

forgeon's mates, in the service of the United States, during the late war, was read and referred to the secretary at war.

A petition from William Dewees, and a petition from William Blackledge were referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Another petition from the same person, praying that certain claims against the state of North Carolina be discharged, was referred to the secretary of war.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house proceeded in the further consideration of the amendments proposed to the new revenue bill. A motion to re-commit the bill was negatived: It was then moved to re-commit the fourth section, which specifies the compensations to the inspectors—this also was negatived: The debates were spun out to a considerable length—but an adjournment being called for, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

*Thursday, January 20.*

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, trading to India and China—praying that an additional duty may be laid on all goods imported into the United States from India or China in foreign bottoms—this was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A petition of Robert Mead was presented by Mr. Lawrence, which was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A petition of C. and J. Sands and W. Livingston, in behalf of themselves and associates, praying compensation for damages sustained by a contract for supplying the army with provisions—read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, that they have passed a bill for incorporating the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed to the new revenue bill—and after some debate, the latter part of the fourth section, referring to the compensation of the inspectors, was struck out.

A motion was again made to re-commit the bill generally to a select committee—this was lost, 30 to 27.

Mr. Lee then moved that it should be re-committed for the purpose of inserting a clause devising a mode of collecting the revenue—this was negatived, 33 to 24.

Several amendments proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons were adopted—Some sections were expunged—The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick laid the following motion on the table, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for making compensation to the inspectors of the duties on distilled spirits.

Mr. Tucker, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Lee were appointed a committee on the part of the house, to join a committee of the senate, to consider of and report a time for the commencement of the next Congress.

*Friday, January 21.*

The act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States received from the senate yesterday, was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Mr. Madison presented the petition of W. C. Webb and Conyers Whyte, which was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill for preventing invalid pensioners from selling their pensions before they shall become due—read a first and second time, and made the order of the day on Thursday next.

Mr. Sedgwick's motion for a committee to bring in a bill to provide for the compensation of the inspectors of the duties on distilled spirits, was taken into consideration, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Madison, and Lawrence was appointed.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed to the bill laying duties on distilled spirits.

A motion was made by Mr. Jackson, in the following words:

*And be it further enacted,* that if any inspector or other officer or person concerned in the collection of the revenue to be raised by this act, shall, by word, message, or writing, or in any other manner whatsoever, persuade, or endeavour to persuade, an elector to give, or dissuade, or endeavour to dissuade any from giving his vote for the choice of any person to be a member of the house of representatives, member of the senate, or President of the United States—such inspector or other person so offending, shall be forever disabled from holding an office under this act, and shall be subject to a penalty of dollars.

This motion occasioned a lengthy debate. The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jackson, were, yeas 21—nays 37. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

[From a late London paper.]

*Remarkable law case.*

AN innkeeper within a few miles of this city was informed that his servant had intimated a design of stealing and carrying off his poultry. In order to

detect the fellow completely, he poultry put into a convenient place so fixed himself in a convenient place to observe all the man's motions. A servant soon after came, and carried as many of the live stock as his back would bear. He then went to a certain meadow with the stolen property, where his master followed him with some other people, and took him into custody with his plunder, and soon after prosecuted him for theft. Upon trial, instead of being sentenced to punishment, the servant came off with flying colours, and the landlord narrowly escaped a severe reprimand, inasmuch as "he did not do his utmost to prevent the felony, or the intention to commit which he had received notice; a duty which the law, in these cases, enjoins on all persons whomsoever." The judge further observed to the landlord, that by the strictness of the law, "he was implicated in the guilt, by having facilitated the commission of the fact."

Some years ago when stealing trunks from carriages had become very common, Sir John Fielding devised means for detecting the robbers. He directed that a trunk should be filled with different useless materials, and placed behind a carriage; which being done, Sir John and others rode in another carriage, in the neighbourhood where these thefts had been committed. By these means the robber was detected, and brought for trial to the Old Bailey; but the present chief baron of the court of exchequer, being then recorder of London, observed, that the law did not permit that mode of entrapping any man in an act of theft, because it went in some measure to induce the commission of the act, instead of preventing it. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

A RECEIPT to make an excellent AMERICAN WINE, communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures by JOSEPH COOPER, esq. of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

I Put a quantity of the comb from which the honey has been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the