DOOR foldier, after many a dire Drawn mangied from the gory hills of

Perhaps the foul of Belisarius thine Way with a ratter'd coat along the faore, Where ocean feems to heave a pitying road.
Why do I fee thee thus neglected pine

Poor wretch ! along the fands condemn's

And join a hungry dog, or famish'd cat, A pig, a gull, a cormorant, a cros, In quest of crabs, a muscle, or a sprat!

Now, at pight's awful, pale, and Glent noon Along the beach I fee thee lovely errep, Beneath the passing folitary moon, A spectre stealing mid the world of sleep.

Griev'd at thy channel'd check, and hoary

hair, And quiv'ring lip, I mark thy famith'd form, And hollow jellied orbs that dimly flare.

Thou piteous pentioner upon the tho The moles's handkerchief thall wipe thins

And bring freet Hope to footh the mourn ful figh. Deferted hero! what! condema'd to nick

With wither'd, palfy'd fhaking, wounds hand,
Of wrecks, alas I the melancholy flick. Thrown by the howling tempest on the

Glean'd with the very hand that grafp'd the fword. To goald the throne of Britain's facred

While cowardice at bome, from danger

fhrinks, And on an empire's vitals eats and drinks. Heavins ! let a speat and rambling thor,

ench but a prince's har or coat, Expanded are the handred mouths of Fame; While braver thousands (botantitled wretch-

es,)
Swept by the fword, shall drop like paltry vetches, Their fate onpitied, and unheard their

name ! Poor foldier ! is that flick to make a fire.

To warm thyfelf, and wife, and chil-Where is the goodly Buke-of coals th

Whole heart bath melted oft at Mis'ry'

Sad ver'ran ! in that courthy ragged all ? Sport of the fancy winds and foaking

For this has courage fac'd the flying ball For this has bleeding brav'sy prefi'd the plain?

Where is the man who mocks the grin of desin, Turnsbagfhot pale, and frightens Houn

flow Heath ?" Far off, alas ! we bleeds in Brighton wats At least his borfe's ribs fo glorious bleed;
Where nobly daring danger, death, & fears,
He flies, & rallies on his bounding fleed.

NOTE.

Dake of Richmond, who receives near
to cool, a year from a duty on coals.

ACCOUNT OF THE DIAMOND OF THE FRENCH CROWN.

Lately differenced in a bole of two inches deep, in a topt in a vallage in France, as related by the celebrated Mr. Ducles in his fecres

THE regent of France during the mimority of Louis XIV. purchased for the crown the calebrated diamond, which

is called the regent after the buyer; sod fometimes the Piet, after the filler. The latter, Mr. Pitt, was grand uncle to our No more than four millions of French

lives were alked for that celebrated Jewel
---and, for want of purchases, it was fold
for two millions only, on condition of retorning the fplinters, during the operation of the cutting.

This brilliant weighs 600 grains, and

is the biggeft and mult perfect in Europe
Mr. Part perchafed it from a workman
of the mines of Mogol. Amongst the no
merons flaves employed in those mines, so veral freemen are often hired who nafe fe veral freemen are often hired who pair fewers years in their graves of reading; in order to conduct the works. But when shey with to quit the mines, beddes being carriedly fearched, they are, obliged to take every kind of finulus to be recapitation, to precent their flatling Diamonds, by means of featleasting them. So the conduction of the conduction o of fwallowing them, or hiding them, in the

fecret receis of pature.

The workman, in question, took the latter method; and wher he had hidden his trea

The POOR SOLDIER of TLEBURY FORT. bad tambled down upon a their part of a rock. The efficiency the minor feeing bim fainting with the lofs of blood, with a high he took care to befmear himfelf all over, thought it necessary to convey him not of the mine, but at the same time neglected the eccofio ard exitions. The momenthe was left to himfelf above ground, in order to take repose, he removed the Diamond to a place of greater security, and more cafe to himfelf. When his wound was drefied, he pretended to be unfit for work any longer, and upon application, obtained his difcharge, taking eare to rlaim his arrears with apparent avidity, that his good fortone might not be suspected, and afterwards d means to embark in an English vessel

ANECDOTE.

COME time floce, in the county of Al-

bany, Mr. R-and Mr. G held up as candidates for a feat in Congress. The election was much contested; howe ver, through firstagem, G was the file-celsful candidate. On his return hoose from the place of election, much elated with his forcels, he met an acquaintage with his forcefs, he met an acquaturanter of his, and immediately made known to him his foccess, and the causes of it. I had the advantage of my adversary, says he fthere were any Frenchmen at the circlion could talk French, and there I had the talwantage of him.—If there were any Dutchmen, I could talk Darch with them and there I had the advantage of him.—
But as to R——, why, in truth he is at
honeft, generous, clever fellow—Yes, fir. replies his acquaintance, and there be bas the advantage of 7:11.

A Parable, addressed to Report-Catchers.

Upon the credit of a clerneal sportsman, the following recipe was lately given for catching wild geese—" Tie a cord to the catching wild-geefe-" The a cord to the stail of an ed, and throw it into the feas where these souls bunt. One of these scallowing this slippery bait, it rous, through him, and is swallowed by a secondar a third and so on, till the string is quite sill."—A person once caught to many seeds in this manner, that they absolutely slew waws with him. ew away with him

WANTED momediately, a likely
LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as
an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and Jointo bollness. Enquire of the PRINTER. To ballacif. Enquire of the Peinter.

AN away from the fublication on the extension of the reward, but no charges paid. All per-fons are finicily forbid harbouring or trus-

ingfaid boy, on peril of the law.

DANIEL BARRET, Montgomery, April 14, 1794.

Lately purchased by the subscriber and kept at his stable, in Chestersfield, that

BLACK WEASEL,

HE is five years old this grafs, 15 nend high, is remarkable for fymmetri and charms the eye with his beautiful co-lor and activity. He is faid to be fail to an activity. He is faid to be fail blooded, but among fenible republican, where ment only is the firmed and of appropriation, unbling of blood by illustrions por digree is of little importance. He will cover at the very moderate price, olfo, the fingle leap—12s. the fenion, and 2004 conforce ford.

For the accommodation of the gents.

enforce a food.

For the accommodation of the gents, men in Worthington, faid florie will level that a Licot. Lathrop's fieble in fair the part Lieut. Later of a weak, viz: on Monda; i and Thursdays, through the season. Good pasturing for Mares, and crery farch.

chefterfield, May 10, 1794. Bell Foundery.



Connecticut, where Bell of all descriptions may be had on the (hortest no rice, and warranted equally good, and chesper than they can be imported from

The public's very humble fervant,
KNOS: DOOLITTLE

SETH WRIGHT.

HAS for Sale, a large supply of va

DIVINITY, TRAVELS, LAW, PHYSICK. GEOGRAPHY ANTIQUITIES, PHILOSOPHY, SURGERY NATOMY, ARCHITECT MATHEMATICS CIENCES FOETRY, IUSBANDRY, PLAYS, MISCELLANIES, HISTORY, VOYAGES. VOYAGES, NOVELS, Alfo, the following collections of Mutick,

Allo, the following collections of results,
viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worceffer Colection—Hans Gram's Thankfgiving Anthem—an Athem Secret to the Memory
of the Inte Governor Hancock, by Dr.
Rogerfon—Kimbull's and Billings New
Works never before multified.

Vocks, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as ufusl.

Those of his Costomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is ex-pired by contract, are requelled to call and fettle the fame.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794-Robert Breck, and Son, HAVE jost received a trefts supplement ENGLISH and INDIA

With a good affortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY OF GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS, And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. rod. and 4d. Natls. Which they are determined to fell on as good terms as at any Store in the County.

They want to purchase Shingles, Boards, and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good any

Northampton, April 23. 1794-

lames Blackmarr, JAINCS DIACKINAIT,
INFORMS the public, that he has on
hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL,
which he will exchange for FLAXSEED
or CASH—one gallon of OIL, with begiven to exchange for one bothel of IL.

Worthington, April 30, 1794 Eranius Lyman? HAS FOR SALE,

. I. & N. E. Rum, by the had, bal. or left, Franch Brandy, by the bbl. or left, Sherry, Cape, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molades, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Geneva by the Cafe or leis, Loaf and Brown Sogars, Hyfon and Bohea Tea, of the fifth quality, Indigo, Rice, Coffee, Chocolete, Spices of all kinds, Raiúns and Figr, Chalk, Codifit, by the quintal or lefs, Conton Wool, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco, 7 by 9 Glafs, Rock and Table Salt, Philadelphia and Roffia Iron, Nail Rods, 10d. and 4d. Nails

Ruffin Iron, Nail Rods, 10d. and 4d. Naila, Herd's Grafi and Clover. Seed imported from Amflerdam, See See. See. Most kinds of country produce receiv-ed in payament, condust attendance given and the finallest favour acknowledged with

gratitude.

All periods indebted by Book o
Note are requested to make payment,
Northampton, Mar 5, 1794

Arad Brown, &Co. Resectevery inform their friends opened a beautiful affortment of goods, at heir New Store opposite the Meeting-

House in E-flumpton; where they are fold cheaper than ever, for pay in band. Those independ, age requested to make immediate pas meneng | E-64 molen. May 2, 1794 I tak houthour ocing appointed, and having accepted the trust of Exceptor to the last will and Testament of James Rabinfor, late of Cammington, de-

ceafed. requelts all Perfors indebted or having demands on faid Effate, to call and fettle immediately.

GAIN ROBERTSON. Commington, April 29, 1794

SIMEON BUTLER, CONTINUES the buffacts of BOOK-BINDING, acarly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where may be had Honfe, Northampton-Where may be had Dred and Record Books-Webfier's, and

Pergy's Spelling Books, Merchants Ac-countr Books, wholefale and retail. He has on hand, and keeps confiantly for fair a fmall affortment of BOOKS, in men dranches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on resionable

terms. method; and wher he had hidden his stead for the holden his stead for the holden his stead on for affidence, faying that he TON AND LIN N RAGS. April 20, 1794.

GENTLEMEN, after viewing & Traveller, Young Dread and orbers of mrn vonreye to

He is rifing 15 hands high, of a dask we colour, black mane, tail and legs we fired by the famous Chandler-Heaf, it years eld this Spring, a float will pair horfe, moves with eafe and elegentistic is not executed, by any forte in the county, either for faddle, or hard-free forter at the fable of the fire through feat feason, at 67 the leap, 13 the falso or 18/10 entires. Every favour exacts or 18/10 colore.
edge with gratitude.
E. MONTAGUE\*

Charlemont, May 1, 1794 The Bright Bay,

Vill cover at the flable of the Sin-forier, this feafon, at of the loss is the feafon, 30' to warrant a float Horfes plenty, gentlemen, of various fi-es and prizes, in the county-take pro-choice; let every horfe maintain his one ground or fally within, is all the emon-lums my borfe fished have from me at pa-fent. VILL cover at the flable of the Sal

fent.
Alfo a good covering JACK ASS, via
cover at the fame flable, on the uful mrs.
Alfo one good covering JACK ASS to be
fold or let, by the fabferiber on the and restonablet erms.

JONA. WARE. Norwich, May 1, 1794.

WILL fland for covering at the flatte of the fubicities, Young Ranger,

MOST elegant Horfe, four year of out colour, fifteen hands high, well mile for firength and speed—was fired by the noted Boso Horse. He will cour a will make good pay.

B. ALL Perfons indebted to them of the lap, 20/ the feafon, and 30/ man.

For a year, are once more, and for the lag. can a foal.

ELI EDWARD.

Northampton April 21, 1794.

Bay Richmond, WILL cover this feafon, at the table of the feabferiber, in Cummings at 9/16e leap, 12f the feafon, from 16ft, 24ft to warrant a foal—for the James feafon to be paid in September, cert, that the warranted in March beet—form that are warranted in March bert-Attent that are warranted to be with fold an arcfold or exchanged, two paid for se-cording to his former practice. Likewife a likely

ack, Larger than the one he kept left feiler, will cover at 5/ the feep, 10/ the feiler 20/ to warrant a foal, unleft the Mulaign contracted for. He wither all that are indebted for the use of his hosse that i more than one year flanding, to make in-mediate payment, or he shall be under the necessity of calling on them in a more dif-

greeable way. BERIAH SHAW, Commington, April 28. 1704

The famous Roe-Buck,

WILLeover the enfoing feafen, the ftable of the folderiber in Harm. Although faid horse cannot bout of fail highly diffinguithed blood, as fome other yet his ufually imports, nervous, and ele-gant coles, (the fubleriher flatters himfelf.) will be as pleasing to gentle-near of take,
as a high founding origin. Said Hank
will cover at two dollars the leap, or thre
dollars, the featins.
EDMUND LONGLEY.

P. S. Good pafforing may be obtain for Mares. Hawley, Anril 14, 1704. 4 71

Will fland for covering be flashed the fla 14) hands high, of a dark chefoot co it; names high, of a dark chefiot colors in the lart, of the leafon, and ill ochiore the foal. All kinds of probor or labour will be received in payment, and is months circlic given. Said both the covered in this town, two go three followabers by inquiry it may be found that the colls have eight him worst credit. colts have giren him great credit

Alfo, a Young JACK, of a good fize, will cover the to fin at 10/ 5/the leap, 20 in infort h foal—L.4 in cash will be given, or in delivery of each blue at 4 months at the use of the Jack gratis—wheeler with to raife lively coins, cheap or otherwise advance their intend by raifing Mela way be remised. may by applying to

Southampton, April 30, 1794-

WANTED to purchase immediately, a HORSEor two, folider Firm, fuitable for the Stage, Ecquin. the PRINTER.

Sains Siic



NORTHAMPTON. (Magachejatu, Printed And Poblished By WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.]

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 28, 1794.

[NUMB. 404.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENT ATIVES,
Of the United States, May 5.

M.R. Nickelas, having belainly (in fridays debated reference on the palience of the committee, bad not intraded
in trouble them again this day. But the atlemen who favoured the excite fyftem gathenea who favoured the excile fyilem spatth to make it and through the committee with in edge which it did not deferts. He exposited his averfain to eight, in general, because it was, as both from in very effence info perablic councited from in very effence info perablic connection, with very long, the maling least no of out-instances of falls informations for funggisting, and facilities at an heavy exacts from fuch actifitions. The moment we begin an entity that moment the michief begins. The feallest modition of this fort cannot be mild without opprefilor. Mr. Nieba hadestaled without oppression. Mr. Nicho hadestale to the idea of making people but only pay texes, but feel them. It was simily bit opinion, that direct taxes were he bef, both as being the leaff expensive is the collection, and as tending more than any others, to keep the attention of the people it ricity fixed on the way in which

the findley foske for a those time. Gendenca mi, he find a difficulty in an-fecting riguments, and fo call them te-petitions, and declare them not worthy an answer. |We underflood that the member alladed to fome thing which had-falled from Mr. Sedgwick.) But it was impossible to dear, that excise was inconsistent with personal theory, and the fapirit of the American Constitution. Mr. Findler went over fixtal transfer, that the provider Condences might find a difficulty in an-

ore feveral remarks that have already secured in the course of this discossion. Mr. W. Smith observed that the general pedition of excipte had hen causaffed, a few day ego, and therefore gentlemen emitted. ployed their ingenuity to very little pur-port, is zmacking what had been to lately decided upon. If objections were to be made to every rax, and every form of duty was to be left blank, what was the occasion sat to be left blank, what was the occasion for appointing a feefel committee of ways and means? One grattleman insufficial upon dishing one of this refolution; a mother on the finking out of that refolution, till in four they would leave nothing at all. This peccessing reminded Mr. Smith of a flory to the fables of Pedrus. A man, whose head was covered with black and gray hits, had two female friends. One of them, who defired that he should have a youtful appearance, carefully pulled out transfer in gray hairs, as often as he paid ame of his grey hairs, as often as he paid for a vifit. The other Lady who wanted his to look like an old man, was industriat ite polling out the black hairs. Be-been their joint endez out, the became tab. Thus faid Mr. Smith by the time hall. Thus faid Mr. Smills, by the time the erry grademan has done plucking, we fails menthing of the report left. It was need the state of the error to be those defloyed. All the ways lad means that had been yet preferred, if welly the half at two ort of them, are little caught to ferve for the appropriations all rady saids. It was very refly to make failfulled and ingenious objections produced no many which must be tadd, and had immediately be the must be tadd, and had immediately be the must be tadd, and had immediately be. acy which must be had, and had im ediately by one way or another. A gen-man (bir. S. Smith) had faid, that the railed to ten per cent, and that this sold be a proper compensation for laying able the excele feftem. That was indeed ent a fandy foundation to hoild fuch an afsta Ludy foundation to hold fuen an at-turion upon. He addoced a variety of other areaments to flew the impropriety if this februar of objecting to error thing. Ha prefix the commutee, in the most food office and intereding manner, to consider what the commutee, the confider cofpublic credit, and national defence refused to vote for the requisit

that they were about, and what was to beexplicit to maintain the one and the other.

On dividing the committee upon the othering motion of Mr. S. Smith for firsk. he whole refolution, there were goot me whose resolution, incre were the finking out 25—against the mo-as 35—Majority in favour of the excite

d foger 10. dation, but on this condition, that the made a

Bruck our, it is impossible to determine He said, he supposed the select committee was unjust. He was firmly persuaded, fruck out, it is impossible to determine that is to be the duty imposed on refined lays impossible from England. If the du-te on importation be too high, then by driving foreign layer, out of the market, ditting function lugar, out of the market, we give the American lugar baker a sociation of the American fugar baker a sociation of the other hand, if we have too little duty on the importation of foreign lugars, the foreign manufacturer will underfel that of America.

The motion was withdrawn. The next resultation in the report read, and is an follows:

Rejelved, That after the of every perion felling diffilled fairits or wines, for confumption out of their own dwellings; diffilled fairits, in lefs quantity than 20 gallons; wines, in lefs quantity than 30 gallons; except in the lets quante than 30 gallons; except in the original calk or package, in which they were imported, thall take out licences, to authorite the fale of furch diffilled fipirits and wines, and theil pay, annually, for z licence to fell all foreign diffilled fipirits, fire dollars; for a licence to fell all wines, fire direct. The resolution passed the committ

The next refolution is in these words, Resolved, That the som of 750 000 dol-are be raised, by direct eat for the year 1704, to be apportioned amo greeably to the rule preferibed by the confunction.

A motion was then made by Me. L.

man for firiking our his relobation. He observed that this resolution was supposed to contemplate a land tax, as in the abstract the report, it was called dired taxes on or the report, it was called direct taxes on a lands. This seing the cefe, he fundle be obliged, from not only a regard to hiscon ditteness, particularly, her a general regard to the whole union, to make a mortin to firstee out the refolution. He faid, that he had a different opinion on this fubiged; from their extending the particular of the faid, that the faid that the second of the faid on the fubiged. from those gentlemen for whom, he had the highest respect, and whose opinions the organic respect, and whole opinions had, on many occasions, fully coincided with his own. He heald not now take up the time of the committee in reconciling this feeming inconfidency, otherwife than hy observing, that he supposed it must be owing to the variation of the tenure of lands in different States; that whilst in in different States; that white One of tributed, and beld in fmall parcels by those trinuted, and seid in treat parcets by those who collivated them, in other flates they were held in larger quantities and cultivated in a different way. A tax on them therefore which in the one cafe might be confidered unacceptable, would probably be it is in the other. However, speculafair opinions in que filons of this fort be fair were but a feeble opposition to fast and experiment. To these he would pray the attention of the committee. In this country, some of the states at least had made the experiment. It had proved opprefire, excited differentents, and even con-vulted the government. The experience of other countries did not furnish much more favorable arguments if his recollec-tion and information were correct, as he thought they were. In the Republic of Rome they never had a land tax, It had its odious origin, under the tyranog of the

In France, they have no land tax. This, in that country, he faid he was feofible, was complained of, but it must have been

other impositions, and, even triming as it was they embraced every occasion, when not prefied by particular exigences, requiring the number exercious, to letten it, from an apprehension of exciting uneafine and tomult. Indeed he did not know h Indeed he did not know he if might there be deemed a modified relit of their former flavish tenures. Unde offen to this perpofe.

Mr. Sedgrick. If the fum of daty be the hoped it would not now be refuned to thefe imprefious, and the confideration of

had made the report under apprehensions of more danger from abroad, than was faid now to threaten us. We are now told, that offices abroad wear a more friendly afpett. Histor abroad wear a more friendly afpect. H-boped it was she cafe—an one could wish more fineerly than he stid, that it would prove for but it it found not, acit ther he, nor any American would, he tradird, he averfet to any species of exaction necessary to our defence and protection, and to give the failed poperation to our about force. He failed, he did not forget, that in different he business of ways and that it is the failed poperation to our about force. He failed, he did not forget, that in different he business of ways and that in discussing the business of ways and means, it had been faid, that all transion was objectionable, and that a motion for firling out any pare of the fum nece firsting out any part of the fum necellary, looght to be accompanied with a facecdar town. He would therefore fugged in creasing the import of the face of the confidence of the face of the confidence of the face of the fac and with great certainty. There need he no new efficies. Interest, policy, every motive configured to abandon this Taxon Land, and embrace one more enfy and con-venient. He faid, as little as he withed to fee the public debt increased, and nobody bad a less defire of fuch an erent, yet,

of had a left defire of fach an event, yet, he would fonce prefer a fmail loan for the pullishe deficiencies of the current year.

Mr. Scott wife. Mr. Clarke was up at the firmt time. The latter, gendleman observed, that he had been up fonce time before, but he cause f years, that grantened could not fee him. He did not object to a land tax. confidence of the confidence of the land tax confidence of the confidence of the land tax confidence of the l coold not fee him. He did not objett to a land tax, confidered as fuch, but he had a temporary objection. Did gendemen confider in what time of the felion they were? The Union confide of fifteen codes all different in their laws, in their facts circumfances. The land tax was a matter of infanite difficulty, and would of itself require at leaft a rough to diffuse

itfelf require at leaft a mouth to discuss it. Ho therefore withed that it might lye

Mr. Heath did not take up much of the time of the hone in general. But he role to fay, that there were many expedients more palatable than a land tax. Why not more paintener can a fand tax. Why not lay a tax open all kinds of inepkeepers. This project had formerly been very popular in Virginia. Why was the felling of wine, &c, taxed at fo intal a rate as 5 dol-

Mr. Scott then role. He faid that he was superifed at their calling this resolution a land lex. He saw no such thing about, might be a poll rax. He was informed. It migns be a pair rex. The was movemen, that it was mentioned in the presemble, as a land tax, but he was to look to the refulution itself, where he certainly faw no such thing. Land tax most be very unequal. One man would pay as much ten seres, as another for a thousand. He ten acres, as another for a thousand. He recommended, in preference, a general tax on property; no matter whether by land and water. The refolution spoke of the constitution. He knew on notice taken in the constitution of any such matter. He constitution without the constitution without the constitution of any such matter. He constitution is such as the constitution of any such as the constitution of th deliroying the confliction, and how it could be levied was beyond his comprehension. He did not concur with fome gentlemen for whom he had a great respect (referring perhaps to Mr. Nicholas) that taxes were dangerous. He could fee no-thing of that, nor could be believe that in was complained of, but it must have been because the lands were held by the nobility, to whem it proved an exemption from that butthens of the fociety, and from the cause the exemption was different enter, there would have been no fuch complaint.

How find the case to England, a country where every species of tazation was carried to its utmost street. Their land tax was a mere triff compared with their place, other men, who will do the bushess to their impositions, and, even triffing as it was they embraced every occasion, when the explandation their place, other men, who will do the bushess.

He again adverted to their being no a tice whatever of land in this reiologian (Mr. W. Smith explained that there had neen a miffake or omiffion of a word in printing the resort;) Mr. Scott recomtenance ever to n to funding fyftems, in all the countries of the world, all the books the expense of collecting a tax of this fort, that ever har 'n written about them, he hoped it would not now be reforted to-never should co him that such a tax; ce him that fechating that in the exigencies of a nation all forms of property should be taxed, became all forts of property required to be defended. the was quite faithfield that all property thould defend itself; that is, thould pay for its own defence. He would chearfully submit his own property to a general tax, polt were necessary for the independence Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Clarke, and Mr.

Sedgwick, fooke artew words; but want of mom obliges us to pass them over.

The committee rose without a division

on the refolution. the chairman reported progress and at a quarter past three o'clock, he boule adjourned.

Toefday, May 6.

Some private petitions were tead by the clerk. A bill relative to the military ef-tablifument of the United States was returned from the Senate with an amendment, as to the bounty to be given to tecruits, and foldiers entering into the fervice, a fecond time, when the term of their previous califfment had expired.

Mr. Nicholas preferred lading the bill to
admitting the amendment of the fenate.

He thought them obligate, and that the He thought them obligate, and that the Hoofe of Reprefentatives flouid foppore their own bill.

Mr. Wadfworth was up more than once Mr. Wallworth was up more than once to explain the amendment, which Mr. Clarke, and fome other members professed that they did not underfland

Mr. Waddworth faid that the house of Representatives had some times been obli-nate. He was inclined to adopt the amendment. The house might have some future opportunity of displaying their ob-fliency; and thus of keeping pace with the

fenate.

General Irvine objected to the bounty altogether. The dollars might as well be call into the Delaware. He was for a

calt into the Delaware. He was for a offireror way of eacouraging the ferrice. After a long convention, in which fere-ral members took a part, the bill and a-menderor were rejected together. On a motion from Mr. Sedgwick, the house then went into a cosmotie of the whole house, on the motion of Mr. Lyman for Briking out the classe relative to the land tex.

and tex. Mr. Sedgwick, and after him, Mr. Nicholes made various observations on the nature of direct taxes, as diffinguished from those of a different description. The from those or a different orientation. The former gentleman observed that Massachuletts and Connecticut referabled each other more closely than any other two states in the poson. Yet the method of states in the poson. flates in the notion. Yet the method of levying raxes differed very materially in the two flates. From this he interred the difficulty of fixing a general lystem of land

[Mr. Sedgwick then proceeded to give

[Mr. Seegeste, then produced a deficiency of direct taxes.]

When these two gentlemen had closed their remarks, Mr. Clarke rose. He complained that members front their time up-on idifinitions, when bufinels demanded an immediate derifion. He objected to propolal from Mr. Sedgwick that the land tax should be agreed to, but should not take place rill there was a prospect of war. He birted want of time to discuss the question ; and would have it laid a fide for

the prefent.
Mr. Hillhouse concurred with Mr. Air. Hittabole concurred with Mr., Clark as to the propriety of laying the quef-tion a fide. If money is to be raifed, let us induced of 750,000 dollars trife at once 3,000,000. Let gentlemen revolve the fulleft in their minds, and in the mean time ftrike out the clause

time fiftike out the claufe.

Mr. Dester concurred with the two
g entienen who spoke last, as to firthing out
the clause. He thought it an onneershay
jacoustscare upon the other taxes agreed
to, if it was intended to be personed to,
its opportation. He failed sland far was a
tax on the laborious poor. If every acre
is to pay the some tax, it med names were
is to pay the some tax, it med names were is to pay the fame tax, it must prove very unequal, and poor men generally live on the poorell lands, and mult pay opprefive taxes. If the lands are to be valued, the delay and expense until be enurmous. Lands increase in value very unequally in different places, and the proportion will be