



LAW 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 of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide more effectually for the settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the individual States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board, to consist of three commissioners be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual States, and the determination of a majority of the said commissioners on the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive, and they shall have power to employ such number of clerks as they may find necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief justice of the United States, or one of the associate or district judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly yearly at the treasury of the United States for their respective services.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and to determine on all such as have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of Congress, or supported by regular vouchers) so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the States individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any State or district, shall be subject to such examination, nor shall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any State unless the same was allowed by such State before the twenty fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value on principles of equity, the credits and debits of the States already on the books of the treasury for bills of credit subsequent to the eighteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall debit each State with all advances which have been, or may be made to it by the United States, and with the interest thereon to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and shall credit each State for its disbursements and advances on the principles contained in the third section of this act, with interest to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each State, shall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the States agreeably to the rule herein after given, and the difference between such apportionments, and the respective balances shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the States respectively, as the case may be.

And be it further enacted, That the rule for apportioning to the States the aggregate of the balances first above mentioned, shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the States who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, shall within twelve months after the same shall have been so credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms with the other part of the domestic debt of the United States; but the balances so credited to any State shall not be transferable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed by the said commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the treasury department.

And be it further enacted, That the powers of the said commissioners, shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, AUGUST THE FIFTH, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(TRUE COPY)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

PROVIDENCE, AUGUST 5.

ACCOUNT OF THE CREEK NATION.

THE Creeks, who call themselves Muskogees, are composed of various tribes, who, after tedious wars, thought it good policy to unite to support themselves against the Choctaws, &c.—They consist of the Apalakis, Alibamons, Abecas, Cawittaws, Coofas, Conhacs, Coofactes, Chacshoomas, Natchez, Oconis, Okohoyis, Pakanas, Oakmulgis, Tanfas, Tallepoochas, Weetumkas, and some others. Their union has not only answered their first hope, but enabled them to overawe the Choctaws and other nations.

They inhabit a noble and fruitful country, where they will become civilized, more and more every day; and where they, or some other people, more civilized and powerful, will one day enjoy all the blessings, which the superior advantages of their soil, climate and situation can bestow. They are an expert, sagacious, politic people—extremely jealous of their rights—averse to parting with their lands—and determined to defend them against all invasions, to the utmost extremity.

They are remarkably well shaped; are expert swimmers; and are a sprightly hardy race. They teach their horses to swim in a very extraordinary manner; and find great use therein, in their war parties. They have abundance of tame cattle and swine—turkeys, ducks, and other poultry: They cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, &c.

Their country abounds with melons, peaches, strawberries, plums, grapes, and some other fruits.

To strangers they are hospitable, nay liberally kind to excess, even to white men, when any above the rank of a trader visits them. With those they are punctual, and honest in their dealings; and they afford them protection from all insults. Many of the nations are addicted to trade as principals, or as factors for the

London company, who are allowed by the Spaniards a free trade with them, in a stipulated number of ships from London annually.

Their women are handsome: and considering their state of civilization, many of them are very cleanly. Their dresses at festivals and public dances, are rich and expensive. They are exceedingly attentive to strangers, whom they serve with excellent provisions, well cooked, which are always accompanied with a bottle of crystalline bear's oil, and another of Virgin honey, full as pure.

Their country, or what they claim, is bounded northward by nearly the 34th degree of latitude; and extends from the Tombecbee or Mobbile river, to the Atlantic ocean. It is well watered by many navigable streams, leading to bays and harbors, which will become of great importance in peace and war; and is abundant in deer, bears, wild turkeys, and small game.

The men value themselves on being good hunters, fishermen, and warriors, so much that their women still do most of the work of the field, which in this fine country and climate, is not very laborious. They are, however, adopting the use of black slaves.

They are the only red people I know, who frequently keep by them store of liquor, by way of refreshment only; or who make any great use of milk, eggs and honey.

Their country, amongst other valuable commodities, is possessed of a number of extraordinary salt springs, some of which produce one third salt.—And their rivers are remarkably stored with the best of fish.

Hospitable and kind as these people are to friends—they are, if possible still more inveterate to enemies, which is an exception to true bravery; but it is the effect of their education.

Whilst the British possessed the sea coasts of East and West Florida, the Creeks lived on good terms with them: And they are now in as strict friendship with the Spaniards, who cultivate their esteem with great attention, and strict regard to justice, indeed with a liberality some other nations are strangers to: no nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith, in general, than these people. Yet they place great confidence in the United States; and wish to agree with them, upon a permanent boundary, over which the Southern States shall not trespass.

Mr. McGillivray, whose mother was principal of the nation, and who has several sisters married to leading men, is so highly esteemed for his merits, that they have formally elected him their sovereign, and vested him with considerable powers. This gentleman wished to have remained a citizen of the United States; but having served under the British during the late war, and his property being considerable in Georgia, he could not be indulged: He therefore retired amongst his friends, and has zealously taken part in their interests and politics.

LONDON, June 5.
PARIS.

Paris has lately been troubled by some insurrections; happily a few only, who deserved it, became victims to them. In twenty-four hours peace was restored to this town, for which the proclamation of M. Bailly had made way.

The reviving speech of M. Necker, of which we yesterday gave an extract, shewed the first dawn of public felicity, and every body is looking forward to the most agreeable hopes. The King's Proclamation caused the most lively emotions in the assembly.

The citizens, melted and rejoiced, repeated its expressions with enthusiasm: a thousand eyes wished for the happiness of seeing the best of men and the most upright of Kings. They enjoyed this pleasure yesterday morning.

M. de la Fayette had fixed on yesterday (Sunday) for a general review of the National Guard in the Champs de Mars. Each division was to provide so many men: in all something more than four thousand.

The King was on horse-back early in the morning, and, after a turn on the Boulevard, he crossed over to the place of review.

He was no sooner perceived by the people, than the sound *Vive le Roi* (Long live the King) resounded from all parts with an enthusiasm before seldom seen. Even the nation was for a time forgotten, and wholly taken up with the thoughts of their monarch. They offered no vows but for him, and his person is so much beloved, that it is contemplated with the highest pleasure.

As his Majesty knows the hearts of his people sufficiently to be certain that it is not his pomp, but himself, which is beloved by them, he was in a plain undress; his coat was green, and not seemingly very new; and his hat, though small, was adorned with a handsome cockade of three colours. The National Guard, for the first time, exercised before him amongst the repeated acclamations of an immense crowd, who were never weary of shewing the King how much they loved him, and how truly they rejoice to see him enjoying liberty and happiness. The King, on his side, shewed the greatest sensibility—it was easy to perceive that he smiled unaffectedly, by a few tears of joy, which stole in spite of him down his cheeks. The review concluded about half past twelve.

REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

Leopold II. determined to recover his authority in the Netherlands, though at a greater expense of blood and treasure than the object of contention will justify, is compelled to secure a territory more valuable, extensive, and interesting to the House of Austria.

In short, the Hungarians have begun to negotiate with their Sovereign. According to the ancient system of things, such negotiations would terminate in the death or exile of the projectors. But ancient records must no longer form the data of political induction. According to the new order of events, the gentle petition of the Hungarians will grow into bold remonstrance, and terminate in successful rebellion. All the arts and influence of the Belgic Confederacy will be practiced among the discontented Hungarians, with

a view to divide and weaken the armies of Austria. And this may ultimately lead to a total extinction of the Austrian Monarchy!!!

Great indeed are the revolutions of modern times. The next century will open on a new face of affairs—perhaps on an universal Republic.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

AUGUST 14.—DOLLARS at 8s.	
JAMAICA Spirits, 5/6.	Do. 22 inch do. 11. 6/.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do. 18/
St. Croix, do. 4/8.	Butt white oak staves, 35/.
Country, do. 3/.	Pipe do. do. 9/.
Molasses, 2/4.	Hoghead do. do. 61. 10/.
Brandy, 7/.	Do. do. heading, 81.
Geneva, 5/3.	Irish barrel do. staves, 31. 5/.
Do. in casks, 28/.	Hoghead red oak do. 51. 5/.
Muscovado Sugar, 80/.	Do. French do. 51.
Loaf, do. 1/4.	Hoghead hoops, 41.
Lump, do. 1/2 1/2.	White oak square timber } 10d.
Pepper, 2/9.	per square foot, }
Pimento, 1/6.	Red wood, per ton, 161.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.	Fustick, 101.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/.	Beaver, per lb. 10/.
Do. French, 18/.	Otter per skin, 9/.
Rice, 26/.	Grey fox, 4/7.
Superfine Flour, 54/.	Martin, 4/10.
Common do. 50/.	Racoon, 3/8 a 7/6.
Rye do. 30/.	Muskat, 10d. a 14d.
Indian Meal, 18/.	Beaver hats, 64/.
Rye, 5/.	Castor do. 48/.
Wheat, 8/.	Chocolate, 14d.
Corn, (Southern) 3/6.	Cocoa, 70/.
Do. (Northern), 4/.	Cotton, 2/.
Beef, first quality, 54/.	Tar, pr. bar. 12/.
Pork, first quality, 90/.	Pitch, 12/.
Oats, 2/2.	Turpentine, 22/.
Flax-seed, 5/.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21/.	Do. York, 4d. a 3 1/2d.
Country refined } 281. a 301.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3 1/2d.
bar-iron, }	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5 1/2d.
Do. bloomery, 251. a 261.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3 1/2d.
Swedes do. 451.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Russia do. 301.	Do. bars, 68/.
Pig-iron, 81 10/.	Do. Shot, 68/.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68/.
Nails American, by cask. } 14d.	White do. dry, 95/.
per lb. 4d. }	White do. in oil, 51. 12/.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d. }	Salt-petre hams, 7 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9 1/2d. }	Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Do. do. do. 10d. }	Mould do. 11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do. 12d. }	Tallow dipt, 9 1/2d.
Do. do. do. 20d. }	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Do. do. do. 24d. }	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pot ash, per ton, 401. 10/.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Pearl ash, 531.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2/.	Butter, 8d.
Mackael per barr. 26/.	Hylon tea, 9/.
Herrings, 18/.	Sequin do. 6/6.
Mahogany, Jamaica, } 10d.	Bohea do. 2/5.
per foot, }	Ginseng, 2/.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Starch Poland, 7d.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Snuff, 2/3.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 81.	Allum salt, water mea- }
Do. chipped, 141.	sure, pr. bush. }
2 inch white oak } 101. 10/.	Liverpool do. 2/.
plank, per m. }	Madeira wine, } 601. a 901.
1 inch do. 51.	pr. pipe, }
2 inch white pine plank, 81.	Port, 46/.
1 1/2 inch do. 61. 10/.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5/
1 inch do. 31. 10/.	Teneriff, 4/.
2 inch pitch pine do. 101.	Fyall, 3/3.
Do. 22 inch do. 11. 8/.	Spermaceti do. 61.
Cedar 2 inch do. 11. 10/.	Shake-down hds. 3/6
1 1/2 inch do. 61. 10/.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 150.
1 inch do. 41.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 321. 361.
Pitch pine scantling, 31. 8/.	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4/.
Cypress 2 feet shingles, 11. 10/.	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50 a 55/.
FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/6.	INDENTS 7/4.

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.

The Mail Diligence,
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after
Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.
Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790. }

James F. Sebor, and Co.
Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the
Fly-Market,
WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK
SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. 'tf.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the
State of New-York.
NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut,
an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made
to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald,
pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled,
"An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," pas-
sed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed
all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seiz-
ed, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve
months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold
for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are
hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trust-
ees of said SHELDON'S estate, will attend to the business of their
appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of
JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assem-
bly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general atten-
dance.
HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees.
JOHN BIRD, }

Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.
A large impression of this paper having been
struck off from the commencement of the second vol.
April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers
from that period, may be furnished with the numbers
complete.