions—that HE enabled them and the citizens

molt perilous—that HE enabled them and the citizens of the uther States, during a long and differling war, to adopt falurary modes of government for the attainment of their political happineds and facurity.

The unanionity which prevailed throughout the feveral States, while deliberating to measures for important, together with that liberality, witdom, and learning, excluding the forming and elabilithing the Confliction of the United States, mult be confidered as prefiges

of their lafting happiness and prosperity.

We fincerely with that the Americans may ever be influenced to adopt such measures awill promote every branch of useful education; and inculence the principles.

we trust that it will be our ambition to excel in those virtues which tend to secure the glory, peace and

note virtues when tend to teture ms girry, peaces an profernity of our country.

May our government be diffinguified for its immusule laws of judice and freedom, and for the cultivation of those principles of philantropy and benevolence, which preferve and futtain the happiness and welfare of mankind.

wenter in nankind.

The United States of America are now placed in a respectable fituation. Their honour & credit, which at certain periods scenned doubtful, are now establish. at certain periods icenses a doubtful, it is now cannot to one a permanent balls. By colarging the lystem of our Government, and by bringing the strength of the several States into one uniform plan of operation, we ere enabled to form connections with other nations ; to defend the Union against foreign invalions, and to preferreharmon) and support justice between the ci-tizens of the different States.

prefume it will ever be the disposition of out Legislatire, to guard against every infringement on the Constitution of our own State, being convinced that by such conductive give rigour and energy to the General

Government.

The debt of the United States and of the particular States, we conceive to be the price of our liberty, and independence, as it must be a pleafing reflection that weare not obliged to have recourse to opportion and violence to cancel this debt; as the refources of our country, with decent economy, are amply fufficient to death?

dojudice to our public creditors.

While contemplating the pleasing enjoyment of liberty and independence, we are no less bleded with the fmits of industry and peace. The hofbandman rejoices in the increase of his fields, and we arknowlsalgowish gratitude the professors executs which in the year para nave attended the various branche of com-necte professive distributions of their continued en-barratiment, our manufactures and sechanical arts are rapidly correating and daily improving. We readily join your Excellency, that great applante is due to those liberal and pariotic individuals, who

fet forward the important and beneficial brauches of Duck, Glass, and other manufactures: Such exertions imitle those citizens to the patronage of their country. The relidue of the debt of this Commonwealth which is

not assumed by Congress, we conceive to be an object of finance which demands the attention of this Government. It is incumbent on its to evidence to the world that the interest will be provided for in a manner folly that the interest will be provided for in a manner folly equal in point, of advantage to that proposed by Con-gress. In order to prevent every ground of complaint from deferving critzron who have loaned their money to fave their coontry, we shall most readily cliabilith fonds for the panchual payment of their interest when-ver it is afternaised what fun remains to be provided for by the Section of the control of the control of the confor by the State.

We mot cordially join your Excellency in your wishes that the present festion may be beneficial and happy to our fellow-chizens.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THIRD SESSION PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MONDAY, January 24THE following mediages were received from the
PRESIDENT of the United States:

UNITED STATES, JAN. 24, 1791.

Guillemen of the Scenate, and
Hank of Reprefentatives Statement, relative to the
frontiers of the United States, which has been fubnited to ine, by the Secretary for the Department of War"I rely upon your wildom, to make fuch arrangements, 2s may be effential for the prefervation of
good order, and the effectual protection of the frontier."

G. WASHINGTON.

"UNIVED STATES, JAN. 24, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Contlement of the Senate, and
Hose of Representatives.

"In execution of the powers, with which Congress
were pleased to invest me, by their act, entitled, "an
act for establishing the temporary and permanent feat
of the government of the United Scates," and on mature consideration of the advantages and disadvantages
of the leveral politions, which the limits preferrised by
the faid act, I have, by a Proclamation, bearing date
this day, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, directed Commissioners, appointed in perfeance of the act
to furrey and limit a part of the territory of ten miles
square, on both sides the river Potownac, so as to
comprehend Gorgeton, in Maryland, and to extend
to the Eastern Branch. S.

"I have not, by this first act, given to the faid territory the whole extent, of which it is infoceptible, in
the discellion of the river; because I thought it important, that Congress should have an opportunity of considering whether, by an amendatory law, they would
authors the horastion of the residue, as the lower end
of the present, to as to comprehend the castern branch

authorife the location of the relidue, at the lower end of the preferst, to as to comprehend the caltern branch italift, and foune of the causity on its lower fide, in the State of Maryland, and the town of Alexandria, in Virginia. If however, they are of opinion, that the Federal Territory flould be bounded by the water-edge of the eaftern branch, the location of the relidue will he to be made at the upper end of what is now directed.

" I have thought best to wait a forvey of the territory, before it is decided on what particular (por, on the porth-caftern fide of the river, the public buildings Challbe erected.

G. WASAINGTON.

G. WASAINGTON.
The Revenue Bill was further confidered. Mr. Toeker moved, that the claufe which limits the adt to the period, when the debts and purpotes for which it was framed, that the fatished. Hould be firsted, out, and one, limiting it to a flated time, inferted—which was negatived. Yeas 19, Nays 39.
TUREDAY, Jan. 29.
Several petitions being read, were referred to the Fleade of Denaturests.

Heads of Departments.

The committee, chofen to confer, with a committee of the Senate, refpecting the time far the commencement of the next fellion of Congr. fo, reported, That it was the opinion of this joint Committee, that a Revenue Bill might be patied, and fuch other, business as is of immediate importance, accomplished, before the 4th day of March next; and that it would therefore, not be necessary that a new fession should conunence immediately ately thereafter.

That the joint committee were also of opinion, that a Bill should pass, to alter the next annual meeting of Congress to an earlier day than that expressed in the Conflitation: but the two Committees could not come

Confliction, but the two Committee could not come to an agreement, with reflect to the precise time.

The confideration of the Revenue Bill was signited for two amendment were proposed, and negatived—when being gone through with, the quedition of engrofiment was taken, and passed in the affirmative. Yeas, 35, Nays, 25, 1, 26.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the Committee appointed, reported a Bill, providing compensation for the Anipectors, and officers of infpection, and others to be appointed for the collection of the duties to be last on difficult fpirits by the Bill now before Congress. A message was received from THE PRESIDENT of the United States introducing a letter, he had received from the Preu-dent of the National Affembly of France, accompany ing a decree of that body, to wear mnorming for three days, in confequence of the death of the late Benjamin Fraklin. The letter and decree were read. The House was also cleared of all except members,

to take into confideration, bufinels of a nature that re-

THURSDAY, Jan. 27. Mr. Gerry, prefented a memorial from the Marine Society of the Commonwealth of Mallachusetts, praving that Congress may passa law for the erection of hospitals for wounded and defabled Seamen. Order-

hedjinls for wounded and defabled Scamen. Orderedit to lie on the table.

Mr. Parker, gave notice—that he in tended to
more for leave to bring in a bill, for the elablishment
of marine holpitals throughout the United States.

A metling was received from the President of the United States, accompanied with study letters from
Kentucky, of the 8th infl. giving an account of 47 perfons lately mordered by the Indians north-west of the
Obio, 3 taken prisoners, sod some few missing—who
are supposed to have been either killed or taken. Theis
letters were referred to the Committee, to whom were
referred the fecture papers read vestereday.

referred the fecter papers read yefterday.

A mellage was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed as act, concerning Confus and Vice Confus, which they feat to the House for their

The Revenue Bill was read; and the question, that thou pass, was carried in the affirmative. Year 35-

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

A report of the Secretary of the Tresfery, relative

A report of the secretary of the Areaidy, relative, the chalkillment of a mint, was laid before the house; and the copies ordered to be printed.

The hall, received from the Senate, for crecking the diffrict of Kennecky lates a feperate flate, was referred to a Committee of the whole, who after fome time fleent in confidering the fame, role had reported it without amendment; whereupon it was refolved, that the first hill do not.

without amendment: whereupon it was reloteed, mar-the full bill do pafe.

The report of the joint committee of both houles, respecting the time of commencing the next selfian of Congress, was adoped by the brasse, and a fellest com-mittee appointed, confishing of Medins. Tucker, Lee, and Fattridge, for the purpose of bringing in a bill to after the time of the annual meeting of Congress.

the time of the annual meeting of Congress.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 31.

An engroffed Bill, declaring the affent of Congress, to a censuin Act of the State of Matyland, was read athird time and passed.

A Bill making appropriations for the support of government, for 1791, was read the first time.

The Honde, in Committee of the whole, took into consideration, the bill to ekabilith a National Bank, and after some rime form therein, recorded the Jame with

after fome time from therein, reported the fame with ouramendment

out amendment.

In the committee of the whole, the Post-Office Bill
was taken into confideration, and after fome time fixed
therein, role, and reported propriet.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The Appropriation Bill, for 1791, was read a fecond time, and ordered to be engential.

The engofied-Bill for etablithing a National Bank was read a third time, when a motion was made to recommit it. A lengthy debate fucceded, and the quefition of re-commitment, palled in the negative. Yes

23. Nays 33.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.
The Appropriation Bill, for 1791, was read a third time and patied.
Sunday petitions, feverally praying compensation

for fervices, were read and referred.

The Bill for ellabiliting a National Rank, was again taken up in the Houle, in order to its being palfed. A lengthy and interefling debate, took place, when the further confideration of the hill was pothoned.

further confideration of the hill was pulponed.
THURSDAY, February, 3.

A large number of petitions were read & referred, of otherwife dispoted of.
Mr. Clymer prefented the petition of fundry Widowsett ditors of the United States, praying that the whole of their debts may be funded at 6 pet cents.

A committee was raised to bring in a Bill making provision for the Cleaks and other officers of the Federal Coott, as also compensation to the Jurous.

The Bull for eliabiliting a National Bank, was again maken up, in the Houfe in order to its being passed—a motion was again made for recommitting the first feeting—which was again magatived, Veas 11, Nays 38, a lengity debate then enfined respecting—the constitutionality of the bill which continued until the House adjourned. adjourned.

adjourned.

FRIDAY. February 4.

A report from the Secretary of State, on the representation from the General Court of the flate of Management of the flate of Management of the flate of the flate of the flate, was

read and ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

The Hones, portunated the older of the day, proceeds to the bill, incorporating the full ferithers to the Bank of the United States, and after fome debate on the famr. Adjourned.