



CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, July 24.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. GERRY. I did not expect, sir, to be under the necessity of again entering into a full discussion of this subject; but, some observations which fell yesterday from the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) and which have not been answered, require consideration. His motion is to disengage the proposition of the Senate for assuming the State debts; and either the gentleman has mistaken the question involved in the proposition of the Senate, or I confess I have no idea of it. He supposes it is a question, whether the United States shall charge themselves with a debt which was contracted by the several States for their own purposes, and in which the United States are no ways concerned; and whether we shall thus impose upon the union a heavy and unnecessary burden?—If this was the question, I should not for my part, neither do I believe there is a member on the floor who would hesitate a moment to reject it. But the question, as I conceive, is, whether the United States shall pay a debt which they contracted, and promised to pay for the common defence. A debt which in their distress, they desired the States to discharge.—A debt which was thus transferred to the States without their consent, or the consent of the creditors, and which has never been discharged. A debt, which if a suit could be instituted against the United States, would be recovered in any court of justice or equity. This, as I conceive, is the nature of the question on the proposition before us from the Senate. But as these points on a former occasion have been fully considered, and the facts relating to them, well established, a further discussion thereof may be considered as a waste of the time of this house, I shall therefore attend to other observations of the gentleman from Georgia.

He says, that by means of the assumption, States who have paid their own debts will be taxed for the debts of others. And has not the gentleman consented to a bill, which this morning has been passed by the Senate, and which provides, that States who have not paid their proportions of the State debts, shall be charged with the balances due thereon, whether they have paid their own debts or not? Will not this provision tax the deficient States for debts of other States—ought they not, in justice, to be thus taxed, if their demands are less than their proportions of the amount of the State debts? Surely, the gentleman has not forgot the provisions in this act, I mean the act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States.—This provides that every State shall be credited for all its supplies and services for common defence, whether authorized or unauthorized, regularly or not regularly vouched, and whether her debts are sunk or not sunk; and those States who have been so fortunate as to pay their own debts, will receive so much thereof as was contracted for the union, and also the interest thereon: Whilst on the other hand, they are to be charged for their proportions of the balances due to the several States—for all advances made to them respectively by the United States, and for such part of their debts as we may assume—and for charging the latter, an express provision is made in the bill before us. What further measures then can be adopted to do justice to the States, who by their exertions have discharged in whole or in part their own debts?

But let me enquire, Sir, which are the States who have made such vast exertions to sink their debts? Are they those only who have opposed the assumption? I affirm not, but that the States in favor of it have made as great, if not greater progress in sinking their debts, than those who are against it? Much has been said of the State of Massachusetts, and let us examine its conduct relative to the point. If any gentleman will be at the trouble of computing the claims of the several States, as contained in the report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, he will find the aggregate amount, exclusive of such as are general and unspecified claims, to be about 75,172,448 specie dollars; if we deduct from this sum what is charged in the books of the Treasury to the several States being 10,672,770 dollars the balance will be 64,499,678

If we suppose Massachusetts chargeable with a seventh of this balance, it will amount to 9,214,239 dollars, which will probably be the extent of its proportion; the principal of the claim of that State then being Dols. 14,573,217

If we deduct its proportion of the aggregate balance 9,214,239

The balance due to the State for the principal of its claim will be 5,358,978
Add to this at least nine years interest, 2,893,848

And the whole balance will be 8,252,826

But should we even admit to be added to the aggregate balance mentioned of 64,499,678 dollars, ten million of dollars for the general or unspecified claims of several States, the balance due to Massachusetts will in that case, be for principal about Dols. 4,009,000

For nine years interest, 2,160,000

Making in the whole 6,169,000

By this statement it appears, from authentic documents, that the amount of the claims of Massachusetts, which have been as regularly kept and are as well vouched as any in the union, and in most instances much better, is Dollars.

For principal 14,573,217
For interest 2,893,848
Making in the whole 17,467,065

And as the time for receiving State claims is extended by Congress, and there are, as I am informed, additional demands that are not contained in the accounts exhibited by Massachusetts, which, including interest, will be upwards of one million and an half of dollars, the claim of that State will not be much short of nineteen millions of dollars; and of this sum there being about five million now owed, it is evident that not much less than fourteen millions of dollars are already sunk by that State. Has any State in the union exceeded—has any equalled these exertions? Look at the tax bills of that State, and you will find in the year 1783 the enormous sum of £.593,430 9 10, equal to 1,973,101 dollars (including a tax for equalizing bounties) levied in one act; and so high were the taxes at that time, as I am well informed, that an eminent merchant, who has since been unfortunate, paid 2000l. sterling, and another very respectable character in Boston, paid 1500l. sterling specie taxes in one year.

These facts are a specimen of the exertions of Massachusetts, whose zeal perhaps carried her further than good policy could justify; for notwithstanding the well known attachment of her citizens to good government, these burthens were insupportable, and the consequence was the event which the gentleman refers to when he mentions the leaders of the insurrection. But as some of the deluded citizens concerned therein were punished, and others pardoned by government, I think a veil should be drawn

over that unhappy affair. The gentleman has enquired whether the union is indebted to Massachusetts, North-Carolina and South-Carolina in the sum of 10,000,000 dollars. I have shown that it probably owes to one of these States the greatest part of this sum, and there can be no doubt it owes more to all of them.
(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS

TO A BOOK OF POEMS, SENT TO A YOUNG LADY OF FORTIC POWERS.

GO little tuneful tender book!
And fondly at thine image look;
As zephyr mild or purling rill,
On fair Narcissa's soft distil.

No wild romance above the life
To meet thee there in rival strife;
The graceful muse shall faithful prove,
To nature, harmony and love.

Refined delight the muse shall bring,
With silent step, or easy wing;
The kindling glow do thou improve,
And wake the youthful fair to love.

Then sing that hands as hearts should join,
That kindred souls alone intwine,
That joys on earth, and bliss above,
Are found in elevated love.

O! sprightly pour the choicest lay!
This shall thy gentle task repay,
That as thy numbers cheerful roll,
Thou'lt love Narcissa's feeling soul.

See yonder setting orb display,
The living blushes of the sky;
Now birds enchant, and nature's gay,
Nor all, fair page, with her can vie.

While riper virtues shall adorn
Than yet her tender age bestows,
We hail the day at dewy morn,
And pleas'd observe the budding rose.

Accept my song, and should'st thou choose,
Attune it for the lovely maid,
Whose lyre awoke my slumbering muse,
And let it at her feet be laid.

Go, favor'd book, thy lot it seems,
Which I should highly prize,
Soft press her hand, deep drink the beams
Of sweet Narcissa's eyes!

PHILADELPHIA, August, 20.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Edinburgh, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 28th of April, 1790.

"I am sorry to say, the people of this country, (Scotland) seem still unfriendly to the Americans, and that the news printers cannot be prevailed on to copy any thing from your papers. The insertion of General Washington's speech to the second meeting of Congress, cost the friends of America here, 25l. sterling. You will observe by Mr. Pitt's speech that the national revenue is in a flourishing state.—Considering, however, that in a revenue of about seventeen or eighteen millions sterling, there is only a surplus of about nine thousand pounds, I really do not see any reason for such pompous and bombastic speeches. The future prospects of increase in the revenue and prosperity of the nation, is very favourable; and, I hope, there Mr. Pitt will be a true prophet. He deserves a great deal of praise: my only objection to him is, that he seems to be no friend to freedom at home; as he is known to be to the establishment of liberty in France. The French assembly is an illustrious body; and many of the members are men of extraordinary abilities. I am sorry to see so few of the news-papers in Britain friendly to their cause. Liberty, however, seems to be too firmly fixed, ever to be overturned by the aristocrats, or by the Kingly power.—France will, of course, increase rapidly in trade, and will become a better market than formerly for American produce.

"I find that the United States are going pretty extensively into the planting of cotton, it is needless for me to tell you, that the seeds of India, or Siam cotton, transplanted and propagated in your country, will enhance the quality of the cotton wool. I notice, also, what the industry of one person is doing, in the planting of mulberry trees, for the sake of the silk trade.

"I am informed that there are, at present, 24 American students at this university; two are from New-York, and one or two from Pennsylvania—all the others are from the southern states."

NEW-YORK, August 25.

Extract of a letter, from Boston, August 9.
The reverend Doctors Byles and Walter have lately made us a visit from the fair regions of Nova-Scotia; and it is said notwithstanding their love of their King, and attachment to the hierarchy of the Church, they wish to live under the old tree of liberty.—No door seems to be open at present; but if the old ordinations should be preferred to the new, or American manufacture, it is probable that a chance may offer.—especially as brother Ogden of Portsmouth says the sheepfold of Episcopacy is extending its limits to the Eastward.

This Day published,

And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, The
American Museum, for August,
1790.

CONTAINING, among many other interesting articles, several Letters from WARNER MIFFLIN, on the Quaker's petition to Congress, for the abolition of the Slave Trade,
August 21, 1790.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	10000			10000
2	3000	are		6000
3	2000			6000
6	1000			6000
10	500			5000
30	200			6000
80	100			8000
90	50			4500
100	40			4000
120	30			3600
161	20			3200
200	10			2000
7585	8.			6068

8388 Prizes.
16612 Blanks.

25,000. TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head, Court-Street, and at other places as usual.
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.
Boston, July 28, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the State of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort McIntosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Cochocho or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 2 of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit to be given.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, 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.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.
(2 w. t. f.) Corporation Dock.

Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.—Price 1s7.