

The Senate proposed an amendment by which the transmission of news-papers through the medium of the Post-Office, was to be under such regulations as the Post-Master-General shall establish; and with such abatement of postage as may be necessary for the easy conveyance of information to the citizens of the United States disagreed to.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Gerry and Mr. Burke, on this ground; that it carried with it the plainest outlines of a system to establish a court Press and court Gazette: To give this paper a currency and circulation through all parts of the union, in total discouragement, and exclusion, through the Post-Office, of every other paper, if the administration thought proper to do so, in case of any of those contests and jarings, which often happen between the administration and the people in a government like ours. They urged that the Post-Master-General is authorized, by this clause, to put in practice a management of this nature, to circulate the papers and publications of one printer, with such abatement of postage, and to discourage the others under such uniform regulations as he may think proper to establish. [N. Y. Journal.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states.

They disagreed to the amendments, and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Boudinot, Fitzsimons, and Williamson, to confer with the Senate.

The memorial of General Donald Campbell, being taken into consideration, the prayer hereof was rejected.

Mr. Smith of [S. C.] obtained permission to introduce a bill, making farther provision for the support of Light Houses in those states which have not yet ceded them to Congress.—The bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making farther provision for the payment of the debt of the United States, was read a second time and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

The bill for amending the act for the establishment and support of Light-Houses, Beacons, and public Piers, was read the third time—and passed.

The report of the joint committee, respecting the time of adjournment, which had been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into consideration—and the time extended from the 15th to the 27th July inst. The report was then agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreement of the two houses in respect to the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

Mr. Brown of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army on continental establishments, to obtain titles to certain lands in the Western Territory, which was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Gerry reported a bill for ascertaining and establishing the fees and other emoluments to which the consuls and vice consuls of the United States shall be entitled—which was read the first and second time—and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill making farther provision for the public debt of the United States. The bill being read—a motion was made that the Committee should rise in order to bring in a new Impost Law, that the new duties proposed by the bill, in addition to the old, might be united, and made specific in one bill. This motion was supported by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sedgwick—it was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Page, and Mr. Hartley.

This motion was negatived. The bill being gone thro with, the committee rose and reported the same to the house, without amendment.

A variety of motions were made, and some of them after debate withdrawn. A motion to add a clause for repealing the section in the Impost law, which limits its duration to the year 1796, was debated till the adjournment, without coming to a decision.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the President of the United States has this day given his assent to the bill for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

The bill making farther provision for the public debts of the United States—was taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed several additions, some of which were agreed to—among others,

A drawback on spirits distilled from molasses, exported out of the United States, of 3 cents pr. gallon, and

A clause to remit the duties which accrued in the time that elapsed between the Impost law's taking place, and the officers of the United States entering on their office; and to refund those duties which were paid on account of the United States, under such circumstances.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence a clause was added, laying a duty of — cents on foreign cables, cordage, yarns, &c.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a duty of one cent per pound was laid on bar, and all other lead imported.

On motion of Mr. Wadsworth, an additional duty of five per cent. was laid on all colored cotton goods of foreign manufacture.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons a clause was added, to repeal the section of the Impost law, which limits its duration to the year 1796—and to continue that, and the new impost, till the sums for which the respective duties are laid, shall be discharged.—Also, to empower the Legislature of the United States to establish other funds of equal value, in case the present should be found inconvenient, or unproductive.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Adjourned till to-morrow.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to establish the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomack, at some place between the mouths of the eastern branch and Connogochegue, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. Provided nevertheless, that the operation of the laws of the State within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, and, by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act, or other causes, to keep in appointment, as long as may be necessary, three Commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the President, survey, and by proper metes and bounds define, and limit, a district of territory, under the limitations abovementioned; and the district so defined, limited, and located shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase, or accept such quantity of land, on the eastern side of the said river within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States; and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall, prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That for defraying the expence of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

And be it enacted, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices, attached to the seat of the government of the United States, shall be removed to, and, until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

And be it enacted, That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid, and all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere—and that the necessary expence of such removal, shall be defrayed out of the duties on imports and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

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

APPROVED, JULY THE SIXTEENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

LONDONDERRY. (Ireland) May 11.

Mr. Cox, the American constructor of our Bridge; has commenced the work, and his men proceed in the business with a spirit, alacrity and industry unknown to the workmen of some other countries. We have the pleasure of hearing, that the Mayor and Corporation, in a few days, intend to give their sanction to the happy commencement of this great undertaking, by being present at the sinking of the first pier.

RICHMOND, July 7.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this city from the Creek Nation, Col. Marinus Willet, accompanied by Col. Alexander McGillivray, the great King of the Creeks, with 30 other of the principal Chiefs, Head Men, and warriors of that nation, on their way to the residence of the general government, for the purpose of forming treaties of amity with the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, July 8.

On Monday the 20th ult. at Pittsfield, in this state, as Mr. Abraham Drake was falling trees, a limb unfortunately fell on his head, and put an end to his existence.

At Newchester, in this state, on the 20th ult. about 9 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Ebenezer Ferrin, having loaded a gun very deep, with a mucket ball and six large cut shot, in order to fire at some Eagles by the side of Newfoundland—in discharging the contents, the gun burst, and a piece of the barrel entered his left temple, about an inch and a half deep, to the brain: He was alive the next morning, but his life was dispaired of—he is about 35 years of age, and has a wife and four children.

BOSTON, July 12.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Dismore, in 38 days from Lisbon.—The day before he failed, a Packet arrived there from Falmouth, with an account they were fitting a large fleet, and that WAR was inevitable. But the day he failed, it was currently reported, that the dispute between Spain and Great Britain was likely to be settled.

The ship Maryland, Capt. Rose, is arrived at Georgetown from London—Accounts by this vessel are to 15 May.

On the 2d of May, the inhabitants of Marseilles attacked the citadel of that place, after summoning M. Calvert, to surrender—to which he perfidiously replied by a discharge of 12 pieces of cannon, which killed twenty-two persons. The place was immediately assaulted and carried. The garrison, consisting of 5000 men, laid down their arms. M. Calvert was hanged in the breach and his head stuck on a pole and carried through the city. Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.

The gabelles, or monopoly of salt, being now suppressed by the National Assembly of France, our vessels returning from that country, will be free to purchase salt in any port. Some little time will probably be necessary to reduce it to its just price. M. Richier, a member of the Assembly, said in the debate on the subject, that it was so abundant on the coasts of that kingdom, as to be worth but about a denier the French pound, which would be about 7 cents the American hundred weight.

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, July 9.

The Commissioners from the State of Vermont have been here, agreeable to appointment—but the gentlemen from Albany not attending—and there being only one Commissioner from the State of New-York, they were under the necessity of adjourning without doing any thing further than agreeing to meet on the 27th Sept. next, either at New-York or Bennington, which place, to be agreed upon.

A correspondent observes, that evasions and non payments of duties are to be expected in all countries—every law relative to this subject is predicated on this principle.—The inducements to smuggle are always in proportion to the savings that may be made by the practice. It is therefore a subject of serious enquiry, whether it will be good policy to enhance the present rate of impost? especially, if it is a fact, as has been frequently asserted, that the duties on many articles are now complained of. The mercantile interest has evinced its patriotism by a cordial submission to the laws, and a prompt payment of the duties. The infinite importance of commerce has been by this means demonstrated—as under its auspices we may justly be said to enjoy the richest blessings of life, peace, and good government—but while innumerable sources of revenue remain unexplored, is it not killing the Goose to get the Golden Egg, to make an addition to the Impost?

The mercantile interest has been unfavorably contrasted with the landed interest in the House of Representatives—but there does not appear so much confidence in the patriotism of the latter as to induce government to apply to that source for any part of the revenue. This is not doing justice to either, as we have abundant evidence to shew that both are on a par in their attachment to the principles of honesty and patriotism.

Every civilized nation in the world has found the utility of instituting and perpetuating anniversary commemorations of past events—many of these, however, have owed their rise to trifling and unimportant incidents. But the anniversary of Independence, is a Day, consecrated to the celebration of an event, that has raised human nature at least one grade higher in the scale of existence.

In every part of the United States this glorious anniversary has been celebrated with a spirit unknown to our former days of annual festivity and joy—a laudable emulative military spirit has been displayed, while the powers of Oratory, and the devout exercises of religious worship, have united, to aid and promote the glory of the day!

A correspondent observes that the general sentiment is most clearly to be ascertained from the public social acts of the people.—A reference to the late celebration of Independence through the Union, will forcibly impress this idea, That the Constitution of the United States is considered as the palladium of their civil rights—and that the government is venerated by the citizens of the whole Union.

The commencement in the University of Pennsylvania was held on the 8th inst. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on nine, and of Master of Arts on ten gentlemen—and the degree of Bachelor in Medicine on twelve.

The resolution for assuming the State debts was agreed to in the Senate by a majority of two.

We hear that a committee of the Senate reported on the funding business yesterday—which report was accepted, and is in substance as follows, viz. Principal of the Domestic Debt of the United States, 3ds at 6 pr. cent. the other 3d. at 6 pr. cent. in 10 years, agreeable to the fourth alternative in the Secretary's Report.—Indents at a present interest of 3 pr. cent. State Debts 3d. at 3 pr. cent. the other 3ds. on the same terms as the principal of the debt of the United States.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

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| Brig Two Brothers, Wyer, | Charleston, 12. |
| —Active, Darral, | Montego Bay, 36. |
| Schooner Catharine, Wilton, | Halifax, 25. |
| Sloop Henry, Peters, | Bermuda, 13. |
| —Dolphin, Conklin, | St. Croix, 17. |