



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
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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.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be forthwith transmitted to the executives of the States of Virginia and North-Carolina, a complete list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the lines of those States respectively, who are entitled to receive arrears of pay due for services in the years one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, annexing the particular sum that is due to each individual, with a request to the executives of the said States, to make known to the claimants in the most effectual manner, that the said arrears are ready to be discharged on proper application.

That the President of the United States be requested to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary steps for paying (within the said States respectively) the money appropriated by Congress, on the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, for the discharging the arrears of pay due to the troops of the lines of the said States respectively.

That the Secretary of the treasury in cases where the payment has not been made to the original claimant in person, or to his representative, be directed to take order for making the payment to the original claimant, or to such person or persons only as shall produce a power of attorney, duly attested by two justices of the peace of the county, in which such person or persons reside, authorizing him or them to receive a certain specified sum: Except where certificates or warrants have been issued under authority of the United States for any of the said arrears of pay, and the same shall be produced by the claimant or claimants.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JUNE SEVENTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

BURLINGTON, June 1.

A correspondent takes the liberty of impressing upon the minds of the farmers, the utility of a particular attention to the cultivation of potatoes. At a time when the unsettled state of Europe and the West-Indies, affords a favorable and certain market for all the grain and flour we can furnish, we should be attentive to cultivate those articles which will lessen the consumption of grain among ourselves, and enable us to increase the export to foreign countries.—Potatoes are found to be one of the most wholesome, cheap, and nutritious vegetables, either for the use of families, cattle or hogs; and the great improvements made in the cultivation of them in America, ought to animate us to every exertion for the farther improvement of this important object of domestic consumption, as well as export.

COLUMBIA, May 12.

An unhappy affair happened last week within a few miles of Granby. One Ballard was accused of stealing pigs belonging to Mr. Gabriel Fridig, who procured a warrant against him, but he absconded for three days, to elude the pursuit. It was therefore agreed to visit his house in the night, and there he was; being asked to surrender, he refused—then Mr. Riley, one of the party, fired a gun through a hole in the wall, directed at the ceiling, to frighten him; still he was obstinate—after some expostulation, the gun was discharged a second time, and the contents lodged in Ballard's side, who instantly expired. A coroner's inquest being held upon the body, returned a verdict—wilful murder.—Some of the persons who were present have been committed to Orangeburgh gaol.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12, 1790.

Wednesday afternoon the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES returned from Sandy Hook and the fishing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing. We are told he had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea-bass and black-fish—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the salubrity of the air and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very serviceable to a speedy and complete restoration of his health.

Daily Adv.

“HONOR YOUR RULERS,” is a good political maxim, and more necessary in a Republican government, than in any other. I wish the Americans were more attentive to their duty—not only numerous complaints are uttered against the measures of Congress, but evil surmising and predictions. One predicts they will consume a long session, and disagee at last about the mode of doing the business:—Another, thinks they will dispute so long about residence, as to prevent the accomplishment of the great national concerns: A third apprehends it is not their intention to establish public credit, but to waste one session after another in speculations and intrigues for their private advantage. How irrational is all this? Ask any one of these complainers and surmisers, if he would

act so unworthy and inconsistent a part were he in Congress? He will confidently answer, NO! Let us despise such evil insinuations against the Representatives of our nation: They know the infinite importance of public credit, and of national harmony: We ought to repose entire confidence in them, and believe they possess so great a spirit of wisdom and patriotism, that they will never adjourn until they have laid a sure foundation for national happiness—and like good brethren of one family, by the exercise of love and candor, unite in a system for public felicity.

Americans will never forget the impudent predictions of their Tory and British enemies, during the revolution, “that they were incapable of governing themselves”—nor can they forbear despising the weakness of some anxious people, who fear the above prediction may come to pass, because Congress has not completed all their wishes.—More time having been spent in national arrangements, and forming a system for the establishment of public credit, than some expected, they are ready to draw the worst conclusions—suppose our representatives will quarrel like children—and part without accomplishing their business. Let us honor ourselves too much to believe it possible that we can be so deceived in the men to whom we have committed the honor and happiness of our country.

Extract of a letter from Dr PRICE, dated Hackney, Feb. 1, to a gentleman in this city.

I send you a Discourse\* which has been much talked of here: It is an effusion of zeal in the cause of human liberty and virtue—I can be confident that you will approve the spirit of it, and the general sentiments it contains.

You must probably feel the same satisfaction and triumph in the late revolution in France that I have felt. It appears to me that most of the events in the annals of the world are but childish tales compared with it—The United States of America have the glory of having led the way to it.

The New Constitution of France deviates in some respects from those ideas of the best Constitution of government which have been explained and defended with so much ability in the “Defence of the American Constitutions”—but this deviation, as France is situated, seems to have been unavoidable—for had not the aristocratical and clerical orders have been obliged to throw themselves into one chamber with the commons, no reformation could have taken place, and the regeneration of the kingdom would have been impossible—and in future legislatures were these two orders to make distinct and independent States, all that has been done would probably be soon undone. Hereafter, perhaps, when the New Constitution, as now formed, has acquired strength by time, the National Assembly may find it practicable, as well as expedient, to establish, by means of a third estate, such a check as now takes place in the American government, and is indispensable in the British government.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs.—— may you be long continued happy in one another, and in your connexions.—I feel myself in the decline of life—an indolence is increasing upon me—and a disposition to be encumbered and burthened with every little business that comes in my way.

The new federal government has I hope, now acquired such a firm establishment as will make it the means of extricating the United States from difficulties, and rendering them prosperous and happy.

\* See Gazette, No. 107.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 6.

You will see by the papers what our legislature has done respecting the Assumption of the State debts. The Governor's Speech has produced the Resolution thus early. If the State debts are not assumed, distrust, dissatisfaction, and murmuring will be the inevitable consequence in Massachusetts—God grant, that that open and patriotic policy which led America through a solemn war, may yet take her by the hand, and extricate her from the embarrassments under which she now labors.

We have had a large and respectable meeting of the merchants, mechanics, &c. at Faneuil Hall, who have agreed to petition the General Court for the repeal of the excise law.—The petitions are signed, and are to be presented on Monday.

As to Congress' removing from New-York—Poor Richard I think says,

I never saw an oft-removed tree,  
Nor yet an oft-removed family,  
That thrive so well as those that settled be.

The Connecticut papers contain sketches of the debates in the House of Representatives of that state. No method that could be devised, can serve so fully to enlighten the people in the knowledge of the views and characters of their political guides.

MARRIED]—In Boston, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Esq. to Miss SALLY FOSTER, daughter to William Foster, Esq.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Schooner Experiment, Smith, Savannah, 10 days.

Ship Eagle, Jappie, London, 39 days.

To be LET, and possession given immediately,

THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.—A part of the FURNITURE will be sold, on reasonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premises.

June 12, 1790.

ality than New-York—the injustice done to the Southern States in holding the sessions in so eccentric a situation—the uneasiness of the people on this account—the present temper of the house—the tendency of the question to irritate and inflame—the interruption of the public business, and the influence the subject might be supposed to have in determining great national questions—that the determination of a very great majority of the house had been overruled in an unprecedented and extraordinary manner by the Senate, the House ought in justice to themselves, and to their constituents, who were greatly interested in the issue of the question, to insist on their former vote, &c.—from these considerations the advocates for Mr. Parker's motion urged an ultimate decision on the question.

In reply it was observed, that the question is of a mere local nature, which ought not to be brought forward at the present moment, to interrupt the great and important national business before the house—that the people were anxiously waiting for a completion of this business—that they would view with concern and disgust the men whom they had appointed to transact affairs of the greatest moment, agitated, irritated, and wasting time in discussing a question, of, confessedly, a local nature—that the resolution had been once carried by a large majority in the house, it was negatived in the Senate—and there was no prospect of a different decision—that if Philadelphia was agreed upon as the place to which Congress should adjourn, it must appear, from a most cursory view, of the state of representation, that it would be extremely difficult ever to effect a removal to a more central situation, and no one pretended that it was the most eligible place for a permanent residence. It was further said, that in order to remove all cause of further uneasiness on this subject, it was become necessary to determine the permanent seat of government. On this last idea, many observations were made, and the eligibility of the measure urged with great zeal.—The motion to take up Mr. Parker's resolution being carried,

Mr. Sedgwick after a number of observations, moved that the Resolution now before the house should be referred to a committee of the whole, and that that committee be instructed to take into consideration the motion of Mr. Gerry laid on the table yesterday, for fixing the permanent seat of government on the banks of the Delaware.

Mr. Carroll observed, that when the subject was originally bro't before the house, it was moved to take up the permanent residence—that motion was then rejected—why then should we waste time on a subject, which has already been determined? If gentlemen are sincere who profess to be concerned about the other public business, they certainly will not go into a committee of the whole, as now proposed.

Mr. Ames rose and declared, that he as well as those with whom he acted, were sincere in their professions when they wished to bring forward the permanent residence—he thought it of the utmost importance that the subject should receive a final determination. This motion as before stated was negatived.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the House should go into a committee on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the public credit.—On this motion the Ayes and Noes were called, and are as follow.

AYES.

Messrs Ames, Boudinot, Benson, Burke, Foster, Floyd, Gerry, Goodhue, Hathorne, Huntington, Huger, Jackson, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Rensselaer, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sturges, Sylvester, Schureman, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Trumbull, Thatcher, Wadsworth.—26.

NOES.

Messrs Alhe, Baldwin, Brown, Bloodworth, Carroll, Cadwallader, Contee, Clymer, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Gilman, Grout, Hartley, Heister, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Matthews, Page, Parker, Seney, Steele, Scot, Sinnickson, Stone, Vining, Williamson, Wynkoop, White.—31.

So the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hartley the House took up the resolution for holding the next session of Congress at Philadelphia.

Mr. Bloodworth withdrew his motion for striking out “Philadelphia” and inserting Baltimore.

Mr. Burke renewed the motion for Baltimore.

The question for striking out Philadelphia and inserting Baltimore after some debate was determined by ayes and noes as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Rensselaer, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.—31.

NOES.

Messrs. Alhe, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sinnickson, Steele, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.—28.

On the resolution as amended by the insertion of Baltimore, the ayes and noes are as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Alhe, Baldwin, Benson, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorne, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, White.—53.

NOES.

Fitzsimons, Gilman, Schureman, Tucker, Williamson, Wynkoop.—6. Majority for Baltimore 47.

A message was received from the President of the United States with a copy of the ratification of the amendments to the constitution by the State of North-Carolina.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have agreed to adopt the report of the joint committee on the enquiry, “Whether any and what further rules may be necessary for conducting business between the two houses.”

In committee of the whole on the bill for repealing after the last day of the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits of foreign manufacture, and laying others in their stead.

The committee proceeded as far as the forty-seventh section of the bill—they then rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

Adjourned till Monday 10 o'Clock

From the Massachusetts Magazine, for May, 1790.

DR. FRANKLIN.

TH' Eternal's arm with long encircling sweep,  
His golden compass drew around the deep;  
Here, roll thy billows—there thy waves be laid,  
And this your bound—the great JEHOVAH said:  
But when fierce lightnings rend th' electric cloud;  
And hollow thunders bursting roar aloud;  
The vollied flame I yield—a mortal's care,  
Go say to FRANKLIN—here thy servants are.

BOSTON JUNE 5.

This day a RESOLUTION came down from the Hon. Senate, for concurrence, for making application to the Congress of the United States to ASSUME THE DEBT OF THIS STATE contracted during the late war—Together with instructions to the Senators in Congress, from this State, to use every means in their power to effect the same.