

Your approbation of the vote of this House at the last session, respecting the provision for the public creditors is very acceptable to us: The proper mode of carrying that resolution into effect, being a subject in which the future character and happiness of these States are deeply involved, will be among the first to deserve our attention.

The prosperity of the United States is the primary object of all our deliberations, and we cherish the reflection, that every measure which we may adopt for its advancement, will not only receive your cheerful concurrence, but will at the same time derive from your co-operation, additional efficacy in ensuring to our fellow citizens the blessings of a free, efficient, and equal government.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To this Address, The President was pleased to make the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleasure the assurances you give me, that you will diligently and anxiously pursue such measures as shall appear to you conducive to the interests of your constituents; and that an early and serious consideration will be given to the various and weighty matters recommended by me to your attention.

I have full confidence, that your deliberations will continue to be directed by an enlightened and virtuous zeal for the happiness of our country.

G. WASHINGTON.

January 14.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Mr. Smith of the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to know at what time and place the House should wait on him to present their address, reported that the President had appointed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own house.

Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut; Mr. Cadwallader, from New Jersey; Mr. Heister, from Pennsylvania; and Mr. Smith, from Maryland, appeared and took their seats.

On motion,

Ordered, That so much of the standing rules and orders of this house, as direct the mode of appointing committees, be rescinded; and that hereafter it be a standing rule of the house, that all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, and if upon such ballot the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the house shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than are required to compose or complete the committee shall have an equal number of votes, the house shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

The House refused the reading of the statement of the south-western frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in The President's message of yesterday: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said message and statement be referred to a committee of five, and that Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin, be of the said committee. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Sedgwick, from Massachusetts; and Mr. Hartley, from Pennsylvania, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, (M.) were added to the committee, to whom was referred the statement of the southwestern frontiers and Indian department.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and read, and referred to a committee of the whole house, this day fortnight. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

Mr. JACKSON, took his seat this day.

The memorial of John Cockran, Commissioner of the Loan-Office in the State of New-York, praying for an addition to his salary for reasons stated in the memorial, was read, and laid on the table.—Also, the petition of William Montgomery and Co. respecting certain inventions, which was laid on the table.—Also sundry reports of the Secretary of the Department of War, on a number of petitions and memorials referred to him at the last session.

Mr. HARTLEY—upon a presumption that the unfinished business of the last session, was to be taken up in the present, in the situation it was then left—proposed that the bill for the promoting of science and useful arts, and for securing to authors and inventors the benefits of their writings and discoveries should be taken into consideration, and to that purpose laid a motion on the table.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) moved that the House should go into a committee of the whole on the President's Speech, which motion being agreed to—Mr. BALDWIN took the chair.

Mr. SMITH then read a statement of the several articles in the Speech which were recom-

mended to the consideration of the House—and moved that the committee of the whole should come to a resolution to refer the same to select committees—This being adopted, the committee rose, and the Chairman reported the resolution to the House—On which the House appointed committees for the following purposes, viz.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to report a plan to provide for the national defence, and Mr. Gillman, Mr. P. Muhlenberg, Mr. Heister, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Floyd, were appointed.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed, for bringing in a bill making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between foreign nations, and the United States—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lee were appointed.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization—Mr. Hartley, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Moore were appointed.

That part of the Speech referring to uniformity in the coin, weights and measures of the United States, was referred to the Secretary of State. Several other parts of the Speech, respecting post offices, and post roads—the promoting of science and literature, &c. it was ordered should lie on the table—as reports were ready to lay before the House relative to those subjects.

Mr. GOODHUE moved that a committee should be appointed, to divide the State of North Carolina into districts, for the purpose of collecting the impost in that State, agreeable to the laws of the United States.

Several other motions, referring to the same object, were introduced—but the following proposed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills, for making such alterations in the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to conform the same to the present State of North Carolina—and Mr. Benson, Mr. Cadwallader and Mr. Trumbull were appointed.

Adjourned till Monday, 11 o'clock.

LEGISLATURE OF STATE OF NEW-YORK.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1790.

A MESSAGE from His Excellency the Governor, to the General Assembly of this State.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE,

THE Amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, and the other Communications which have been made to me in your Recess by the Direction of Congress, will be submitted to your Consideration with this Message. The Returns required by the Resolutions accompanying these Papers, for the Treasury and War Departments, are already directed to be made and transmitted to those Offices respectively.

The usual Returns from your Treasury will disclose the present state of our Finances, and evince the necessity of a permanent Arrangement for the support of Government and the maintenance of the public Credit. I am happy to observe, that many interesting Objects which have since the close of the War occupied much of the Time of the Legislature, are now accomplished, and that it will consequently be in your Power to devote a greater Portion of your Attention to this important Business.

I conceive it proper, at this Time, to remind the Legislature, that in the Course of the present Year the Period will arrive when by our Constitution a Census of the Electors and Inhabitants is to be taken for apportioning the Representation to the Senate and Assembly.

It is with Pleasure I inform you, that the Survey of the waste Lands, directed to be sold, is completed, and that such Progress has been made in the running out of those allotted as a Bounty to the Troops of this State, that Grants may be issued to the Individuals entitled to them without any further actual Surveys. I shall direct the Accounts of the Expenses, which have accrued in those Services, to be lodged in the Auditor's Office for Liquidation, and I flatter myself it will be found, that as great a regard to Economy has been observed as the Nature of the Business, and the Obstructions which attended the Execution of it, would permit.

With respect to the Measure recommended more immediately to my Care by the concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly in July last, it is sufficient to mention, that it has been executed without incurring any Expence to the State.

G. CLINTON.

New-York, 13th of January, 1790.

The several acts of Congress, and other communications which accompanied the message of his excellency the Governor were also read.

Ordered, That the said message of his excellency the Governor, and sundry matters which accompanied the same, be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Jones introduced the following resolve viz.

Resolved, if the hon. the senate concur herein, That the treasurer be, and is hereby directed to deliver one copy of the laws of the state to his Excellency the Governor, one to each house of the legislature of the United States, one to the secretary of state for the United States, two to the clerk of the senate of this state, four to the clerk of the house for the use of the legislature, one to the chancellor, one to each judge of the supreme court, and one to the judge of the court of probates, one to the secretary, one to the attorney general, one to the clerk of the supreme court, one to the auditor, one to the clerk of each county of the state for the use of their respective offices, and one other copy for the use of his own office, one to the clerk of each town, for the use of each town, he giving his receipt, one for each judge of the supreme court of the United States, one to the clerk of the supervisors in each county, for the use of the supervisors—Also to Richard Varick and Samuel Jones, Esquires, by whom the said laws were revised and digested, each one copy; and to each member of the senate and assembly of this state one copy—and the treasurer is hereby directed, to have regard, in the distribution of the said laws, to the order observed in this resolution, giving priority to those who are first named, adopted 37 to 4.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Resolved, (if the hon. the Assembly concur herein) that a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature be appointed to examine such accounts as have been submitted by the auditor of this state to the commissioner appointed by the United States, for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states; and to advise the auditor relative to the vouchers of the claims of this state: and in case of such concurrence, that Mr. Philip Schuyler, Mr. L'Hommedieu, and Mr. Livingston, be of the said committee on the part of the Senate.

The House concurred, and appointed Mr. King, Mr. Randall, Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Giles, the committee on their part.

The House resolved that they would choose a Council of Appointment this day at 12 o'clock.

Went into a committee on the Governor's message;

Mr. Watts in the chair.

It was resolved that committees be appointed to bring in bills in conformity to the act of Congress of 23d September last, respecting gaols; and that of the 7th August, respecting light-houses.

A resolution was also agreed to, appointing a committee to prepare and bring in a bill in conformity to the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the 13th of July last, respecting Fort George and its dependencies.

The committee then rose, the House accepted of the report, and appointed committees accordingly.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Hon. LEGISLATURE of this STATE.

A WRITER, in a late Poughkeepsie paper, on the important subject of PUBLIC SCHOOLS, introduces this very singular observation, "It is even conjectured, says he, that our legislature will never consent to a law, making it the duty of each town to support a respectable school, for fear it would be unpopular."—Can it be possible that there should be any foundation for such a conjecture? If there is—Can language suggest a more powerful motive, to induce the Legislature to pass such a law? Does it not indicate such a state of ignorance, and degradation, as calls on all the principles of humanity, benevolence, and patriotism, to make the most spirited exertions, that the people may be brought from under the tyranny of such ignominious sentiments, so hostile to their best interests, in every point of view? for that society must be in a deplorable condition, in which it is unpopular to propose a public regulation, that has for its object, the diffusion of knowledge, science, and virtue, among the people. The Deity hath not devised a system so competent to this design, as public schools.—The present enlightened Legislature of this State, hath on many occasions adopted a most public spirited line of conduct—and there can be no doubt, that this important subject will be taken into consideration by them—and such effectual provision made, that the State of New-York may in this, as she does in other respects, support her pretensions to an enlightened, liberal policy.

CIVIS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

I was agreeably surprized to read in one of the Papers to day, that in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Revenue which may be expected from the Post-Office is estimated at 100000 Dollars—this is so contrary to past experience, that I cannot but suppose, that in addition to enhancing the rate of postage, some new arrangements are contemplated—there is one which appears to me very essential, and that is to give the Merchants and others a greater opportunity to answer their Letters by the return of the post by which they are received—The practice of closing the mail, the same evening that it arrives, which in a great measure deprives them of this convenience, operates against the revenue to Government.

MERCATOR.

January 15.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16, 1790.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The public anticipations are more than realized by the communications made to Congress at the commencement of the present session. During the recess it appears that the Executive Departments have been incessantly employed in forming the necessary arrangements, collecting information, and preparing public business, in such manner that the National Legislature has the most important objects brought immediately before them—and there is no doubt, but that they will proceed in the discussion of every subject, with all that unanimity and dispatch, which is compatible with doing justice to the general interests of their constituents.

How must the bosom of every friend to the United States expand with pleasure, in contemplating the situation of our country, as delineated in the speech of The President to both Houses of Congress: What a generous confidence in the patriotism of the citizens! And what a glow of hope, that as they have begun, so they will continue to appreciate the blessings of good government, under the best Constitution ever conferred upon any of the sons of men.

Of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury much may be said; but as it will shortly be laid before the public, an anticipation of your opinion, will doubtless fall below the sentiments that will be excited on its appearance.

Another correspondent informs, that a number of the sect called SHAKERS, having thro the benevolence of a certain Society, not an hundred miles from John-Street, been indulged with the use of their Tabernacle for a few evenings past, to hold their particular meetings in, has occasioned those extraordinary appearances, noises, &c. which have excited so much speculation.—There is nothing new in all this—there was a sect in Persia a thousand years ago, that beat this hollow, in writhings, contortions, groanings and screechings.

BOSTON STAGE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that having contracted to carry the public mail in the stage from New-York to Boston, for the year 1790—commencing January the first to go twice a week till the first of May, and three times a week from first May to first November, and to employ a person to go thro' with the mail to take Care of it. He engages that this conductor shall transact all private business committed to him with fidelity at a reasonable Commission—he will carry bundles, money, newspapers, &c. And may be seen every Wednesday and Saturday Evening in New-York, at Fraunces Tavern, in Boston at the subscribers House, in Hartford at Frederick Bull's, Coffee House.

Four active men are now engaged as Conductors, who have given bonds for the faithful discharge of their trust.

LEVI PEASE.