

precedents are derived, said, that since the adoption of their present system of bankruptcy, that nation had enjoyed a degree of tranquility and domestic happiness, unknown for a century before; but recurring to the obvious difference in the circumstances of the two countries, with respect to commercial transactions within that kingdom, said, that in his opinion we are not prepared at present to go fully into the subject, or to adopt similar regulations. When there appeared to him to be a greater facility in recovering debts he would not be backward in voting for the measure.

Mr. Hartley consented that the motion should lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) recited the following clause in the constitution, viz: Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof, —and moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills pursuant thereto; this motion being adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz. Mr. Page, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Heister moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills, making provision for the invalid pensioners of the United States, this being adopted, Mr. Heister, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Hathorne were appointed.

On motion of Mr. White, a committee of elections was appointed, viz. Mr. Ames, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Page, Mr. Wynkoop, and Mr. White.

A message from the Senate by their Secretary with a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina, returned with amendments, in which the Senate requested the concurrence of the House.—These amendments were concurred in, with one amendment only.

By the amendments of the Senate to the foregoing act, a clause is introduced for the purpose of farther suspending the operation of the tonnage act with respect to vessels of Rhode-Island till the first day of April next. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Bland of Virginia took his seat this day.

The engrossed bill for securing the copy right to authors and proprietors was read the third time.

On motion this bill was recommitted to a select committee, and Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Sylvester were appointed.

Several petitions were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Foster of the committee on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, reported sundry amendments to said bill, which were read.—These amendments included the schedules proposed by Mr. Madison.—The House proceeded to consider the same.

The amendments preceding the schedules were agreed to—those being read.

Mr. Livermore observed that he was apprehensive it was impracticable to effect an enumeration upon a plan that was to specify so many particulars.—He conceived it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to make the distinctions proposed—the schedules contemplate too minute an enumeration of the various arts, and professions, if it comprized a smaller number it might answer—but he was afraid that calling for so particular a detail might excite some disagreeable ideas in the minds of the people.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the object which the Hon. Gentleman had in view in moving for the recommitment of the bill, was to obtain more accurate information, not only with respect to the numbers of persons, but also to ascertain more particularly the actual state of society in the United States.—He could have wished therefore that the learned professions had been included, more particularly the lawyers, as he thought it would have contributed materially to the object.

Mr. Madison observed that the most important advantages would be derived to the government in all its future operations, from knowing the actual state of the various numbers employed in the several arts and professions. It would assist the legislature in forming the laws, and enable them to do more equal justice: and had they been in possession of facts in this line in times past, it would perhaps have led to different decisions in many points.—With respect to including the learned professions he should be in favor of the addition.

Some further objections were made to these schedules, but on the question being put they were adopted—as were the other amendments proposed by the committee.

The bill as thus amended, was then read by the Speaker.

Mr. Burke moved an amendment so as to encrease the allowance to the assistants employed in this business, viz.—To receive one dollar for every 150 persons returned from the country, and one dollar for every 250 in towns of more than 5000 inhabitants.—A considerable diversity of opinion appeared on this motion—and the ideas

formerly suggested were again repeated.—The motion was at length adopted.

Mr. Jackson moved that the clause which empowers the marshals, by permission of the district judges, to allow the assistants one dollar for enumerating 100 persons, in parts where the inhabitants are greatly dispersed, should be amended, so as to allow that sum for enumerating 50 persons.

This motion after considerable discussion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Thatcher moved, for a variety of reasons which he offered, that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marshal of the district of Maine, should be struck out, and 250 inserted.

Mr. Boudinot objected—as the adoption of this motion would lead to enhancing the allowances to the other districts—which would encrease the expence beyond the ideas of gentlemen, and the abilities of the United States in the present state of the Treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth supported the motion, and said he did not think the business could be performed for a less sum than 250 dollars.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the whole ground of the motion was on the idea that the marshals must peregrinate to all parts of the district,—whereas no such principle is contemplated in the formation of the bill; the marshal is merely to receive the returns—I think the allowance in full proportion to what the others are to receive.

Mr. Goodhue said, that comparing the district of Maine with that of Massachusetts, and taking into consideration the difficulties which must attend transacting the business in the former—he should rather undertake to number the people of Massachusetts for 250 dollars, than those of Maine for that sum.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to the motion, and thought that gentlemen magnified the difficulties beyond reason.—He subscribed the duty which he supposed the marshal would have to perform, and made it appear so inconsiderable, as that 150 dollars would be an ample compensation.

Mr. Jackson spoke in favor of the motion.

The motion was divided, and 150 dollars were struck out.—It was then moved to insert 250 dollars—this was negatived, and 200 inserted.

Mr. Boudinot moved that 150 dollars, the allowance to the marshal of the district of New-Jersey, should be struck out, and 200 inserted,—which was carried in the affirmative.

The bill being gone through, and sundry amendments adopted, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, in the State of North-Carolina—and concurring with an amendment, to the amendment proposed yesterday by the House,—which amendment of the Senate was agreed to. A committee on enrolled bills, consisting of Mr. Gilman and Mr. White was appointed.

CINCINNATI PROCEEDINGS.

At a general meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Holland Lodge Room, in the City of New-York.

FEBRUARY 1st. 1790.

A Petition having appeared in the public papers, as proposed to be signed by a number of officers of the late army of the United States, and presented to the national legislature, praying that in the system for funding the national debt, a discrimination may be made in favor of the original holders of public securities.

The petition was read—whereupon it was Resolved unanimously,

THAT this society disclaim the principles contained in the said Petition—conceiving it inconsistent with the character they have uniformly maintained, to seek any advantage to themselves, which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy.

Resolved unanimously,

That the foregoing resolution be published in the several newspapers in this city.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Sec.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 3.

Extract of letter from a House of respectability in Bordeaux, dated Nov. 17, 1789, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

“Matters are now perfectly quiet and peaceable at Paris, and the National Assembly daily adopting measures to render this one of the most respectable and flourishing countries in Europe.—There is not the shadow of danger of a national bankruptcy, and private property is as secure as in any part of the world.”

On Thursday last arrived in this city, from Massachusetts the Hon. William Cushing, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On Saturday the Hon. James Wilson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, arrived here from Philadelphia.

Yesterday the Hon. John Blair, and the Hon. Edmund Randolph, arrived in this City from Vir-

ginia. The former is a Judge of the Supreme Court—and the latter Attorney General for the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT,

Of the United States, convened on Monday in this City; but a sufficient number of the Judges not being present to form a quorum, the same was adjourned till yesterday.

The Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States.

The Hon. William Cushing, and The Hon. James Wilson, Associate Judges, appeared on the bench.

John M'Kesson, Esq. acted as clerk.

The Court Room at the Exchange was uncommonly crowded.—The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court of this State; the Federal Judge for the district of New York; the Mayor and Recorder of New-York; the Marshal of the District of New-York; the Sheriff and many other officers, and a great number of the gentlemen of the bar attended on the occasion.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of the United States met at the Hall in the Exchange, a quorum of the Judges with the Attorney-General attending, their respective commissions were read—and the court then adjourned till this day at one o'clock.

The subject of the Secretary's Report engrosses the public attention universally: It is the topic in all companies: The principles of the proposed system are perpetually in discussion—and it is highly probable that the legislature will take up this business under greater advantages the present session, than they could have at any former period—or than there is any reason to suppose they can at any future time.

We have long been studying the book of experience, and bitter things are therein written against us; especially in the chapter on Public Credit. It is high time to turn over a new leaf, and see what can be inscribed on the fair pages of the future history of our country. The American character stands high in every particular but one, and it is in our power to wipe off every stigma, and to convince the whole world that we are as honest, as we are brave, enlightened and free.

The situation of our public debts, and the very great embarrassments which attended all our concerns on that account, were the principle causes of that revolution which hath given us the Constitution: The affirmative therefore of the question, Whether the public debt shall be placed on such a footing, as to retrieve and establish the honor and credit of the United States, is in fact anticipated, by the adoption of the Constitution—and from this consideration it follows, that the great question on this subject, involves a discrimination not only between the friends and enemies of the General Government; but also between those who wish the peace, honor, and happiness of our country, and those who would rejoice to see it in the most contemptible state of degradation, and involved in all the horrors of confusion and bankruptcy. The mode to be adopted is therefore the only subject of discussion; for the Constitution hath precluded all altercation on the principle.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has lately extinguished its foreign debt. The last payment was 60000 dollars specie.

EXTRACT.

Why has the world through all ages and nations universally ascribed heroism and glory to conquest?—It is through the respect that they have for power. Man is by nature weak; he is born in and to a state of dependence; he therefore naturally seeks and looks about for help; and, where he observes the greatest power, it is there he applies and prays for protection. Now, though this power should be exerted to his damage, instead of defence, it makes no alteration in his reverence for it; he bows while he trembles, and while he detests, he worships; in the present case, it is with man as it is with God; he is not so awful and striking, he is not so much attended to, in the sunshine and gentle dew of his providence and benignity, as in his lightnings and thunders, his clouds and his tempests.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The “FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT BALLADS” does not come within the limits of our plan—besides it would be a “twice told tale” to a great proportion of our readers.

“A NEW-JERSEY MAN” came too late for this day's Gazette. The strictures on “JUSTICE” in the Daily Gazette, do not apply, as the reflections on the Printers of this city, are a figment of the author's own brain.

The “LINES TO A LADY” in our next.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

- Saturday. Brig Chatham, M'Lean, Port au Prince.
- Brig Charles, Pigeon, St. Petersburg, 4 months.
- Schooner Rambler, Wheeler, St. Martins, 24 days.
- Schooner Hope, —, Cape-Fare, N. C. 12 days.
- Tuesday. Sloop Maria, Elliott, Charleston, 8 days.

BOOKS.

At the Auction Room of Messrs SMITH and BRADFORD, No. 22, 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 previous to the sale.

New-York, Jan. 1790.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:

- BOOK Muffins 8-4 6-4 5-4
- Jaconet do.
- Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,
- Chintzes,
- Ginghams,
- HUMHUMS,
- Long Cloths,
- Calicas,
- Seerfucers,
- Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

And a few pair large handsome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790.

t. f.