

that it might be good policy to interdict the vessels of all nations, from carrying our produce.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed that the question was fully agitated the last session—he was one of those who were in favor of the discrimination at that time—but he now greatly doubted the propriety of the measure. France does not furnish ships in such numbers as to make it any great object with them to be exempted—those measures which are calculated to diminish the navigation of her rivals, she would consider as an indemnification for the enhancement of the duty on her own—With the additional heavy tonnage now proposed, Great-Britain has so great a surplus of shipping, that she cannot employ them so advantageously in any other way, as in the trade of America. America is the best foreign market that Great-Britain has: This every man may be convinced of who looks at what covers him. He instances a number of articles (especially lumber) which Great-Britain is absolutely dependent on America for—and she has no market for upwards of four millions gallons of rum but the United States: The sale of this rum is a source of greater profit than all her other West-India trade. We enjoy great and increasing commercial advantages, from the adoption of the constitution. I should be extremely sorry to risk these advantages by adopting the motion, and if this is to be a condition of enhancing the tonnage. I shall as at present informed, vote against it.

Mr. Ames in opposition to the motion, observed, that from the introductory observations of the gentleman, he anticipated something which would conduce much to the advantage of our allies—but it had terminated in a proposition to testify our gratitude to that nation, which in any event cannot be much benefited by the discrimination proposed, if it should be adopted. Adverting to what had been said upon treaties. He doubted whether any treaties were of any advantage to us, and therefore he was not solicitous to have them increased. Our ships are at present (notwithstanding the treaty) admitted with almost as much facility into the British as into the French Islands. The great design in the increase of the tonnage, is to increase our own navigation—but the gentleman's plan is to testify our gratitude to our allies, by waging a commercial war with nations not in treaty. The question on the last session was thoroughly discussed, and he hoped that it would not be renewed the present—especially when it is considered that the other house were so strongly against it. If we make a distinction here; we ought to carry it through, and lessen the duties in other instances.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 5, 1790.

CINCINNATI.

At a TRIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CINCINNATI, held in the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the Month of May last, the following Officers were unanimously elected:

- PRESIDENT-GENERAL, His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. late Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.
- VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL, Major-General THOMAS MIFFLIN.
- SECRETARY-GENERAL, Major-General HENRY KNOX.
- ASSISTANT-SECRETARY-GENERAL, Major WILLIAM MCPHERSON.

THE following ADDRESS was presented to the President of the United States, on Tuesday last, by a Committee, consisting of Gen. KNOX, Gen. MATTHEWS, Col. GUNN, Col. HAWKINS, Col. W. S. SMITH, Gen. CLARKSON, and Col. HUMPHREYS, appointed for that purpose, at the general meeting of the State Societies of the Cincinnati.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

S I R,

WE, the Delegates of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, assembled at our triennial General Meeting, congratulate you on being unanimously elected the Head of our rising Republic.

As a part of the Community, we felicitate our Countrymen on this happy event, and we embrace the first opportunity of expressing our sentiments, with no less zeal than sincerity.

When we say we love and revere you as a Father, we not only speak the language of our own hearts, but we speak the language of all who have fought, suffered, and conquered under your command. Were poverty, and consciousness of duty our only recompense, still should we glory in the part we have acted. For our motives, as they regarded our country, will afford us satisfaction, as well through the vicissitudes of life, as in the moment of dissolution. As Members of our Institution, on a former occasion, we appealed to Heaven, and our own Hearts for the purity of our intentions.—Our fellow-citizens will witness, that the conduct of the Officers and Soldiers of the late American Armies, has not been less patriotic in Peace, than it was glorious in War.

A good Constitution was the object for which we risked our lives, and experienced unparalleled difficulties. We are happy in the conviction that our views are answered in the present Government of the United States:—While we applaud the wisdom of our Countrymen in placing you at the head of it, we pledge ourselves to support its administration with the remnants of lives long since devoted to the public service.

We need not enumerate your titles to the gratitude of your country; or echo, in the suffrages of our particular Constituents, the public sentiment. But we may say, that we see with exultation our Countrymen beginning to reap the fruits of Independence under the auspices of the Person, who was more instrumental than any other in its establishment. May you as a reward for your services enjoy length of days, and every temporal blessing, and may such blessings be a prelude to everlasting felicity.

Signed in behalf of the General Meeting, T. MIFFLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

Philadelphia, May 4th. 1790. H. KNOX, Secretary-General.

To the DELEGATES of the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI, lately assembled at their Triennial Meeting,

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH it is easier for you to conceive, than for me to explain the pleasing sensations which have been excited in my breast, by your congratulations on my appointment to the head of this rising Republic: Yet I must take the liberty to thank you sincerely for the polite manner in which you felicitate our Countrymen, and testify your regard to me on this occasion.

In addition to that reward for your sufferings and services which arises from the consciousness of having done your duty, you have erected Monuments more expressive of your merits than even the universal applause of your Country, in the establishment of its Independence and Sovereignty. Nor should any possible circumstances of poverty or adversity compel you to give up that sweet satisfaction for the part you have acted, which ought to attend you as well through the vicissitudes of life as in the moment of dissolution.

The candour of your fellow-citizens acknowledges the patriotism of your conduct in peace, as their gratitude has declared their obligations for your fortitude and perseverance in war.—A knowledge that they now do justice to the purity of your intentions ought to be your highest consolation, as the fact is demonstrative of your greatest glory.

The object for which your gallantry encountered every danger, and your virtue sustained unparalleled difficulties, has happily been attained. A government, promising protection and prosperity to the People of the United States, is established; and its operations hitherto have been such as to justify the most sanguine expectations of further success.—It was naturally to be expected, that lives which had long since been devoted on the Altar of freedom, could never be offered at the Shrines of Anarchy or Despotism.—And the offer which you make of the residue of those lives to support the Administration of this Government is not less a proof of its excellence, than an encouragement for those concerned in its execution to use their best endeavours to make it a source of extensive and permanent blessings to their Country.

Whatever titles my military services may have given me to the regard of my Country, they are principally corroborated by the firm support of my brave and faithful associates in the field: And, if any consideration is to be attributed to the successful exercise of my civil duties, it proceeds, in a great measure, from the wisdom of the Laws, and the facility which the disposition of my fellow-citizens has given to their administration.

To the most affectionate wishes for your temporal happiness, I add a fervent prayer for your eternal felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

(CIRCULAR.)

To the STATE SOCIETIES of the CINCINNATI, GENTLEMEN,

HAVING made choice of all our officers for the three ensuing years, as will appear by the enclosed certified lists; and having completed all the business before us, we could not, however, separate without addressing you, on the situation and prospect of the affairs of the United States.

With hearts filled with love to our native climes, and gratitude to the author of every good gift, who has cast our lot in such pleasant places; we rejoice that our countrymen are rapidly recovering from the calamities occasioned by the late war, and that they are at last favored with a government which will probably secure to them the enjoyment of all the benefits they had a right to expect from the revolution. Already we perceive that agriculture, commerce, manufactures, private happiness and public prosperity, increase in a wonderful manner, under the auspicious influence of this government. And from a view of all the circumstances, we are justified in a belief, that our prospect of felicity is as fair as that of any nation under heaven.

While we recall to mind that you were the Chiefs of that glorious band of heroes, who merited and obtained the distinguished appellation of the PATRIOT ARMY, we feel all the endearments of our former connection recur with redoubled force. The world considered that character as the best guarantee for your future conduct. Nor has your conduct at any time deceived the most sanguine expectations of the friends of freedom.

The general tenor of your behavior, since the war, and particularly during the period in which the present government was formed and established, has been so perfectly unexceptionable, and so entirely consonant to your professions, as to entitle you to the universal approbation of your fellow-citizens.

It gives us inexpressible pleasure to find, that the unreasonable and illiberal clamour, which at one moment had been excited against our institution, has totally subsided.

The accounts which we annually see from all parts of the continent of the manner in which you celebrate the declaration of Independence, on the fourth day of July, the day fixed for your State meetings, afford us also great satisfaction. The reasons for the recognition of that festival are so obvious and important, that we hope you will ever continue to consider that day, as a day of Thanksgiving.

We presume not to give you any advice, for the regulation of the internal concerns of your societies. But we are persuaded that you will do good to all men, whenever and wheresoever opportunities will permit; and particularly that you will, to the utmost of your ability, alleviate the penury and distresses of those who have borne with you the burden of the war. As many instances have already occurred of widows, orphans and unfortunate members of your societies, who claim and receive support from your beneficence, it behoves you to place your funds upon the best possible footing, to accomplish the truly benevolent and fraternal purposes for which they were intended. Since it is but too justly to be apprehended, that the number of persons who will be entitled to your assistance will rather increase than diminish.

We most ardently desire, that the character of the Cincinnati may continue to be respected, in consequence of their completing the glory of soldiers, by acting well the part of citizens. With this object in view, we doubt not that you will assiduously cultivate all the virtues of peaceable and patriotic citizens, especially industry, frugality, honesty, and a fixed determination to support the government of your country.

It is necessary for the ulterior arrangements of our society at large, that you should transmit to our Secretary General, accurate returns of the persons composing your State Societies, as soon as they can be conveniently completed.

We forward to you by this conveyance, the copy of an address, which we presented to the President of the United States, together with his answer. It now only remains for us to commend you to the holy keeping of Almighty God; and to wish you every blessing which your own hearts can desire.

DONE in our General Meeting, at the City of Philadelphia, this Fourth day of May, 1790.

T. MIFFLIN, VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ATTEST, H. KNOX, Secretary-General.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

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 for the Encouragement of LEARNING, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already printed within these United States, being a citizen or citizens thereof, or resident within the same, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, who hath or have not trans-

ferred to any other person the copy-right of such map, chart, book or books, share or shares thereof; and any other person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of these United States, or residents therein, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, who hath or have purchased or legally acquire the copy-right of any such map, chart, book or books, in order to print, reprint, publish or vend the same, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such map, chart, book or books, for the term of fourteen years from the recording the title thereof in the Clerk's Office as is herein after directed: And that the author and authors of any map, chart, book or books already made and composed, and not printed or published, or that shall hereafter be made and composed, being a citizen or citizens of these United States, or resident therein, and his or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending such map, chart, book or books, for the like term of fourteen years from the time of recording the title thereof in the Clerk's office as aforesaid: And if, at the expiration of the said term, the author or authors, or any of them, be living, and a citizen or citizens of these United States, or resident therein, the same exclusive right shall be continued to him or them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, for the further term of fourteen years: Provided, he or they shall cause the title thereof to be a second time recorded and published in the same manner as is herein after directed, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term of fourteen years aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any map, chart, book or books, and publishing the same as aforesaid, and within the times limited and granted by this act, shall print, reprint, publish or import, or cause to be printed, reprinted, published or imported, from any foreign kingdom or state, any copy or copies of such map, chart, book or books, without the consent of the author or proprietor thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; or knowing the same to be so printed, reprinted, or imported, shall publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such map, chart, book or books, without such consent first had and obtained in writing as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall forfeit all and every copy and copies of such map, chart, book or books, and all and every sheet and sheets, being part of the same, or either of them, to the author or proprietor of such map, chart, book or books, who shall forthwith destroy the same: And every such offender and offenders, shall also forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents for every sheet which shall be found in his or their possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the author or proprietor of such map, chart, book, or books, who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to and for the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in the United States, wherein the same is cognizable. Provided always, That such action be commenced within one year after the cause of action shall arise and not afterwards.

And be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, in cases where any map, chart, book or books, hath or have been already printed and published, unless he shall first deposit, and in all other cases, unless he shall before publication deposit a printed copy of the title of such map, chart, book or books, in the clerk's office of the district court where the author or proprietor shall reside: And the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same forthwith, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy thereof to the said author or proprietor, under the seal of the court, if he shall require the same) "District of to wit: Be it remembered, That on

the day of in the year of the independence of the United States of America, A. B. of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a map, chart, book or books, (as the case may be) the right whereof he claims as author or proprietor, (as the case may be) in the words following, to wit: [here insert the title] in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." C. D. Clerk of the district of

For which the said clerk shall be entitled to receive sixty cents from the said author or proprietor, and sixty cents for every copy under seal actually given to such author or proprietor as aforesaid. And such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date thereof, cause a copy of the said record to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any such map, chart, book or books, shall, within six months after the publishing thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Secretary of State a copy of the same, to be preserved in his office.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, reprinting or publishing within the United States, of any map, chart, book or books, written, printed or published by any person not a citizen of the United States, in foreign parts or places without the jurisdiction of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall print or publish any manuscript, without the consent and approbation of the author or proprietor thereof, first had and obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of or resident in these United States) shall be liable to suffer and pay to the said author or proprietor all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted for any matter, act or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, MAY THIRTY-FIRST, 1790. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States. (TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

THE House agreed to fill up the blanks in the Funding Bill.

The first blank respecting the loan that is to be negotiated for the payment of the foreign debt, is limited to a sum not exceeding 12,000,000 dollars, with a reservation that the United States, pay the same within 15 years, if they shall think proper so to do.

The loan for the domestic debt to be opened on the first day of September next, and to continue open till the first day of August 1791.

Non subscribing creditors are to produce the evidences of their debt to the commissioners, previous to June 1, 1791, in order that the same may be cancelled, and new certificates issued to them.

The salaries of the commissioners, was then fixed as follows:

The commissioner for the state of New-Hampshire,	800
The commissioner for the state of Massachusetts,	1500
The commissioner for the state of Connecticut,	1000
The commissioner for the state of New-York,	1500