

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

At the Second Session,
 Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth
 of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.
 An ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government, for
 the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, the following sums, to wit: A sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-one thousand, four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and seventy-three cents, for defraying the expenses of the civil list, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the statement annexed to his report made to the house of representatives on the ninth day of January last, including therein the contingencies of the several executive officers, which are hereby authorized and granted; and also, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and seventy-two cents, for defraying the expenses of the department of war; and the farther sum of ninety-six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and seventy-two cents, for paying the pensions which may become due to the invalids, as estimated in the statements accompanying the aforesaid report.

And be it further enacted, That all the expenses arising from, and incident to the sessions of Congress, which may happen in the course of the aforesaid year, agreeably to laws heretofore passed, shall be defrayed out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the contingent charges of government, to be paid out of the monies arising as aforesaid, from the duties on imports and tonnage, and that he cause a regular statement and account of such expenditures, to be laid before Congress at the end of the year.

And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, be appropriated out of the monies arising as aforesaid from the duties on imports and tonnage, for discharging the demands which exist against the United States, as specified by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report made to the House of Representatives on the first of March instant, including therein a provision for building a light-house on Cape-Henry, in the state of Virginia, and for defraying the expenses arising from the act, entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers."

And be it further enacted, That out of the aforesaid appropriation of one hundred and forty-seven thousand, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, the payment of the following sums, not heretofore provided for by law, and estimated in the aforesaid report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the first of March instant, is hereby authorized and intended to be made, to wit: For the expenses of the late office of foreign affairs, six hundred and fifty dollars: To Roger Alden, for his services, including his office-expences, and the allowance to his clerks, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, and seventy cents: To the late commissioner for settling the accounts of the departments of the late quarter-master-general, and commissaries general of purchases and issues, for his own and clerk's services, from the eighth of May to the first of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand and ten dollars, and fifty-five cents: To the late commissioner for settling the accounts of the late marine, cloathing, and hospital departments, for his own and clerk's services, from the eighth of May to the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and twenty-six cents: To the late commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the secret and commercial committees of Congress, for his salary from the first of July to the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and seventy-four dollars, and sixteen cents: For defraying the extraordinary expenses of the late President of Congress, three hundred and eighteen dollars, and fifty-three cents: For paying salaries to the late loan-officers of the several states, from the thirtieth day of June to the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, including office-charges, six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars: For paying the interest due on the loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury, two thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars, and sixty-one cents.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, be paid out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage, to Jehoiakim M'Toksin, in full compensation for his services as an interpreter and guide in the expedition commanded by Major-General Sullivan, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and also the sum of ninety-six dollars to James Mathers and Gifford Dalley each, for services during the late recess of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to empower the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem it necessary, to make such loans as may be requisite to carry into effect the foregoing appropriations, for the repayment of which the aforesaid duties on imports and tonnage shall be, and are hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
 and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, MARCH THE 26th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An Act to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the constitution of the United States; which oath or affirmation such court shall administer, and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such person so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the United States. And the children of citizens of the United States that may be born beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens: Provided, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: Provided also, That no person heretofore proscribed by any State, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the State in which such person was proscribed.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
 and President of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 26th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

OF THE EXTENT AND VALUE OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA CESSION.

The following account of the North-Carolina Cession, is said to have been communicated to Congress by a Member from that State, while the bill respecting the ceded territory, was on its passage.

FROM the Stone Mountain by the line that divides North-Carolina from Virginia, to the Fork of Cumberland river, the

Miles	
Distance is	112
From the clear Fork to the first crossing of Cumberland river, above the mouth of Obey river, is	105
Thence to the second crossing of Cumberland river,	130
Thence to the Tennessee river,	9 1/2
Thence to the Mississippi river,	60
The whole distance	416 1/2

The general course of the Stone Mountain, or the Iron Mountain, by which the ceded territory is divided from North-Carolina, is south 59 or 60 degrees west. The course of the river Mississippi from lat. 36 degrees, 30 minutes, the northern boundary of North-Carolina, to lat. 35, which is the southern boundary, is generally south, 25 degrees west. It may however be stated at south, 20 degrees west.

The width of the state is 1 degree, 30 minutes, or 104 miles. This gives 24,570, 240 acres nearly. The amount of land entered in the office of John Armstrong, since it was opened in 1783, of which some part is to the eastward of the Iron mountain, is 4,464,195 1/2 acres. Of the lands granted to officers and privates of the North-Carolina line, a correct return is not come to hand, but the highest estimation is 3,000,000 acres.—Pre-emptions, guards, and commissioners rights are estimated at 500,000 acres. The amount granted would then be 7,964,195 acres. There remains for the United States above 16,606,045 acres.

Of this there may be mountainous or barren land 5,000,000 acres, which is a great allowance, in so fine and fertile a country. There will remain fit for cultivation and sale at least 11,606,045 acres.

This land, or so much of the same as is, or shall be ceded by the Indians, may be immediately sold at half a dollar the acre, in national securities. It is worth that sum in specie.

European Intelligence.

LUXEMBURG, December 38.

PROVISIONS, within these few days, are more plentiful here, and great number of oxen have been salted down for the garrison. General Bender is still ill and indeed we have scarce any but sick and wounded here, most of the troops have entered the field against the Patriots. On the 24th, the citizens brought back to the city, the miraculous virgin and all her riches, which had not appeared in this place since the entry of Louis XIV, into Luxemburg, except at the celebration of the Octave. As our principal citizens have fled, they now suffer no citizen to leave the city.

St. Hubert, Dec. 30. Our situation is truly critical; we have near 1000 Patriots in the city, and 1500 Austrians are entrenched two leagues off in defiles, which cannot be attacked with success. The Emperor's soldiers will not expose themselves by entering the city, as they know that mode of attacking seldom is successful, but we are in fear lest they should bombard us, to drive out the Patriots, which would infallibly destroy our city. We have in the country some Curates who have preached up the Crusade against the Emperor, whilst others have quitted their parishes to take up arms and animate the young men by their example; but some of the peasants towards Neufchateau and Arlon, have hitherto held out for the Emperor. General Vander Mersch is too prudent to attempt to penetrate into the Ardennes without having his column supported by other troops, whom he expects from Mons.

We have just received advice that the Patriots have been surprized at Namur, and were obliged to retreat with little loss; they took the road to Namur.

LONDON, January 16.

Last Tuesday, a weaver of Crowhurst went out after some debts that were owing him, and having collected about ten pounds, he retired to an ale house, Catsfield green, and in the course of the night lost all his money in gaming, except three pence. Early in the morning he returned home and went to bed, but there he had not lain long, before he began to reflect so deeply on his folly, that he got up, went down stairs into an out house, and there hung himself, where he was soon afterwards discovered, but too late for human skill to afford him any assistance.

OYSTERS.

In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn:—It is like a drop of candle, and about the bigness of a farthing; it cleaves to stones, and other matters at the bottom of the sea, which is called

culch. In 24 hours it begins to have a shell; and by the law of the Admiralty Court in England, in the month of May, the dredgers have liberty to catch all oysters; but with a knife, they gently raise the small brood from the culch, and then they throw the culch in again, to preserve the ground for the future. After the month of May it is felony to throw away the culch, and punishable to take away any oysters, less than the bigness of an half-crown piece, or when the two shells being shut, a fair shilling will rattle between them.

The brood of Colchester and other oysters, are carried to creeks of the sea, and there they throw them into the channel, which they call their beds or layers, where they grow and fatten; and in two or three years, the smallest brood will arrive to the proper size. The oysters they would have green, they put into pits about three feet deep, in the salt marshes, which are overflowed only at spring tides, to which they have sluices, and let out the salt water, until it is about a foot and a half deep.

In these pits they are suffered to continue six weeks or two months, in which time they become of a dark green. The oysters, when the tide comes in, lie with their hollow shells downwards, and when it goes out, they turn on the other side. They remove from their place, unless in cold weather, to cover themselves in the house.

The oysters are sick after they have spat, or spawn; but in July they begin to mend, and in August they are perfectly well.

THE ART OF SPEAKING.

Lord SPAFFESBURY speaking of verbal fluency terms it a disease, and calls it the leprosy of eloquence; and DAVENANT writing on the same subject, says—"Both Prince and people are unfortunate, who depend on those whose chief talent is the art of speaking."

OLIVER, Cardinal XIMENES, the Duke de SULLY, Sir THOMAS MOORE, the CECILS, Treasurer BUCKHURST, WALSHAM, the Cardinals RICHELIEU and MAZARENE, Secretary THURLOWE, CORNELIUS DE WITT, and the Treasurer SOUTHAMPTON, with many others, were not at all remarkable for this gift. The art is rather meretricious than meritorious.

England, like Athens, has had its wisest counsels dissipated by the breath of oratory. The merit of FOX, SHERIDAN, and BURKE, consists in words only.

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 Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHUMS,
 Jacket do. || Long Cloths,
 Handkerchiefs, of various kinds, || Gassas,
 Chintzes, || Seerfucksers,
 Gingham, || Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.
 With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

By the Visitors and Governors of St. JOHN'S College in the State of Maryland, February 10, 1790.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,
 THAT at the regular quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday in November next, the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, elect a Principal of the said College; that it be the duty of the Principal to superintend the College according to regulations hereafter to be established, and in conjunction with the Vice-Principal, to teach the higher authors in Latin and Greek—and the higher branches of science usually taught in other American Colleges; and that he receive for his services, an annual salary of £500 current money, equal to £300 sterling of Great-Britain, or 1,333 1/3 Spanish dollars, to be paid quarterly.

That at the next quarterly meeting, on the second Tuesday in May next, the board elect a master of writing and arithmetic in said St. John's College; and that he receive for his services, an annual salary of £150 current money to be paid quarterly.

That Mr. Wallace, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Hanson, be a committee to write a letter in behalf of this board, to Doctor Price, Doctor Reese, and Doctor Kippis, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, inclosing a copy of the Resolve respecting the appointment of a Principal; requesting them to recommend a man proper to be elected Principal of St. John's College, and assuring them, that if the man, whom they shall recommend, be approved of—immediate information thereof shall be given.

That the several Resolves for electing a Principal and master of writing and arithmetic, be published in such newspapers as the said committee shall think proper.

Test, NICHOLAS BRICE, Sec'y.

The public are requested to take notice that if a proper character in America shall offer, the Visitors are free to appoint him; and that they wish to elect a Principal, as early as is consistent with propriety, and the lasting welfare of the College.

Any person desirous of offering himself either as a Principal of St. John's College, or master of writing and arithmetic, will be pleased by writing to inform any one, or the whole of the committee, consisting of Mr. Charles Carroll, now in Congress, Mr. Charles Wallace, in Annapolis, and the Chancellor of Maryland.

The printers of America are requested to insert in their respective newspapers the foregoing Resolves and notifications; and to inform their fellow-citizens, that St. John's College, after a variety of untoward disastrous circumstances, was opened and dedicated in November last; that the plan of this rising seminary comprehends two schools for philosophy or the higher branches of science, under the Principal and Vice-Principal—a school for the learned languages under a professor, an assistant master, and a school for writing and arithmetic subordinate to the grammar school; that John M'Dowell, A. M. is already engaged as professor of philosophy—the Rev. Ralph Higginbottom, professor of languages, and Mr. Patric M'Grath his assistant master; that there is a moral certainty that by the 17th of March, the number of students will exceed fifty. Indeed from the fortunate situation of St. John's College, the amount and stability of its funds, the character and residence of its trustees, there is the fairest prospect presented of its answering in the fullest extent the purpose of its liberal and wise founders, and benefactors.