

Whereupon,

It was agreed to divide the motion for amendment, and the first clause was adopted, to wit.

"That the consideration of the original motion be postponed" and the latter clause of the motion for postponement being amended, it was

Resolved, That the Senate will on the 13th instant, take into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution.

After the consideration of the executive business—Adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West-Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their passage there.—NO MORE English Packets go to New-York. The October Packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return direct from thence."

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in this city, dated Dec. 23d.

"By an arrival yesterday at Salem, we are informed, that 3 of our eastern vessels, bound to some of the English West-India Islands have been captured by a French Privateer—carried into St. Lucia, and condemned—vessels and cargo confiscated; and one of the Captains has come passenger in the above vessel.—We are very much alarmed here in consequence of this and other like news."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.

Capt. Newton, from the Havana, informs us, that a French fleet, consisting of two 74's and 9 frigates, were lately seen cruising off Tobago, by the British sloop of war Rattle-snake, which was chased by them. This is supposed to be the fleet which sailed from New-York in October last, under the command of Admiral Sercey.

Captain Newton left at the Havana, the brig five Sisters, Capt. Peck, of New-Haven, and the brig —, capt. Mitchell, of Virginia. Three other American vessels were also in that port, which had put in there from Jamaica, in distress.—The American vessels were not suffered to sell any part of their cargo at the Havana, not even as much as would pay for their repairs.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Thursday, December 5, 1793.

COL. Anderson, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the business of examining and ascertaining the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this state, by persons under foreign authority, without the permission and authority, contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this state, informed the house that the committee were ready to report, but prior to which moved that the house might be cleared of strangers. The house being accordingly cleared.

On motion, ordered, that the strictest and most inviolate secrecy be, and is hereby imposed on each and every of the members of this house, on the subject of the report now about to be made. The members present having pledged themselves accordingly, col. Anderson reported from the committee, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read for information.

Ordered, that it be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Friday, December 6.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house took into consideration the report of the committee to whom was referred the business of examining into and ascertaining the truth of a report, that an armed

force is now levying within this state by persons under a foreign authority, without the permission and contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this state, which being read through, was unanimously agreed to. It would be here inserted, but it is of a private nature,

On motion, ordered, that a message be prepared and sent to the senate, to inform that this house have some communications of great importance to make them; and as they are at present of a private nature, the house request that they would appoint a committee to receive such communications immediately. A message was accordingly prepared and sent to the senate.

The State of South Carolina, By his excellency WILLIAM MOULTRIE, governor and commander in chief in and over the state aforesaid.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information hath been given to me, that an armed force is now levying within this state by persons under a foreign authority, without the permission, and contrary to the express prohibition, of the government, of the United States, and of this state; and whereas measures of this sort, if permitted by government, must tend to disturb the internal tranquility of the United States, and involve them in hostilities with nations with whom they are now at peace, which found policy requires should be preserved; and as many of the citizens of this state may be induced, by the insidious arts of the persons acting under the foreign authority as aforesaid, in violation of every law, as well of the United States, as that of nations to enlist themselves, and engage in a scheme so replete with injury to this country; I do therefore, in order to put an immediate stop to such unlawful and pernicious practices, issue this my proclamation, hereby strictly forbidding any person to enrol any of the citizens of this state, and prohibiting the citizens thereof from enlisting under any officer, or other person, for any purpose not previously sanctioned by the government of the United States, or of this state. And I do positively forbid all assemblages of troops, unauthorized by government, under pain of suffering the penalties declared by law for such offences.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state, in the town of Columbia, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, & of the Independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

By the governor's command.

PETER FRENEAU, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 6.

A letter from Baltimore informs that the gallant Capt. Barney, on his passage from Port-au-Prince with a very valuable cargo has been captured by a British frigate. Particulars in our next.

This morning about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in some back buildings on the South side of Sassafras, near Second-street. By the usual, alert and spirited exertions of the Citizens, the progress of the flames was arrested, but not till some considerable damage was sustained.

From the General Advertiser of this morning—It is not to be wondered at, a correspondent observes; that Mr. Jefferson should resign. The nature of the office he filled required of him to lend his name to measures which militated against his well known principles. As Secretary of State he was charged with certain correspondences founded on principles first settled in the Executive's council, where his influence was but trifling. To a man of his way of thinking and turn of mind it must have been a disagreeable task to give the sanction of his name to sentiments which his heart must disapprove.

In most of the European countries there are certain societies who stroll about from town to town, and wherever they can pick up a stray child they educate him to their own principles, and add him to the company. A similar institution we hear has lately been attempted to be formed in America.—The last place where these

American Gypsies were seen, was Charleston.—But luckily for the worthy inhabitants of that town, we understand that none of their children were kidnapped by the wandering crew: & we recommend to the inhabitants of the other towns to be upon their guard, and to keep their children out of the way of the American Strolling Gypsies.

Boston Mercury.

From the Courier Politique, of Jan. 4.

The passengers who gave us the news of the capture of the Cape, being neither engineers nor mariners, are not able to inform us particularly of the manœuvres which the Spaniards made to effect their conquest. But they report that the besieged made but a feeble resistance—that the American vessels which went out before the squadron entered the harbor, are returned thither since, excepting that which has brought the news. Without doubt the first arrivals from St. Domingo will bring the details more circumstantially.—

### SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at NEW-YORK.

Brig American Hero, Seton, Kingston Schr. Polly, Meech, Cape Nichole Mole

The brig Glasgow, Hand, from New-Providence to New-York, is put into Gardner's Bay.

Captain Seton, of the brig American Hero, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that on the 21st December he fell in with the brig Sophia, Capt. Price, belonging to Philadelphia, who hailed Capt. Seton, and informed him that the Sophia was then sinking. Capt. Seton immediately hove too, and not without difficulty saved the crew and passengers—it then blowing a gale: the Sophia went down shortly after. He further adds, that when he left Kingston, the town was in a very sickly state, a fever something similar to that which lately raged in Philadelphia, carrying off numbers, and supposed to have been brought there by some vessel from Philadelphia, during the sickness.

Yesterday arrived here from Cape-Nichola-Mole, Captain Meech in the schooner Polly, which place he left the 10th of Dec. who informs, that all the French West-India Islands, except Cape-Francois, and Aux-Cayes, were in possession of the English. He likewise informs, that some time before he sailed, a report prevailed at Cape-Nichola-Mole, that Aux-Cayes had been laid in ashes.

### PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1794.

6 per cents,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 ditto,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ .
Deferred,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Bank,	11 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

### George Bringham,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kitcherens, windfor sulkeys and chairs, and harnesses of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coaches, an Italian windfor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,  
JOHN KEAN,  
Cashier.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Gillepie, a member from North Carolina appeared and took his seat this day.

After reading several petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull, chairman, and took into consideration the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States. This bill provides for the addition of one dollar per month to the pay of the soldiers from the time of the passing the act.

Mr. Irvine observed that he had heard it said that the proposed addition of one dollar was intended to raise the wages of the soldiers to bear some proportion to the price of labor—

He said the addition of one dollar would not answer that purpose, it would not raise the soldiers' wages so as to induce good men to enter into the service—he moved therefore to strike out one dollar—for the purpose of inserting two—This motion after some debate, was negatived—Mr. Clark then moved that there should be an addition of four ounces of bread or flour and four ounces of meat to each ration.—This motion occasioned further debate and was at length withdrawn by the mover—Mr. Irvine then moved the following amendment to the bill, in substance, that there shall be allowed one hundred acres of land to each soldier at the end of three years, or when discharged—and a preemption for one hundred acres, provided they reside one year in the vicinity of some one of the military posts established, or which may be established.

This motion after some debate was negatived, 47 to 35.

Mr. J. Wadsworth moved an amendment providing for years half pay to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as shall die in the service, belonging to the present establishment; this amendment was agreed to without debate 39 to 34.

The committee having gone thro' with the discussion of the bill, rose and reported it with one amendment.

The bill with the amendment was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wadsworth, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the rations allowed to the troops in the service of the United States. This was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Parker laid a motion on the table, in substance as follows: that the committee on the Algerine business, should be instructed to report an estimate of the probable expence of fortifying the harbors and sea ports of the United States; and also what addition ought to be made to supply the arsenals and magazines with arms and military stores.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the house took into consideration the Report of the Select Committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis—the report was read by the Clerk. It was then observed, that as some confidential papers had been mentioned as necessary to be read, to enable the house to judge of the propriety of the report, it was proper to clear the galleries—these papers being read it may be determined whether the report should be publicly discussed or not.

The galleries were then cleared.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.

On Sunday last, arrived in Patapscowyer, the Brig Henrietta, Capt. Hunt, in 73 days from Havre-de-Grace, and 63 from Torbay. Capt. Hunt informs that at the time of his arrival at Havre, assignments were at discount of from eight to ten for one; but that, before he sailed, they had risen to three; and that the people there enjoyed uninterrupted tranquility—that previous to his leaving Torbay, the British grand fleet had sailed, with 16,000 land forces on board, among which were 10 regiments of dragoons; destination unknown.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen,  
FINDING it inconvenient to continue any longer in the Direction, I request you to honor some other person with your choice at the ensuing Election, in the room of  
Your most obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM SMITH.  
Chesnut-street, Jan. 4th. 1794.