

he thought was defensible.—On the 21st. of Sept. last, the present Congress passed a resolution, by virtue of which the Secretary of the Treasury, had laid before the House, a plan pursuant to that vote—if such a rule as that now proposed, had existed—the House could not take that report into consideration; but we have taken it up agreeable to customary usage.—He concluded by observing that if a rule must be adopted, the one proposed is not competent to the design, but must be enlarged and proper exceptions made.

Mr. White proposed that proper exceptions might be made—but contended there is a necessity for adopting some rule.

Mr. Hartley said that as the House could not be supposed to be prepared to make the necessary exceptions, he moved that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. Sedgwick seconded the motion, which being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. White moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the measures taken by Congress in the State of Virginia, respecting the lands reserved for the use of the officers and soldiers of the said State on Continental and State establishments, in the cession made by the said State to the United States, of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and to report the same to this House.

Mr. White, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Seney, were appointed.

The report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Capt. Charles Markley, was taken into consideration.

This report states that he was entitled to half pay for life, agreeable to the time of his leaving the public service, but that there are two resolves of Congress which appear to contravene his claim.

It was moved that the House should accept this report.

This motion was opposed, as it would be informal to accept specifically, the report of an executive officer. Such reports are considered as matter of information to the House, on which they are to ground a subsequent act or resolution.

Mr. Gerry observed that it appeared to him from the Secretary's report, that this officer is entitled to his half pay. He therefore moved that the report should be accepted; and that the House should come to a resolution, that the two resolves of Congress referred to in the report do not apply to the case of the petitioner.

The resolves were then read.

Mr. Sedgwick suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to report a system for ascertaining the claims of individuals against the United States, and of the United States against individuals. He proposed that this committee should consist of ten members. The adoption of such a system might save a great deal of time and public expence.

Some observations were made on this proposition. It was then ordered that the report of the Secretary at War should lie on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing accounts of expenditures and disbursements, pursuant to orders of Congress, to the 31st Dec. last, which were read, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith, (M.) Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Van Ransselaer.

A message from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate has passed a bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States—in which they request the concurrence of the House.—He then delivered in the bill and withdrew.

Mr. Gerry presented a petition of Aaron Putnam of Medford in the State of Massachusetts—stating that he had invented a mode of distilling spirits, which is different from any that had come to his knowledge, and he presumed is entirely new; and praying that the benefit of his discovery may be secured to him.—Referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for securing to inventors the right of their discoveries.

A memorial of Roger Alden, was read and referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Benson.

On motion of Mr. Thatcher the petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portland was read a second time, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information, who is directed to report thereon to the House.

The bill brought down from the Senate was read.

Mr. Livermore moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the appropriation of such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the civil list, and the incidental charges of the present year.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Livermore, Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Lee, were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to the power of Congress to regulate the exports of the United States, proposed the following resolution, viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard against frauds in the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) introduced a resolution to this purport, that the Judges of the Supreme Court be directed to report to the House a plan for regulating the processes in the Federal Courts, and the fees to the Clerks of the same.

Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was after a short discussion negatived.

The House then adjourned till Monday 11 o'Clock A. M.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 30.

“What is every body's business is no body's business”—And where every body is worthy of blame, guilt can be affixed to no body.—The exigencies of our country gave rise to the expedient of paper money.—When that had done its office, it passed away, by mutual consent, like the baseless fabric of a vision.—Not so the exigencies of our country; they were too substantial.—A second expedient became necessary—it was adopted in a new species of paper.—But this would have been still-born, had the animating principles of negotiation and hope of future payment been wanting—nor would all the paper of the United States have purchased the soldier a biscuit, had not a dependence on the country called into circulation the *specie* of the SPECULATORS.

Hence the first speculators in public securities, who were generally *monied men*, must be considered as the props of the infant credit of the United States—as they undoubtedly were decided friends to the revolution, who embarked their ALL on the issue of the contest.

COMMON SENSE.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Jan. 16.

“I never expected that the domestic debt of the United States would be funded at a higher interest than four per cent. nor could I suppose that in making provision for the debts contracted during the late war, and which are the price of the greatest and the happiest revolution that ever marked the page of history, the debts of the federal States would be placed in a less favorable situation, than that commonly denominated the continental debt—but this will certainly be the case, if the great sources of revenue are diverted into a channel from whence the debts of the federal States are to derive no advantage. It is to the general government that the state creditors must now look, as to their only resource—and surely their claims are as well founded, as those of any description of creditors whatever.

I am sensible that many persons have entertained hopes of receiving six per cent. interest, on their securities, and this is particularly the idea of those, who are clamorous for a discrimination between the original holders and those who have bought public paper. These persons say that government cannot consistently pay them a less interest than that expressed on the face of the promise; but at the same time, they can very clearly discover the justice of a violation of the same promise, expressed in the same terms, which happens to be in the hands of some of their neighbors!! Self love strangely blinds people to their own interest—for it is very evident that a violation of the public faith in one instance, would assuredly lead to a violation in the other.

I have said above, that 4 per cent is the highest at which I ever expected that government would fund the debt. My reasons are many, but waving particulars I shall mention only two. First, This sum is about the average of the general expectation of the creditors; and as the Congress of the United States have proposed to lay the foundation of the government in JUSTICE, they will invariably consider in all their deliberations, that two parties perfectly equal, exist in all public contracts—and therefore they will undoubtedly pay attention to the general sentiment—but secondly, I consider 4 per cent. within compass of the ability of the United States. The creditors very well know that it will be in vain to expect an interest beyond this ability—and the 4 per cent. will be less than the original stipulation, yet realizing this diminished rate, will induce a most cordial reliance on a future indemnification for a temporary loss.”

The question whether the seat of the Honorable Jonathan Jackson in the Senate of Massachusetts, is vacated by his federal appointment as Marshal of that district, was determined in the negative by the Senators of that State, the 21st instant.

Extract of a letter from Long-Island to the Editor, hereof.

“I am exceedingly gratified with the Boston plan of Education with which you have lately favoured us. Nothing can more radically promote the best interests of society than such attentions to a united public. The efforts of a thousand individuals to inculcate useful knowledge, may probably be less productive, than the labours

of a very few in this compacted system. It will contribute greatly to the convenience of tuition, and much more to its success. The principal advantages will spring from the foundation—the discipline and the manners of the children, which can scarcely fail to be established by such arrangements; these are of the utmost consequence, tho too generally neglected. The system does not strike me as perfect; it will undoubtedly admit of considerable improvements; but, were there much more room for these, I should think the adoption of such a system far preferable to that chance medley of education which continues to be borne with, almost throughout the continent—and I do most heartily wish to see such wise examples followed, wherever some plan of the kind has not already been adopted.”

Last Thursday arrived in this City from North-Carolina the Hon. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Senator of the United States from that Republic.

Hon. BENJAMIN HAWKINS, the other Senator arrived some days since.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At the Auction Room of Messrs SMITH and BRADFORD, No. 20, Wall Street, will be disposed of, at public sale, on Friday Evening the 5th of February, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS—consisting of History, Divinity, Law, Physic, Poetry, Novels, Miscellany, &c. &c.—Catalogues will be delivered a few days previous to the sale. New-York, Jan. 1790.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL persons who have not accounted for the expenditures of public money and stores, received from HUGH HUGHES, either in the capacity of Commissary of Military Stores, Assistant and Deputy Quarter Master General to the army of the United States, or Deputy Quarter Master for the State of New-York, &c. or Deputy Quarter Master to the Eastern and Main Army, are requested, by the said Hughes, to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, properly stated, as early as possible, to the auditor of the Treasury of the United States, in the city of New-York, that a final settlement of the same may be made.

The Executors, or Administrators, to the estates of any of the persons first mentioned, will be pleased to attend to this notification.

N. B. The Printers in the different States in the Union, will render an essential service to the public by inserting this in their newspapers.

WAR-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Invalid Pensioners of the United States, residing within the States respectively, that one moiety of their annual pension, commencing on the fifth day of March last, will be paid at the places and by the persons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March ensuing, and that the second moiety of the said annual pension will be paid at the same places and by the same persons, on the fifth day of June ensuing.

The States,	Places,	and persons by whom the pensions will be paid.
New-Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Joseph Whipple.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode-Island,	Providence,	Jeremiah Olney.
Connecticut,	New-London,	Jedidiah Huntington.
New-York,	New-York,	John Lamb.
New-Jersey,	Perth-Amboy,	John Hallsted.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delany.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Bush.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams,
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Heth,
North-Carolina,	Hillsborough,	John Haywood.
South-Carolina,	Charleston,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Habersham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By order of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

IN order to prevent unsuccessful applications, the following information is re published, respecting the vouchers which will be required.

“THE returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War by the several States of the pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively will together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state specifying that the person possessing it, is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: to wit—A. B. came before me one of the Justices for the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited.)

That he served in (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form, I A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

Signed and sealed in the presence of

Acknowledged before me Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War,

War-Office, October 13. 1789.

The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above information, for the benefit of the unfortunate invalids, who have suffered severely in the cause of their country.