



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

THE bill for appointing a surveyor general was read a second time, and on the question for engrossing was rejected.

The speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with statements of additional sums necessary to be provided for the support of government by farther appropriations.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage be reserved and appropriated for satisfying demands against the United States, not otherwise specially provided for; and that an act for that purpose ought to be passed the present session.

Resolved, That out of the monies reserved during the present session for the support of government from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding thirty eight thousand eight hundred and ninety two dollars 75 cents be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commissary of prisoners, for the subsistence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Resolved, That provision by law should be immediately made for the application of the surplus sum which shall remain in the Treasury after all the appropriations made during the present session shall be satisfied, in conformity to the tenor of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Madison, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Benson were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the purpose.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to lost certificates; which was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had considered the resolution of the house on the petition of Mr. Menges, and had non-concurred the same. Also, that they had considered the bill for the appointment of two additional commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, and non-concurred the same.

Also, that the Senate had considered the bill making provision for the disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States; and had agreed to the same.

Another message was received from the Senate that they had passed the bill respecting the completion of the Light-House on Portland Head. Also, that they had agreed to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, with some amendments. Also, that the Senate agreed to the resolution for an adjournment on Tuesday next.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill respecting the Virginia cession, and agreed to the same.

The house went into committee on the bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, and having made some amendments thereto, rose, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

MONDAY, August 9.

A bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making certain appropriations; and also a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The said bills were read a first and second time and committed.

The House went into committee on these bills, separately;—they were both amended and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen;—and agreed to the same.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had passed the bill for satisfying the claims of L. dy. Stirling, with amendments—the said amendments being taken into consideration were agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate that they had passed the bill giving the assent of Congress to certain acts of the State of Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode-Island;—with amendments. Also, that they had passed a bill to alter the times for holding the Circuit court in the States of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Gilman from the committee of impanelment, reported that they had this day presented three acts to the President of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) from the committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the treasurer of the United States, for the last two quarters, made a report on the same;—which was read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for giving the assent of Congress to certain acts of Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode-Island, were taken into consideration, and agreed to.

The memorial and representation of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the fisheries, was referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White, and Mr. Smith of [S. C.] were appointed a committee, to join a committee of the Senate to notify the President, of the proposed recess of Congress.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the memorial of Gen. Hazen, was received, and laid on the table.

The house resolved that all surveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late Geographer-General, agreeable to contracts for such parts of said lands made with the late board of Treasury be returned to, and presented by the Secretary of the Treasury so as to complete the said contracts: And that the said Secretary is hereby authorized to direct the making and completing any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to comply on the part of the United States, with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

A message was received from The President of the United States, to notify the house that the following Acts had received his assent, viz.

An Act making further provision for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An Act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on Continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein described.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to take measures for finishing the Light-House on Portland Head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills.

An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

An Act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

An Act to alter the times for holding the Circuit Courts of the United States in the districts of South Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the District Court of Pennsylvania, shall in future be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

A message was received from the Senate to inform the House that they have passed a resolution to adjourn the 12th inst. and request the concurrence of the House.

This Resolution was agreed to. Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 11.

APPOINTMENTS.—By Authority.

THE President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, viz.

COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS.

- New-Hampshire, Nathaniel Gilman. Massachusetts, Nathaniel Appleton. Rhode-Island, Jabez Bowen. Connecticut, William Inlay. New-York, John Cochran. New-Jersey, James Ewing. Pennsylvania, Thomas Smith. Delaware, James Tilton. Maryland, Thomas Harwood. Virginia, John Hopkins. North-Carolina, William Skinner. South-Carolina, John Neufville. Georgia, Richard Wylley.

William Irvine, John Taylor Gilman, and John Kean, Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States.

Daniel Benet, sen. Collector for the port of Great Harbor, in the State of New-Jersey.

In the bill now before the Senate, making provision for the reduction of the public debt, it is proposed that one million of dollars now in the Treasury of the United States, be applied to purchasing the public debt in the market, while the debt is under par. Also that the President of the United States be authorized to borrow Two Millions of dollars, to be applied to the same purpose: The business to be under the direction of Five Commissioners, viz. The President of the Senate, The Chief Justice, The Secretary of State, The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General; who, or any three of whom, under the direction of the President, are to cause the purchases to be made.

The proposition for applying the surplus of one million to purchasing up the public debt at the market price, while that price is at a discount, must meet the approbation of every friend to the United States: And the patriotic, independent policy which suggested the measure, is one among many other evidences of that ever wakeful vigilance which marks the operations of the Treasury department.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

CONGRESS is accused of delaying the public business. Fear generates anger and hatred. Those who feared that it would not be done at all, or done in a manner that would displease them more than being neglected entirely, have suffered great anxiety. The great objects of the session have called up the passions of different classes of citizens. Nothing could be more opposite than their views, and yet all seem to have agreed in giving vent to their passions by accusing Congress. It is time, now the great business is finished, to re-examine the charge.

All public bodies, whose duty it is to deliberate, will move slow, and every nation has more to fear from passion and enthusiasm hurrying their representatives into errors, than from over-caution which will waste only time. Ask of a party-man why has Congress been so long occupied in funding the debt. Perhaps he will say, because the State debts were crowded in. Ask another, he will say, because opposition was made to assuming the State debts. A moderate man of no party will answer, that business was delayed, because the members could not agree how it should be done. If the advocates for the State debts would have joined the opponents of the measure, they might have finished the whole in a week. The like would have happened if all the members had agreed to the assumption. But did the members use more argument for and against the measure, and did they persevere in the support of their respective opinions with more zeal and industry than the different classes of the citizens desired, and had a just right to require of them? The public has been divided as well and perhaps as much as the members. Each man seems to have become angry because others who opposed his opinions would not yield, and not because his representative persevered in trying to persuade him to do it. He would have been more displeased had he found no support, or a faint one given in Congress to the great measures which have called up all his patriotism. The session has not been a period of leisure. As the great subjects of contention are now settled, and a foundation is laid for union, energy, and public credit, there will be less reason for delay in future. We are just beginning to act as a nation. Business will soon wear itself a channel, and flow as fast as it ought.

The business of Congress has been in the highest degree difficult. The entire business of a distressing war has been to settle. A great debt, existing in various intricate forms, has been new modified, and the terms of a new loan agreed upon. Extensive funds have been provided. The public anxiety has proved the difficulty and importance of this part of their labor. Provision has been made for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual States. It was foreseen that this would prove an embarrassing subject, and those who know how much jealousy was entertained on this account, and how many well-informed persons have deplored of its being done at all, will wonder that it has been accomplished. The Congress is charged with fostering faction; the progress and success of this great operation is evidence that the spirit of conciliation is not absolutely banished from the Federal Hall. The controversies about the State debts, the Quaker Memorial, and the seat of government have been carried on with acrimony. However, it is in the highest degree pleasing to see the appearance of harmony, which seems to have returned at the end of the session. Many apprehended that it would never return. Perhaps business never proceeded in Congress more smoothly than it has of late. Altho the very difficult affairs of this session, the most important in the civil history of the Union, have not been transacted in the time, nor in the manner many earnestly desired, it is to be hoped that the public apprehensions and jealousies will subside, and that all good men will cultivate that national spirit which diffused such a lustre over the first session. This country wants nothing but a wife and energetic administration of its government, to become the happiest in the world. But the happiness we have just cause to expect as a people, will be hastened in its progress and increased in degree by cherishing that love for the Union, and that mutual good will which made us a nation. Those who are industrious to sow discord ought to be discountenanced.

A free people will often complain, because it is a part of the government, and because a free people will soon become enlightened, and see the errors of measures. But those are deceived who suppose that these complaints discover a dislike to government. If our citizens had not expected much from Congress, and felt a sincere regard for the Union, they would not have shewn such impatience under the delay of their wishes. We cease to be a people if we relax the bands of union.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 13/4. INDENTS 2/4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, (S. C.) to the Editor, July 24, 1790.

"I was much pleased on the whole with the observations on the English letter in your paper; but I cannot say the pleasure was heightened by the reflection thrown out against the southern States. 'Tis true it would appear from the conduct of their representatives, [which, I think will not tend much to increase their popularity] that South Carolina and Georgia are violently opposed to restrictions on foreign navigation; but I believe, from the little information I have been able to gain, that the contrary is the case, particularly in this state, except amongst a few British merchants, who, though they enjoy all the privileges of American citizens, make it a point to injure our trade as much as possible.—Every person must know it is the interest of the inhabitants at the present moment to export their produce in British bottoms—but they look forward—they are not so miserly short-sighted, as to lock up the penny to-day, which might produce them a shilling by to-morrow.

"I think a writer who wishes to make the public wiser and better by his speculations, ought to be careful how he publishes any thing which may tend to keep alive vulgar local prejudices. It was the laying aside these prejudices that made us a nation—it was the revival of these prejudices that brought us to the brink of political ruin—it was the smothering of these prejudices again, that gave us a government.—And, happy shall we be, if their re-animating does not bring us, not only to the precipice of ruin, but plunge us down, to rise no more."

The District Court of the United States for the district of New-York, which was opened at the Court Room in this city on Tuesday the third of August instant, closed on the Saturday following. A respectable Grand Jury attended on this occasion.

We are informed that a special court will be held at the Court Room on Thursday the 19th instant, for the dispatch of business.

Last week the key of the Bastille, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was presented to the President of the United States, by JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Esq. to whose care they were committed by the illustrious patriot the Marquis de la Fayette, for that purpose. Mr. RUTLEDGE arrived in the Chelmsfield Packet.

Saturday last a commission passed the great seal of the United States, appointing The Hon. Gen. KNOX, sole commissioner for negotiating a Treaty of Peace with the Creek nation.

Speculation is boundless in its excursions: Hence the British accounts contain ninety-nine conjectures and suppositions for one fact. The following will shew the justice of this remark.

If there should be a Spanish war, the British parliament will be dissolved, and of course a new one chosen: If there should not be a war the minister will suspend the dissolution: If Great Britain should be dragged into a war with Spain, it will afford an opportunity for great national glory and advantage: It is a conjecture that the war on the part of Spain will be defensive: It is a conjecture that the armaments of Spain are designed to induce the National Assembly to commence hostilities against Great-Britain: If the National Assembly should remain neuter, Spain will probably have recourse to other expedients; but if France should arm, it is conjectured that a general war is inevitable: If the King of Prussia defects the Belgic confederacy, they must encounter the victorious veterans of Austria, and the probability is, that all the German Princes will make their subjugation a common cause.—In short there is no end to conjectures, probabilities, uncertainties, anticipations, &c. &c. After all it appears that on the 10th of June, the date of the latest accounts from Europe, nothing decisive respecting the Spanish war had taken place.

Lenses and Reflectors for Light-Houses, have been found far superior to either coal, or lamps, as they afford a brighter, and more steady light, and are seen at a much greater distance than those which direct our mariners on the American coast.

Several of our correspondents have expressed their approbation, in very strong terms, of the new publication called the Bloomsgrove family. The learned author appears to have investigated the subject of education upon its true principles, and has made it evident that with proper attention by the parents, it is easy to induce children to be virtuous and orderly. Perhaps no publication better deserves a strict perusal than the memoirs of the Bloomsgrove family.

The "Daily Advertiser" to be published in Philadelphia next month, by Benjamin Franklin Bache, is to be printed on a folio demi, almost as large again as was first intended. The terms of subscribing to remain the same, viz. five dollars pr. annum.

We hear that the Senate have, in Committee, agreed to the bill for reducing the public debt, by a large majority.

CONSISTENCY.

THE great, the learned Dr. H— Wrote a long Essay for to shew Th' nonsense of Greek and Latin; Then in the House, both hands in's breeches, With twisted phiz, he lards his speeches, With scraps lugg'd smoothly pat in. Thus have I heard a patriot bawl, And on the very building call, To witness to his zeal, fir; But yet relentless doom to toil, His fellow men in bondage vile, With bosom cas'd with steel, fir.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Schooner Industry, Farrington, Tobago. Nancy, Denton, Edenton. Nancy, Madox, Norfolk, 3 days. Sloop Aurora, Cahoon, Rhode Island, 2 days. Sally, Clarke, St. John's. Fanny, Tillinghast, Rhode Island, 2 days. Betsey, Brooks, Philadelphia, 6. Sally, Culver, Peterburg, 5. Sally, Griffio, St. Martin's, 24.