

PRICES CURRENT.—FAYETTEVILLE.

DOLLARS,		13/
Tobacco, second quality,	36/ a	38/ cash.
Indigo,	45/ a	50/ goods.
Flour, superfine and common,	25/ a	28/
Wheat,	9/ a	10/
Flaxseed,	7/6 a	8/
Indian Corn,	4/ a	5/
Oats,	3/6 a	4/
Barley,		5/
Butter,		1/2.
Cheese,		1/
Beef,		5/.
Mutton,		6d.
Bacon,	1/ a	1/2.
Tallow,		1/
Hemp,	50/ a	60/
Flax,		2/
Deerskins,		2/
Otter skins,	20/ a	30/
Raccoon do.	1/6 a	2/6.
Salt,		7/
Molasses,		6/
Iron,		9d.
Steel,	2/ a	2/
Castings,	9d. a	10d.
West-India Rum, per lhd. or bil.		8/
New-England do. per lhd. or bil.		6/
Hyson and green tea,		36/
Souchong do.		28/
Bohea do.	10/ a	12/
Loaf sugar,	3/ a	4/
Brown do.	1/6 a	1/8.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the bill for providing for the expenses of negotiations and treaties with the Indians, &c.

MR. Baldwin observed, that the matter is left undetermined, whether the treaty with the Wabash nation is to be included in the provision as reduced by the Senate or not: If it is, according to the account given by the Governor of the Western territory of the actual expenses attending treaties at which he has been present, it will fall very much short of what will be absolutely requisite to ensure the object, which the house appear to have in contemplation. He moved to amend the amendment, by adding these words, "for holding treaties with the Indians south of the Ohio."

Mr. Sherman said, that from information he had received, there was a large sum, forty thousand dollars, granted by the late Congress for the business of holding treaties, which has not been accounted for, and great part of which is now on hand: He supposed the senate had this in view when they made the amendment.

Mr. Fitzsimons, replied to Mr. Sherman, and observed, that there is some mistake respecting the gentleman's information on the subject before the house: In order therefore that they might act understandingly, and obtain an accurate state of facts, he moved that the amendment might lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick said, when this business was before under consideration, I was surprised to find the majority of the house in favour of the sum then moved for, as the President in his message appeared to have in contemplation a treaty with the Creek nation only—and why we should exceed the sum necessary for that purpose, without any previous estimate, is to me perfectly incomprehensible: to vote a sum of money in this stage of the government, double to what is necessary for the immediate object, and when the circumstances of the treasury are such, that we cannot make any provision for the public creditors, is a very extraordinary appropriation: it very rarely happens that a government exceeds in economy—the sum in the amendment will be amply sufficient—and if we were to vote the largest sum, we have reason to suppose that the business would be protracted till the whole is expended. I hope the house will concur with the senate.

Mr. Sumpter was in favour of a concurrence, as he thought that 20,000 dollars would be fully competent to the object.

Mr. Madison replied to Mr. Sedgwick: He controverted his sentiment with respect to economy, as applied to the states—he doubted the assertion, that government may not exceed in the practice of it—and he was not sure that in the present instance it would not appear, that unnecessary additional expense was incurred by too great caution not to exceed in the grant; He seconded Mr. Fitzsimons' motion to defer the decision till to-morrow.

Mr. Boudinot was opposed to the motion—It is a principle with me (said he) from which I do not mean to deviate, that in all our appropriations we ought to have special regard to the state of the treasury. What estimate have we to shew that so large a sum as 40,000 dollars is necessary for this business? I presume none. The number of Indians to be provided for, is much beyond the number requisite to give the treaties all possible validity: In the former discussion of this subject, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Sumpter) fully convinced me that so large a number is quite unnecessary. We ought to consider upon this occasion, that such large grants will influence in future appropriations. If the sum mentioned in the amendment, should be found insufficient, the President will give us notice accordingly, and the deficiency may be supplied—but if we appropriate a sum that is more than sufficient, in the present state of our treasury, we shall find that we subject ourselves to very great inconveniences, and cannot justify such a step. I am of opinion, that 20,000 dollars will be found fully sufficient with what is now on hand: I hope therefore, that we shall not agree to the motion for postponement—the time fixed for holding the treaty is the fifteenth of September, that is fast approaching: What would be the consequence should the warriors return home after appearing on the ground, and not find the commissioners there to meet them? To lose a single day may be attended with fatal effects.

Mr. Laurance was in favour of the motion for postponement: He wished, he said, that accurate information may be obtained respecting several circumstances which had been mentioned: Time must be allowed for this; and by to-morrow the house may be in possession of such facts as will enable them to act more understandingly in the business. I trust sir, said he, that I am as averse as any member in this house, to taking money profusely, or unnecessarily out of the public purse; but this is an important subject: the house appear to be fully sensible of this, and therefore making such provisions as may be deemed requisite to the object in the first instance, is the most likely way to ensure that object, and will turn out to be the most saving method in the end.

The motion for postponement being put, was negatived.

Mr. Baldwin's motion to insert the words *south of the Ohio*, was taken up.

Mr. Scott. It may perhaps be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that as I live upon the frontiers, and may be supposed to know something of the nature of Indian affairs, I have been silent upon this occasion—but, sir, it is because I have no opinion of Indian treaties—and I hope that if we vote any sum more than sufficient to support the Commissioners, and feed the Indians while the treaty is holding, that it will be embazzled; for I consider it as the worst kind of policy to spend a large sum of money in making presents to those savages; it never produces any solid advantages, but constantly the reverse. The Indians have reduced war and treaties to a system of commerce and traffic. By giving them presents, we make them strong to fall upon our defenceless frontiers; and it has often been found to be the case, that the arms and ammunition which they have received at a treaty of peace, have been employed to the destruction of the donors: the sum of 20,000 dollars, I think, will be large enough. I hope we shall concur with the senate.

Mr. Moore was in sentiment with Mr. Scott; he reprobated the system which had been adhered to, of making presents to the Indians.

Mr. Baldwin said, in answer to Mr. Scott, that the gentleman's observations are of a general nature; the superintendent of Indian affairs and the secretary at war have made a statement, and it is to be supposed upon the best information they can obtain, if this is defective, if it is too much, let the particulars be pointed out in which the excess lies. Their estimate states that 25,000 dollars are requisite for holding treaties with the Southern tribes; if this provision is intended to defray the expense of holding treaties with both northern and southern Indians, it appears demonstrable, that we shall fall far want of the means of attaining our object, in both.

Mr. Sumpter observed, that the number on which the estimate is founded, arose from misinformation;

so large a number is not necessary: such a number will not be assembled; they cannot be provided for, they would run a risk of suffering very much: I have no doubt, sir, that the business may be well done without assembling such a number, and it will be well done if we do not make too large provision. I hope we shall support the dignity of the United States, and let those Indians know, that treaties in future shall not be violated with impunity—that we will treat with them upon generous and reciprocal terms—that while we guard them from depredations from our frontiers, they shall strictly observe the stipulations on their part. Some trifling presents may be necessary; the custom is of long standing; but extravagant and profuse presents I am opposed to; they are unnecessary. The sum of 20,000 dollars, I think will be sufficient.

Mr. Baldwin's motion being put, was negatived.

The amendment of the senate was then agreed to.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

Representations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jersey, York-Town and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, were presented to the house, stating the advantages they possess in soil, climate, situation, population, cultivation and buildings; and proffering their respective towns, with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congress, for the permanent seat of the federal government.

The amendments to the constitution, as altered and agreed to by the house, was read.

Mr. Tucker then proposed the following amendment in substance: That Congress shall not exercise the power of levying direct taxes, except in cases where any state shall refuse or neglect to comply with their requisitions.

Mr. Page said—although I wish the way may be always open for every member of this house to propose amendments to the constitution, yet as the business is so far completed with respect to the report of the committee, I think it will be best to proceed and finish this report, and in the mean time refer this to the select committee of eleven.

Mr. Tucker. I hope, sir, the proposition will be attended to at the present time—as the house is upon the subject, and considerable progress is made, this amendment may be added with ease, if it should be agreed to—I think it best to finish the whole business now Congress has it before them.

Mr. Jackson opposed the proposition: I hope, sir, that the experience we have had, will be sufficient to prevent Congress ever divesting themselves of this power. This experience forcibly points out the impropriety of adopting this amendment—requisitions upon several states it is well known, though made several years since, remain uncomplished with to this day; and no inducements in future can ever be supposed to be sufficiently operative to induce universal compliance with requisitions; as to secure the public good, if a sense of common danger, war, and the facility of payment in a paper medium were not sufficient to do it. But this plan of requisition is pregnant with difficulties of various kinds—it will excite jealousies, insurrections, and civil war, dissolve the union, and expose us to the contempt and invasion of foreign powers: for if this power is taken from Congress, you divest the United States of the means of protecting the union, or providing for the existence and continuation of the government.

Mr. Livermore supported the motion. He said, it is more important than all that has been agreed to. This is an amendment of some purpose, and which a number of the states have particularly called for: Without some to more purpose are held out to the people that I have the honour to represent, they will consider these as a mere muscade bite—they will not give a pinch of snuff for them all.

Mr. Page observed, that this proposition is one about which the warmest friends to amendments have differed in opinion: some of them have entirely ceased urging it, and others have become the most strenuous advocates for the reverse, and now say, that the government ought never to give up this power. For my part, experience has fully evinced, that no dependence can be placed upon requisitions: If in time of war, and when we made paper money by hundreds of millions, they were disregarded, I have no expectation that any dependence in future can be placed in them—I shall therefore be against the proposition.

Mr. Gerry moved, that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Tucker objected to this motion—he said the subject of amendments is still open, as the report of the committee is not yet completed.