

rolina, which being read, the same was referred to a committee of the whole House, to be taken up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Smith the message from the Senate was taken up, which being read, it was moved that the House should concur.

Mr. Hartley, in objection to a concurrence, observed, that he had laid a motion on the table for taking up a particular bill in the state it was left the last session—and this he did upon a persuasion of the difference between an adjournment and a prorogation—the latter was a concurrent act, the former an act of one branch—on the latter it was usual to consider all the business unfinished, as tho it had not been acted upon—in the former it was usual to resume the unfinished business as tho no adjournment had taken place—and this practice certainly conducted to expedite business, and to public economy.

Mr. Jackson replied to Mr. Hartley—and the motion for concurrence being put, it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) laid the following on the table.

Resolved, that it be established as a standing rule of the House, that every future adjournment of Congress for more than days, shall be considered as a termination of the session, and that at the next meeting the business depending at the time of such adjournment, shall not be taken up, unless it be commenced *de novo*.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for securing literary property.

Mr. White observed that the bill which had been before the House, among many other articles, included the object of the gentleman's motion.

Mr. Burke, in reply, said that the bill alluded to comprised a variety of objects, which he believed would occasion a good deal of discussion, and his wish was to have immediate provision made for one particular object—and this might be done very soon as a short bill would answer the purpose.

The motion was adopted—and Mr. Burke, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Cadwallader appointed.

The bill for the encouragement of arts, sciences, &c. was referred to the same committee.

Ajourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland, praying relief under the operation of certain parts of the Revenue Law—read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for adapting the laws of the United States to the present State of North Carolina.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.  
The act being read, it was discussed by paragraphs. The Committee having gone through the bill with some amendments. The House conceding to these amendments, it was ordered, that the bill pass to be engrossed.

The bill for establishing a uniform rule of naturalization was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

It was ordered that 100 copies of this bill be printed.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the memorial of James Price was read a second time.

He then moved that this memorial should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed that he should prefer a reference to a select committee, as the House would in that mode derive information from their committee, and from the Secretary, as the Secretary could communicate to the committee the result of his enquiries.

The motion for referring it to a special committee obtained—and Mr. Ames, Mr. Fitzsimons, and Mr. Boudinot were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the Chair.  
Mr. Madison proposed the following as the form of a general schedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz.

- Free white males under 16.
- Free white males above 16.
- White Females.
- Free Blacks.
- Slaves.

He then proposed that a particular schedule should likewise be included in the bill, specifying the numbers of persons employed in the various arts and professions carried on in the United States.

Mr. Sherman observed that he did not see the advantage to be derived from so particular an enumeration—it would doubtless be attended with great difficulty and expence.

Mr. White said, that tho he should be pleased with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather supposed that Congress is not authorized by the Constitution to call for so particular an account—The Constitution refers only to a Census for the more perfectly equalizing the Representation.

Mr. Madison's proposition was agreed to, by the committee.

Mr. Livermore proposed a clause by which heads of families, and every male person more than 21 years of age belonging to any family, should be compelled by the assitants, if necessary, on oath or affirmation, to give a true account of the number of persons in such family—on penalty of forfeiting the sum of dollars.

The words on "oath or affirmation" were struck out—the proposition was then adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendments—which being read in the House—Mr. Ames moved that the whole bill be recommitted, which was voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Madison was added to the committee.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Christopher Saddler, was referred, reported,

That provision ought to be made for the remission or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain cases.

This report was accepted, and the same committee was ordered to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Ames on the part of the committee, presented the draft of a bill, which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.—This bill empowers the President to draw out of the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding 40,000 dollars, for the support of such persons as he may find necessary and proper to employ in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; with a proviso, that a

Minister plenipotentiary shall not receive more than 9000 dollars per annum, as a compensation for all his services and expences.

A Resident,	5000
A Charge des Affaires,	3000
A Secretary,	1400

Mr. Livermore moved that the word *annually*, should be inserted after 40,000 dollars, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee said that in his opinion the President's power to draw this money from the Treasury, should be, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and moved that the clause be amended so as to read agreeable to his idea.

This motion was opposed, it was said, it would interfere with and lessen the responsibility of the President—would tend to excite jealousies and parties in the Senate, and may in its consequences counteract the essential interests of the United States—the President is restricted to a certain sum which he may not exceed—and for the expenditure of which he must account—the appointments must be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he may consult them in the apportionment of the salaries, but it must be left generally discretionary with him, how much it will be necessary to allow in particular cases—for if his judgement is to be controuled in this point, or is to be confined and limited, it is evident that embarrassments will very probably ensue—especially as advances of money may be necessary in the recess of the Senate.

In support of the motion, it was observed, that as no appointments can be made but by and with the advice of the Senate—that no treaties can be formed without their concurrence, it appears incongruous that they should have no voice in determining the salaries of persons which they may appoint to make treaties, or to carry on the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.—This will give an undue influence to the President in forming treaties—and, superceding the interference of the Senate in a business to which they are equally competent, with the President, is contrary to the Constitution.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, so as to affect the allowances to be made to foreign ministers, that they should be apportioned by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed the sum specified in the bill.

The debate was continued after the variation of the motion—and the arguments drawn from the concurrent power of the Senate in all the appointments, treaties and connections respecting foreign nations, it was contended equally affected the business in every possible shape and modification of it.

On the other hand it was contended the intercourse with foreign nations is a trust specially committed to the President of the United States; and after the Legislature has made the necessary provision to enable him to discharge that trust, the manner how it shall be executed must rest with him; his responsibility for the execution of it to the best of his judgment, is a sufficient security—Nor can the Senate be associated with him in the discharge of this trust, with any more propriety than a committee of this House—The amendment as now stated will induce an improper interference, in points which must depend on contingencies, and these enter into the very nature of the trust.

On motion of Mr. Livermore the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
LEGISLATURE OF STATE OF NEW-YORK.  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

A memorial and remonstrance of the society called Quakers, and praying for the abolition of slavery, was read and referred to a committee consisting of a member from each county.

A petition of William Jauncey, praying that permission might be given to James Jauncey to return to this State, he being at present a proscribed person, was read and referred to Messrs. Watts, Barker and Crane.

The House went into a committee on the bill for authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, to raise monies by tax.

Mr. Brown in the chair.

The sum of 11,000. was inserted in the bill.—And the bill being gone through, the committee rose—the House accepted of the report and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then went into a committee on the Governor's message.

Mr. Watts in the chair.

A resolution was agreed to, that it should be the order of the day on Tuesday next to take up the proposed amendments to the Constitution. A resolution was also agreed to, that a committee should be appointed to report a permanent arrangement for the support of government.

The committee then rose—the House accepted the report; and Messrs. King, Jones, Havens, Tillotson, and Gilbert, were appointed a committee for the last mentioned purpose.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 27.

The advocates for a discrimination between original creditors and those by purchase appear to want information. It is well known that the debt of the United States in innumerable instances, was contracted under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and the evidences of the debt possessed by original creditors, were obtained at four times the real value of the supplies furnished. When our affairs wore a dubious aspect, many a soldier would have starved in the street, with ten pound notes in his pocket, had it not been for purchasers, whom every body then considered as persons "throwing their bread upon the waters," in buying at the greatest discount, public securities—Now which of these two descriptions of creditors merit most from the justice of our country?

A Society for the purpose of promoting the abolition of Slavery is forming at Richmond, Virginia.

The Debates of Congress are republished in all the papers of the United States, with an avidity which shews that the printers consider them as highly interesting to their readers.—This is deriving political wisdom from the fountain head.

The discrimination between the creditors of the Union so earnestly contended for by some wrong heads, appears to be generally reprobated, as favoring of the policy of those times when tender laws and regulating acts sullied the annals of our country.

A shocking event took place at Rochester, Massachusetts, a few weeks since, when a house was consumed by fire, and four children perished in the flames.

The ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution by the State of Maryland, is an additional trait in the truly federal character of that respectable republic.

Congress is now deeply immersed in public affairs—and truly important are the objects that await their deliberations—the great machine of government for this extensive empire being set in motion, the adjustment of its various movements so as to produce the best good of the whole, appears to be the great concern, and to call forth the united wisdom, patience and persevering investigation, of the great national Legislature of the United States.

The examination of the young gentlemen under the care of Messrs. HARDIE and DUNCAN, will be concluded this day, between the hours of 11 and 2; their parents and guardians, and such gentlemen as are interested in the progress of their scholars, are earnestly requested to attend.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Saturday, 23,	Ship Betsey, Rooke, London, 77 days.
	— William, Hayes, Liverpool, 70 days.
	Snow St. Anthony, Cuite, Trinidada 28 days.
	Schooner Experiment, Burnett, Wilmington, 35 d.
Sunday, 24,	Sloop Nancy, Ventus, Petersburg, Virginia, 3 d.
Monday, 25,	Brig Hull Packet, Lawrence, Teneriffe, 42 days.
Tuesday, 26,	— Four Friends, Hendricks, Lisbon, 65 days.
	— Maria, Jenkins, Port au Prince.
	— Blue Moon, Janfon, Dort, 63 days.
	Schooner ———, Newbern.
	— Rambler, Rogers, Edenton.

This day published,

THE REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to the House of Representatives, relative to a provision for the support of the Public Credit of the United States, in conformity to a resolution of the twenty-first of Sept. 1789.

Published by authority.

Printed by FRANCIS CHILDS, and JOHN SWAINE—and sold at their Office, No. 190, Water-Street; sold also by Berry and Rogers. New-York, Jan. 1790.