



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.

(Concluded.)

THE gentleman, says the apportionment is partial, and I am so fully of this opinion, as it relates to Massachusetts, that nothing but a conviction of the necessity of closing with the Senate in this instance, to prevent the loss of the funding bill could reconcile me to the measure.

The gentleman has mentioned a speech of Governor Hancock, as holding up the idea that the debts of the States could not be assumed without their express authority. The speech, I confess, may admit of this construction, but it is expressed in such enigmatical terms as to admit of a different meaning.

It is said the federal convention having rejected the proposition for assuming debts, the power ought not to be exercised by Congress; but so far was the convention from doing this, that there was no opposition to the measure.

The gentleman supposes some States have not been critical in adjusting their accounts. Some of the States have been remarkably careful on this head, and sure I am that no State could be more so than Massachusetts.

The gentleman has mentioned a consolidation of the union as the result of the assumption, and supposes the authority of the State governments will be thus destroyed; he has also said that the friends to the State governments will be lost.

The gentleman says, when Congress in 1783, required an impost, it was understood that every State should pay her own debts, that Georgia had done what it could, and ought not to pay an iota more.

give up the continental certificates for which her State securities were issued, before these can be funded, it must appear the objections of the gentleman are unfounded.

It has on a former occasion been urged, that the accounts of the States should be settled before payments are made thereon; and have not the accounts to be assumed been long since settled, and the balances been ascertained that are due to the State creditors?

But, sir, notwithstanding I am for closing with the Senate in this proposition with some amendment, yet the apportionment of the sum to be assumed, and many parts of the bill are so extremely objectionable as to gain my assent upon no other principle than that of accommodation; with this view I shall endeavor to be reconciled to the bill; but I confess it is an attempt to swallow a political porcupine, and necessity alone can justify the measure.

THE TABLET.—No. 141.

“Men are of nothing so liberal as of their advice.”

IF it be asked why men are so free in giving away advice, it may be answered, because it is generally of very little value. It costs the giver nothing, and it is seldom worth any thing to the receiver.

Information is likewise a different thing from advice. A man, who has travelled a road I have not, can inform me what accommodations he met with, and give me such an idea of the country as could never be obtained by analogy or conjecture.

It furnishes a strong argument against the benefit of general advice, that our friends ask no compensation for it. A lawyer demands a recompense for all the counsel he professionally gives, and so does a physician.

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.

friend, turned merchant, he found the want of industry and care did something worse than prevent his acquiring honor and profit. His friend, however, not knowing he was lazy and heedless, was unqualified to advise better than he did.

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 M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh 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 inclusive.

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

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochee po or Bear creek, on the said river inclusive.

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 3/4 of a pound of pork, Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky, One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of Candles.

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury.

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.

Table with 4 columns: Prizes, Dollars, and two unlabeled columns. It lists prize amounts from 10000 down to 7585.

8388 Prizes. 16612 Blanks.

25000.

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.

MANAGERS: BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

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.