

The bill to suspend part of the collection law was read the second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the petition of the merchants and traders of Portsmouth New-Hampshire, was read the second time. The petition referring to two distinct objects. One respecting the holding the district court in Portsmouth. The other respecting restrictions on our trade by foreigners; it was moved that it should be referred to two committees.

It was accordingly voted that the part relating to trade, be referred to a committee of twelve, and that respecting the district courts to a committee of three.

The memorial of the officers of the late navy of the United States, was read a second time, & referred to a committee of seven.

Mr. Bland moved that the bill just now laid on the table, should be taken up, in order to admit an amendment, which he had prepared, and which, he observed, would not probably occasion any debate. Some debate however ensued, and it was finally voted to refer the bill to a committee of the whole house, on Monday next.

A petition from General Hazen was read. A motion was then made that the house should take up the report of the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Williamson said he hoped that the house would not take up the report—he wished that North-Carolina should be fully represented on the floor, when the question for accepting the report should come before the house; he wished it he said as he had some facts to state to the house which would go to prove the total impropriety, if not impracticability of agreeing to some of the propositions contained in the report. He moved therefore, that the subject should be deferred, at least till to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Sherman opposed a postponement.

Mr. Heister spoke in favor of the motion, he thought the reasons offered by the gentleman from North-Carolina important, and that he should be indulged.

The question was then put for taking up the report, and passed in the affirmative.—27 to 24.

The report was then read.

The three first propositions were adopted by the house.

The fourth respecting the assumption of the state debts being read.

Mr. Carroll objected to proceeding any further in the report; he submitted it to the house, whether it would not be more regular and expedient to go into a committee of the whole, on that part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which relates to devising ways and means to pay the interest on the foreign and domestic debts; he thought this would be a more regular mode of conducting the business, he moved therefore, that the proposition should be passed over.

The motion for postponement occasioned considerable debate; it was supported by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Seney, Mr. Smith (Maryland) Mr. Stone, and Mr. Williamson; the last gentleman observed that the report had been agreed to in the committee of the whole by a majority of four or five members only; North-Carolina has about that number in her representation—she certainly has a right to be heard on the subject; we are not yet fully represented—and are not prepared to offer our sentiments. I have at home (said he) some papers which I wish to lay before the House—I have not got them in my pocket—a proposition to assume 25 millions (I believe it will turn out to be 30 millions) ought to be maturely considered. He had a variety of difficulties on his mind, which he wished to have removed.—He asked what was to be done with those creditors of the States who would not subscribe to the loans on this plan? Adverting to the report of the Secretary, he said, that when he saw calculations of 100000 dollars to be derived from sources, which he believed would be found not to produce five—he confessed he had his doubts respecting the report—he saw no necessity for precipitating the question.—He wished more fully to understand the subject.

The motion was then varied to recommitting the fourth proposition to a committee of the whole House—which was opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benson, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Smith (S. C.) and supported by Mr. Bland, Mr. White, and Mr. Jackson.—In opposition to the motion it was said—that more than a fortnight had been spent in discussing the subject—that every argument on both sides had been produced which it was probable could be suggested—that the proposition was an essential part of the Report—that subsequent propositions had received the approbation of gentlemen on a presumption that this would form part of the system—that all the requisite forms had been attended to—that if the proposition was again re-committed, it would be worse than sacrificing the time for no object, which had been spent upon it, as the whole ground would be gone over again—that the rea-

son urged on account of North Carolina might be obviated by considering that the debates had been published—the state of the business fully laid down—and that the various stages it has to pass thro before it is completed, will afford the members from that State ample opportunity to offer their sentiments, &c.

In support of the motion it was said, that the majority in the committee in favor of the proposition was small—that the subject was very important in its nature and consequences—a great variety of different sentiments prevailed among the people—some States were totally opposed to the assumption, as it would interfere with their arrangements made to pay the interest of their debts—that the subject was susceptible of new light being thrown upon it—new arguments may be adduced—some objections it was said had not been removed. North-Carolina is interested as much as the other States, and has as good right to be fully heard as either Massachusetts or South-Carolina—that it was unprecedented not to consent to a re-commitment at the request of a particular State. Some gentlemen in supporting the motion entered into the merits of the proposition. They remarked that as the amount of the State debts was not fully ascertained, the assumption might put it out of the power of the United States to make adequate provision for payment of the interest of their foreign and domestic debts—and Mr. Williamson said the assumption would defraud the State of North Carolina of half a million of dollars.

The question for re-commitment being put, it passed in the affirmative.—29 to 27. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

The bill for accepting the cession of certain lands therein described, made by the state of North-Carolina, having been amended by the House, as stated in our last, and returned to the Senate—the amendment was concurred in by the Senate, with an amendment—this additional amendment was to strike out the names of the Senators of North-Carolina, from the preamble, and was agreed to by the House.

The order of the day being called for, the Speaker read the fifth resolution of the report of the committee of the whole House on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gerry moved that all the propositions subsequent to that for assuming the state debt, should be re-committed to a committee of the whole.—He observed that these are so inseparably connected with the foregoing, that those who consider the assumption as an object of importance, have associated the subsequent propositions with it, and cannot consistently vote for the latter, but in reference to the former.

This motion occasioned debate.

It was opposed by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Stone, Mr. Seney, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Williamson; and supported by Mr. Bland, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burke and Mr. Wadsworth.

The motion being put, it passed in the affirmative—31 members voting in favor of it.

The House then went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the State Debts being read, the debate on the subject was renewed, and continued until near three o'clock, when the committee rose without coming to a decision.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, informing the House, that the act for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, and the act making appropriations for the services of government, for the year 1790, have received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, with sundry amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House. Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

FREEDOM is inimical to bigotry: The revolution now carrying on in the Austrian Netherlands, altho it commenced in an enthusiastic zeal to defend certain religious establishments, which in their construction have a natural tendency to confine and contract the human mind, will eventually produce a glorious emancipation, establish the rights of human nature, and deliver the people from the tyranny of superstition. The views of the enlightened Patriot will never be bounded by any object, short of the full establishment of a free constitution; the means to affect this are various, and none will be considered beneath his notice, that has the remotest reference to the ultimate design; for the work once begun, the prospect enlarges, and every passion, of the human mind may be made subservient to the cause of liberty.—“I he proposed league of the States of Flanders will, if effected, raise a most formidable power in Europe; as it will comprehend the United Provinces, the Flemings, and those of the Austrian Netherlands; to this will probably be

added as allies the King of Prussia, Duke of Cleves, Hanover, Brunswick, &c. Before such a combination, the house of Austria must shrink and even the imperial diadem may be lost to the present family. The majority of the electorates always going with the most powerful party, as was evinced by the elector of Bavaria's being chosen Emperor, when JOSEPH was young, thro the influence of the Court of Versailles—but lost to his family when success attended the arms of MARIA THERESA.—This revolution has been effected thus far, with astonishing unanimity; in the Assembly that deliberated on throwing off their allegiance to the Emperor; there was not a dissenting voice—their boldness and decision has ensured them the approbation of the enlightened of all Europe—There is one lesson that the people have learned, and that is, that UNION is paramount to every obstacle, and can infallibly effect every object the people wish to achieve; a lesson that may make the tyrants of the earth tremble.—CROWNS do not appear to be so durable an inheritance, as they have heretofore been considered by their possessors.

(To be continued.)

STANZA.—ON PERFECTION.

“I’VE seen an end of what they call
Perfection here below;
Good David said and I suppose,
He verily thought so.
But had he liv'd to see the Men,
Who in our Councils sit,
He would have found there is no End,
Of all Perfection yet.

Sternhold & Hopkins.

IMPROMPTU.

“PROCRASTINATION is the thief of time”—
Thus sung the bard immortal and sublime!
Not so the creed in modern legislation,
Where time is fixed by procrastination.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 31, 1790.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friends in Philadelphia, dated January 4, 1790.

“GENTLEMEN,
“By an order of His Majesty, (with the advice of his Privy-Council) inserted in the London Gazette of the 26 ultimo. the EXPORT of wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-meal, barley, barley-meal, malt, bread, biscuit, oats, oat-meal and beans, is PROHIBITED from every port in Great-Britain, until further order; and the IMPORT ALLOWED, likewise until further order into England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, at the low duties which are on

Wheat,	6d. per Quarter,
Wheat-Flour,	2d. per 112 lbs.
Rye,	3d. per Quarter,
Barky	2d. per Quarter
Oats	ditto.
Rye-Meal and Barley-Meal	will by no means answer at this market; nor can I encourage you in the import of Oat-Meal.
<i>In the Market.</i>	
English Red Wheat	49 a 53 fine 54-6
White ditto	50 a 54 fine 55-6
Rivet ditto	45 a 49 fine 50 a 52
Rye	32 a 33
Barley	23 a 25 fine 26
Oats	19 a 20 old
Ditto Poland	20 a 22 old
White Pease	27 a 29
Ditto for boiling	35 per Quarter
Flour	42 to 44 per Sack of 280 lb. nett.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth chronicle informs that the Hon. John Sevier is chosen a Representative of the United States for the State of North-Carolina.

In addition to the address of the inhabitants of Point a Petre to the American captains, the General Assembly of the colony of Guadeloupe, also complimented them with an address on their spirited and philanthropic exertions at the late fire. The Assembly also enacted that the Attorney General, and his deputies shall order that only the sum stipulated in the act of 1783, to be paid at the Admiralty Office, shall in future, be demanded viz. three dollars, in lieu of seven, which had recently been paid.

The Cotton Factory at Philadelphia was consumed by fire on the 25th inst. The loss by this unfortunate circumstance is estimated at 1000l.

Married on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore, the Hon. JOHN PAGE, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss LOWTHER, daughter of William Lowther, Esq. of this city.

Died at Boston the 18 inst. in the 16 year of her age, Miss ABIGAIL OTIS, daughter of Samuel Allyne Otis, Esq. Secretary to the senate of the United States.—A second instance within a short period, in which this gentlemen's family and connections, have been called to deplore the death of a most lovely and amiable young lady—

In this city Mr. ISAAC NORTON, aged 54 years. A letter from — is too personal to come within the limits of our plan.

PRICE CURRENT. CONTINENTAL SECURITIES.

Final Settlements, 7/6.
Indents, 6/.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW YORK.

Ship Thetis, Harrison, Liverpool, 71 days.
Brig William Tell, Tye, Dominico, 17 days.
—Brig Charlotte, Dchong, Port au Prince, 19 days.
—Brig Vrow Geertie, Duif, Bordeaux, 84 days.
Sloop Experiment, Tylic, Charleston, 7 days.
—Sloop Maria, Elliott, Ditto, 7 days.
—Sloop Columbia, Irish, Cape Francois, 16 days.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slofs Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled “an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors,” passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.