



CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.

A MESSAGE was received from the senate, informing that they had receded from their amendments to the bill for settling the accounts of the United States and the individual States, which had been disagreed to by the house.

Mr. Stone, reported on a petition of some merchants of Annapolis, allowing a remission of the duty on a quantity of salt that they had lost:—A bill was then ordered to be brought in for the purpose.

The house then proceeded farther in the consideration of the question of assumption.

Mr. Jackson's motion being under consideration—after much debate, the question for rejecting the proposition was taken and negatived.—

AYES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Griffin, Gilman, Hartley, Hathorn, Heister, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Rensselaer, Scot, Sevier, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Williamson.—29.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Silvester, Sinnickson, Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.—32

Several motions were then made to amend the proposition, none of which were agreed to. The house then adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 26.

The amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, which provides for the Assumption of the State Debts, was further discussed this day—and after its being modified so as to agree with the principles on which the other part of the debt of the United States is to be funded, the amendment was adopted by the house—Ayes 34—Noes 28.—

The Ayes and Noes being as follow—

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Clymer, Carroll, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Huger, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Silvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Hathorne, Heister, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Rensselaer, Scot, Sevier, Seney, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Williamson.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they insist on their first amendment to the Post-Office bill. By which the bill is lost.

Mr. Bloodworth, gave notice to the house that he would to-morrow move for a suspension of part of the bill respecting the temporary residence of Congress. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

Mr. Sedgwick moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue in force the present Post-Office law, and some other acts.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported two resolutions, which had been enrolled, examined and found correct—One respecting the pay of the Clerks in the Office of the Commissioner of Army Accounts, the other making provision for defraying the expenses of Seals for the Supreme and Circuit Courts—The Speaker then signed the same.

A report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Sarah Sterling, widow of the late Major Gen. Lord Sterling—was read.

Mr. Sturges, of the committee to which was referred the memorial of Seth Harding—brought in a report in favor of the memorialist. To which two resolutions were added, that the memorialist should receive commutation of half pay, and a bounty in lands—also, three months pay while serving on board the Alliance, at the rate of 60 dollars pr. month.

A bill for the relief of John Stuart and John Davidson, of Annapolis, to exonerate them from paying the duties on a quantity of Salt, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The second report on the petition of Francis Mentges, was taken into consideration—which was that he be allowed his extra expenses, and that the Auditor of the Treasury settle his account accordingly—this report was agreed to:

The consideration of the new Coasting bill was referred to the next session.

The report of the committee to which was recommended the report on the memorial of Thomas Barclay, was taken up—agreed to, and a bill ordered to be reported.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report on Capt. Harding's memorial, was read the second time—the latter part respecting the three months pay, was agreed to—the other part it was ordered should lie on the table.

This report was supported by several gentlemen, who stated many particulars of the services and sufferings of the memorialist. Adjourned.

LAW 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 to amend the Act for the establishment and support of Light-Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all expences which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August next, for the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers within the United States, shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, notwithstanding such light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, with the lands and tenements, thereto belonging, and the jurisdictions of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded to or vested in the United States, by the State or States respectively, in which the same may be, and that the said time be further allowed to the States respectively to make such cessions.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY SECOND, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

Yesterday the military corps of this city in uniform, were reviewed on Col. Rutgers' ground, by The President of the United States, the Hon. Gen. Knox, the Kings, Headmen, and Warriors of the Creek nation, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the militia, and other military personages of distinction. The troops acquitted themselves in a manner highly honorary to their commanders, and to their own military character. The President was pleased to express his approbation of their soldierly appearance and deportment, and the applause of the spectators was unreservedly bestowed.

If the peace and tranquility of the United States depended on the assumption of the State debts. If the operations of the general government were liable to insuperable difficulties in case of non-assumption, and if distributive and impartial justice was absolutely suspended on the affirmative of this question. The sacrifices of public time and treasure, occasioned by endeavours to surmount and obviate the objections to this measure, are but as a drop to the ocean, compared to the solid, substantial, enduring and increasing advantages derived to the whole people from the assumption. From this moment, the face of public affairs assumes a new, a vigorous, and animated aspect—unlimited confidence is restored in the Councils of the Union—and having one great object, the perfecting our whole finances—commerce, arts and agriculture will receive a spring hitherto unknown.

A correspondent observes, that the Assumption of the State debts rivets the chain of Union—and blackens with despair the enemies of our National Constitution.

By this, the monster with thirteen heads receives his death wound—and all the stings of faction are drawn—The State governments, while protected by one Head in the participation of justice, will sensibly realize the blessings which flow from union; the machinations of State demagogues to divert the people from a steady pursuit of their best interests will prove in vain.

Had the Members of this State voted against the Assumption, and thus have defeated the measure, it is pretty evident that our general interests would have been most essentially injured.—Connecticut and New-Jersey, the arms of our commerce, while saddled with taxes to pay their State debts, must have given up their commercial character, or forever remained ruinously in debt to our merchants.—And what would have become of the little State of Georgia, was her once powerful, wealthy neighbor to be crushed beneath the weight of her enormous, but meritorious debt?

Died, on the 25 inst. at his Seat near Elizabeth-Town, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON Esq. Governor of the State of New-Jersey.—A station which he held with distinguished honor to himself, and advantage to the State from the first year of the revolution. In his death America sustains the loss of one of her most distinguished patriots; and the republic of letters a very brilliant ornament. Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a constant succession of services to promote its best interests, and in every public department he discharged his duty with great ability, and the most conscientious integrity. His amiable family, the State, and the public at large, have to regret the removal of so much worth and virtue out of life.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Brig Mary, Neil, Newry. —Olive Branch, Ferris, St. Michales. —Nancy, Barnard, Cape-Francois. —Schooner Nancy, Allen, ditto. —Sloop Nancy, Simeon, Charleston. —Beaufort, Suttin, ditto. —Sally, Goid, Rhode-Island.

the fence, and held him—at this instant Mr. Gott came out, Hadlock caught hold of his hair and held his head hard down on his own breast, he was relieved by Mrs. Manchester—Richardson now permitted Hadlock to rise, on his solemn promises that he would behave decently, and not offer further abuse to the company; no sooner was he at liberty, than he snatched up an hedge-stake and pursued the young men, but not being able to come up with Richardson, he pursued Gott, whose clothes were wet, and boots filled with water, soon came up with him, and knocked him down; the young man then begged him to spare his life, and that God would have mercy on him! Hadlock told him to pray quick, for it should be the last time; repeating his blows which fractured his skull in several places. The witnesses testified that they left them in this situation, not daring to return until the next morning, when they found Mr. Gott both senseless and speechless in Manchester's house, which had been deserted over night by the family. Mr. Gott survived but a few hours. Thus fell an innocent young man, a victim to the ungoverned passions of an unprovoked neighbour, probably too much inflamed with strong drink. Let such as indulge this vice take warning by Hadlock's unhappy situation, especially when they are reminded that the law considers intoxication as an aggravation, rather than an excuse for a crime.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

On Sunday 11th of July 1790, a small two mast boat off Sheldon's shoals, up Connecticut river, about 16 miles, upset, on board of which were two men, who were very fortunately drowned as the boat sunk, since which the boat and two men were taken up. It appears that James Harker, of New-York, is one, supposed to be the man that married a wife in New-London, and moved to New-York; there were found on board amongst the ballast, 16 or 12 large keys fitted for store locks of different kinds.

SALEM, JULY 20.

About 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, the dwelling-house of Mr. William Mansfield, of Lynnfield, was severely shocked by lightning; which struck the top of the chimney, and took off the fourth part to the roof, and shook the whole to such a degree as to unite six smokes into one—tore up the hearth—then entered a large sleeper which led to another in the middle of the room, and tore the floor all up as it went; from thence took its course to another part of the house, and went out under a bed at the corner, in which were two persons, who received no injury, altho the bed was much damaged, the cord broken into a number of pieces, and the bed-clothes considerably burnt; as it went out of the house, it tore away the boards, and in that part much damaged the frame; thence proceeded to a chaise-house, several rods from the dwelling-house, and set some tow on fire, which must have consumed that, with all the adjacent buildings, had not the fire been immediately extinguished by one of the family, who in the alarm had run out of doors. The lightning, in its progress thro the house, entirely demolished two large windows, broke the sashes, and melted the glass, besides slightly damaging two or three other windows at the opposite part of the house; it overturned the furniture, unhinged the doors, and almost entirely destroyed all the brittle ware in the house.—There were 15 persons lodged in different parts of the house; but, protected by a divine Providence, not one of them received the least injury.

Never did the face of the earth exhibit a more promising appearance than at the present season. Such burdens of grass have seldom been known, as are now cut. English grain is uncommonly filled out, and, if no unforeseen accident happens, will yield a rich harvest. Indian corn is very flourishing; and the fruit-trees of all kinds are richly laden.—How happy the situation of an American farmer! Proprietor of the soil he cultivates, "he acknowledges no landlord but the Lord of all land;" and it may truly be said, that "God hath given him of the dew of heaven, and of the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."

This day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, Queen-Street, corner of Fly-Market,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS AND FUGITIVE WRITINGS, On various subjects.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.

[PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1790.]

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER,

To be entitled

THE DAILY ADVERTISER,

AND

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND

LITERARY JOURNAL.

By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE.

THIS paper is intended, as a channel for every species of information, capable of affording benefit or rational entertainment to the public.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

Table with 3 columns: Date, No., and Name/Amount. Includes entries for Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York, 600 Dols. and ditto, 600 Dols.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication, HOLKER.

New-York, July 26th, 1790.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.