Mr. Hamilton adverted to the facility and punctuality with which a great revenue was raised from this article in European countries: the duty proposed was low, and in a great majority of influences, would be horrible to some who were bedazzled to part. Mr. Where opposed the article since continued in the residue, or a duty being imposed on it. His continuous expectation referred to the operation of the new government. This could be considered as a great barrier. They have a very insidious influence. Five per cent he was in favor of, but the proposed from remained to almost 15 per cent.

Mr. Lee was in opposition to the continuance of the article in the bill; and observed, upon the affronts that had been made respecting the people in the western country, not confounding many articles which the tax poor a heavy duty upon, that every article of such kind, both of Europe, the East and West Indies, had found their way 500 miles inland; and that according to their property, the people in those regions continued their full proportion of luxuries. He was therefore for the continuance of the article, as he declared the moderate, which, in his opinion, would result from an import that would be considered in the odious a light.

Mr. Fugitive observed, that justice was the great principle that should influence the decisions of the House; that it would be a poor complement to the judgment and patriotism of our constituents, to appeal to their attachment to good government and the Constitution, upon so a circumstance of this nature. He did not think it was an instance to adopt a tax less injurious to the people of states than the loss of public revenue; for to great a firm at nearly 100,000 dollars might according to a calculation he had made, be raised at a fixed upon the article, this being the last which, and hoped the duty of $x cents would obtain.

The question being taken, it was voted not to expunge the article.

Mr. Madison then moved that a new $buck should be allowed on oath filled for the delivery, and privileges; this applauded in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the duty on sugar shall be fixed six cents per bushel; it was manifested tobacco, &c. per cent in, on four, six cents per lb.

Two other propositions that window and other glass should be added to the general list of articles: This, after some debate, was acceded to, and ten per cent excise was voted upon window and all other glass. After considerable further debate, the committee were divided in favor of seven and a half per cent, which was laid aside, and the question adjourned to all writing, printing and wrging paper, and pape board, walking stick, and Horns-wip, clothes ready made, and gold and silver, and plated ware, jeweller staff and plute work, and upon all laces, charitides, and other four which carried, a duty of fifteen per cent carriage, a duty.

Upon motion, the committee then rose, and shepherred the House. A letter was then read from the House, declaring the exclusion of orders.

A motion from the J auntion appropiated to determine upon the mode of conducting conferences; and raised the objections of the Eclipse. Chapin's report was adopted as the part of the House; and an order of the Senate appointing Mr. Spring, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Lee, to join a committee of the House to consider the most eligible mode of communicating papers, bills and measures. Mr. Lee, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Stedman, were appointed.

Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

GEORGIA AND
THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE
AND
GAZETTE OF THE STATE

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND TRIAL BY JURY, TO REMAIN INVAOLER FOREVER.

CONFINEMENT OF GEORGIA.

AUGUST 4: Printed by JOHN E. SMITH, Printer to the STATE; Effigy, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. will be graciously received, and every kind of Printing performed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continuation of the preceding.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

Mr. Sherman moved for the order of the day.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Burke moved the article that be found on the records, or of the House.

Mr. Lawrence—Ins not convinced, Sir, by all that has been urged upon the subject, or by the arguments that have been developed on this article.

Upon the general principle, this article of commerce was the subject of the House; it is considered that it is our duty to avail ourselves of the most productive sources of revenue; yet, it was not, in this very article, placed a tax upon the sugar, which is more than one-fifth of a dollar a year; and it was very well known, that a poll-tax was common in some of the states; he considered it for his own part, a moral tax, and would not allow the article, as it was made, that the heavy tax carriage of this article, would enhance its value beyond all reality. Thus, it might be replied, that whatever the price of sugar might be, the impo- Pat would be uniform, and not in proportion to the price of the article; let it be cheap or dear, full six cents only was the proposed duty; and if, from local circumstances, some parts of the Union paid an excessive price for a particular article, still it lay within them very much tohetto the price and diminish the amount of the duty by retaking the com- 

continued of such article. At any rate, it was morally certain, that a balance would be produced upon the whole, when the system should be completed; by the prices upon the three of the Atlantic confounding many articles, in which heavy duties would be allowed, and which were not, and would not be made such of the inland parts of the country. This tax upon this article had existed for sometime in this state, and was collected with the same ease with other duties. There were other objections answered by Mr. Lawrence; his replies were to the point, and his sentiments being thus the point of justice and policy, and from both be- 

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