

the committee in 1787, the year when the clause was said to have been inserted.

The committee of commerce and manufacturers asked to be discharged from a former confirmation of the position of William Pitt. They were accordingly discharged, and the position was referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Several private petitions were presented and referred.

The report of the committee of elections, in the case of Mr. Richards, was called up, being the order of the day. It was moved to postpone a discussion of it till to-morrow. This motion was granted on the motion of Mr. Stiggrave, who, it was urged, had, upon leave of absence, gone to Northampton county, whether he might perceive some information to invalidate the decision of the committee, or at least throw further light on the subject. In answer it was said that time sufficient had already been allowed for all such information to have been forwarded and the importance of delaying decisions on contested elections, was urged.

The motion for a postponement was lost 31 to 54.

It was moved and agreed to, that Mr. Richards should be heard by himself or by counsel upon the trial of his election, and the report of the committee, being taken up he took his seat at the bar accordingly.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) wished to know whether the report was to be regarded in the light of a decision on a contested election; whether it excluded any future examination, should it happen to be hereafter enacted? If this was not the light it was to be viewed in, he conceived, there should be some alteration in the wording of the resolution.

Mr. Venable conceived, that it was not meant to preclude any future application to contest the election, that the committee of elections, at least, that from the evidence laid before them, were of opinion, Mr. Richards was entitled to a seat.

Mr. Smith (N. H.) then moved an amendment to the phrasing of the resolution, which made it after some latter modification read as follows:

"Resolved, That John Richards is entitled to take his seat in this house as one of the Representatives from Pennsylvania."

Having carried him in the situation of a member, he returned to his seat of the successful member of a contested election.

Mr. Parker was opposed at first, to the substance of the committee's report. The law of Pennsylvania concerning elections, he said, gave that the votes must be duly returned by a certain day: if the votes taken into account by the committee were delivered in by themselves, he argued, to that period, he could not therefore, for his own part, consider them valid.

Mr. Smith, said, that even among those votes from Mr. Richards, and subverting the illegal votes from the return in favour of Mr. Morris, then Mr. Richards would appear duly elected.

Mr. Parker gave his explanation without his opposition. The resolution was amended and adopted.

Mr. Smith (M.) made the following motion which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to the House a comparative view of the tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and foreign countries in the years '91, '92, '93 and '94: and also the actual tonnage of vessels of the United States employed in the years '92, '93 and '94, in the trades between the U. S. and foreign countries, beginning for each year agreeably to the practice of the Treasury.

Mr. Bourne (R. I.) made also a motion for information, which was modified and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to the House a statement of the goods, wares and merchandise imported annually into the United States, with their value since the 30th of September, '91, discriminating the amount of the articles imported in ships or vessels of the U. S. from the articles imported in foreign ships or vessels.

Both resolutions tend to bring forward information wanted to elucidate the property of Mr. Smith's (M.) commercial resolution.

The Committee of Elections, report, in the case of the election of Mr. Clopton of Virginia, referred by Mr. B. Foster, that the former had 472 suffrages the latter 421; that 57 unqualified votes are proved given for the first, & 21 for the last; leaving full a majority of 65 good votes for Mr. Clopton: whom the committee consequently report to be duly elected. This report was made the order of the day for Weds next.

The separation bill of '76 was brought in twice read and made the order of the day in committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Ajouté.

LONDON, November 9.
Sales of Lands in America.

The Committee of Merchants trading to North America, think it is duty incumbent on them to lay before the publick, the following extract of a letter they have received respecting the state of Lands in that country.

Numbers of Speculators have lately taken their refuge to Great Britain and other parts of Europe, for the purpose of offering for sale lands on this Continent. It will be necessary to represent to the Committee, that great suspicion is to be apprehended in their offer, as in many instances the lands thus proffered for sale have no real existence: the plots of them known by the speculators being nothing more than fabrication to deceive the publick; that of many others the lands being unlocated, have been sold four or fifteen times over; and that in several cases where the sellers professed to dispose of their own rights to certain tracts of land, they have no right to settle.

Extracted from the minutes of the Committee.

John Frederick Garlant.

THE MURKINSON AND EDITION BILL.

A fine, the greatest criminal of this was exonerated from king John, by the Barons, to weaken the power of the crown, and to oblige the King to make a general and permanent concession, which a man and his wife had wrung from the relevant lands of their opponents.

But care was an attempt on the hereditary rights of the people undertaken with such violence, as to much anxiety, and marked by such deformed ambiguity as the present. To prove my way more effectually, those who are to suffer are liable to false taxes, and subduced by the most wicked impositions this country has ever witnessed.

They are told in the first instance, that it was with difficulty the ladies could walk a mile. The Swedes Envoy, Baron Egmont, opened the ball with Mrs. Maitland, niece to the Lady Mayors. —The second minute was claimed by the Miss Nobleton and the pretty Miss Skinner; and Miss Scott, of the city, challenged the Barons to a third. We have seldom seen three maidens dance with greater ease and elegance. Sir Watkins Bewes danced next; and we find far more of the manners. Only the last remained Mr. Pitt and the other friends of State then retired, amidst the acclamations of the company.

The evening concluded with country dances, and every one was home much pleased with the hospitalities of the new Mayoralty.

The rights of Citizens were never done more honor to than yesterday at Guildhall—Englishmen eat with as much courage as they fight; men, and English women too—and there was plenty for all places.—Beds tell they were all full; Misses all Full, Madams all Calm, and Common Councillors all Gay.

Among the negative pleniarists, we observed the following:

"Virtues without riot,
Content without complaint,
Right without malice,
Duty without pride, AND
Honesty without vainglory."

There were chickens without feathers too, and females with them—but on such a day, while good humor, social order, and benevolent loyalty, were united, the company could not be without the best ingredients of happiness.

From the VIRGINIA CENTINEL, &
TO ALL TRUE LOVERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

LENGTHY pieces on any subject are attended to by few—therefore, important as the present one is, it will suffice to adduce as concisely as is plain to the eye. Unhappily for our infant government, that could profitably be done, the author of this article, will be left to the report of making out the monstrosity, which has been the worst minister that England has ever sent, and that he has brought this country to the verge of ruin—

If an adroit, enterprising politician should dare to assert,

that Mr. Wilmot's expedition to Quiberton was neither vicious nor humane—then Lord Loughborough's act of the conquest of Dixieville was not planned in the connoisseur of wisdom—but such men would undoubtedly be liable to the charge of exciting the dislike of the people to the existing government.

These dangers are not ideal—they are experienced by the knowledge that in this case every man's safety, who speaks or writes on behalf of the cause, is in the power of the author of this article.

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