

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

### (Concluded.)

(Concluded.) The gendeman, fays the apportionment is partial, and I am for fully of this opinion, as it relates to Maffachufetts, that in this inflance, to prevent the lofs of the tunding bill could re-origination of the needfury of clofing with the Senate in this inflance, to prevent the lofs of the tunding bill could re-origination of the needfure. He appears to prefer an affamption the whole, to that of a part of the debts, and I agree with bill the wife, to far as that, after palfing this bill, if a pro-torigination of the made for affaming the refude of the debts, it and have my hearty affert. The gendeman has mentioned a fpech of Governor Hancock, without their express authority. The speech, I confess matical terms as to admit of a different meaning. Whether this provernor wifted to refere his opinion, or what were his inten-foremore wifted to refere his opinion, or what were his inten-tion the occasion ; they did not think it needflave to the State set withorife the members in Congress to affame, but infineded them to urge the provenses for this purpole. The gentemant tells as of indivi-tion provenses for this purpole. The gentemant tells as of indivi-tion theore, for they with not, as fome who are interefled in the of efficien-tion were not interefled they may be, they have different and the states of the states of the states and individuals who are in favor of the affamption is the week in the referee the syntemated in the state is a famption to however interefled they may be, they have different an officient of the individuals who are in favor of the affamption is a state and individuals who are in favor of the affamption is a state and the syntem in the state and individuals who are in favor of the affamption is the week in the referee they may be, they have different an officient of the individuals who are in favor of the affamption is the week in the providual states and individuals who are in favor of the affamption is the week in the providuals who are in favor but however interefted they may be, they have difcovered no felf-ish views, for they will not, as fome who are interefted in the other part of the domeftic debt, to engrofs the whole of the funds but however interefted they may be, they have untooled in the ith views, for they wilh not, as forme who are interefted in the other part of the domeflic debt, to engrofs the whole of the funds for payment of their particular demands, and only urge an equal application of their particular demands, and only urge an equal application of the revenue to pay the juft demands of every cre-ditor. The gentleman would have preferred the affemption at an early rather than at the prefert period, and before any State had made for its debt ; but I confets I am of a different opinion, for then the fum to be affirmed would have for fwelded the public debt as to have put the matter in a different light, and would un-doubtedly have deterred many who are now for it from voting for the affirmption : whereas the reduction of the debt has made the meafure feasible and proper. The gentleman tells us, Geor-gia after having been taxed agreeably to requificious and to repre-fentation, will be now trebly taxed. This to me is unintelligi-ble, for in the requifitions fluctuated. This to me is unintelligi-ble, for in the requifitions fluctuated agreeably to requificions and the a provision that fluctuated agreeably to requificious and to repre-fentation of reprefentation, there has been no direct fe-deral tax, and the has paid nothing in this mode—as to her contribu-tions by the ratio of reprefentation having rejected the proposition for affaming debts, the power ought not to be exercised by Con-grefs ; but for far was the convention from doing this, that there members, and I confeit myfelf to be of the number, that at the fane time the debts were affirmed provision fhould be made for those States who had exerted themfelves to fink their debts, and it was oblerved by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sherman) that as the confluction gave fufficient power to Congrefs to af-fume the debts, they undoubtedly would affirme them, and make the other provision mentioned. He thought it eligible therefores the approbation of the convent

that they favor the affumption. Termine there are the latest shat The geutleman fuppoles fome Stateshave not been critical in ad-juling their accounts. Some of the States have been remarkably careful on this head, and fure I am that no State could be more fo parting chern accounts. Some of the orace have been transfer to an accounts of the orace of the term that the term of term of the term of the term of term of the term of the term of term of the term of the term of the term of term of the term of term of term of term of the term of the term of term of term of term of term of the term of term

ments to support them. The gentleman has mentioned a confolidation of the union as the refult of the affumption, and supports the authority of the State governments will be thus deftroyed; he has alfo faid that the friends to the State governments will be loft. My attachment to the State governments will probably not be doubted, and yet to support them, I confider the affumption as a neceffary mea-fure. The federal government has a power paramount to the States, to lay and collect impofts, exciles, and direct tixes, and probably will never be deprived of that power : should it be ad-minificeted, as I have no doubt it will, in each of the fe modes. minifiered, as I have no doubt it will, in each of thefe modes, the aliamption will fecure an application of the revenue to the payment of the State debts; and it cannot be fo eafily mifapplied and fquandered as it would be without fuch an application. And it is not evident, as was formerly urged, that if the debts are to be funk by the States, they will be in the danger the gentleman mentions? Should the States lay taxes for this purpole, thefe will be fo heavy, as to make the State governments unpopular, and the defluction of their conflictions may thereby be produced; or if, on the other hand, no adequate provision flouid be made, they will be confidered as unjuft, and the people contrafting the State governments with the federal government, will prefer the latter for its regard to public jultice; and will confider the for-mer as a public gritevance and abolift them. The gentleman fays, when Congrels in 1783, required an im-poft, it was underflood that every State should pay her own debts, that Georgia had done what it could, and ought not to pay This is a new doctrine, and is contrary to the exan iota more. prefs flipulations of all the requisitions of Congress, of which I preis inputations of an the requinitions of congress, or which is think there are between twenty and thirty. He likewife fuppo-fed Georgia will pay 1-22 of the debts of the States; whereas they are to be apportioned according to the next cenfus by which fhe will not probably pay more than the 50th part thereof. He alfo fpeaks of the fum affumed for Pennfylvania, and of a bargain with that State ; but if the gentleman refers to the refidence bill, he cannot fuppole that the States in favor of the affumption, made cannot tuppole that the States is layor of the analytical, materials fuch a bargain. For fuch was their oppofition to the measure, as to give offence to the members of that State; and as to her debt it is not all included in her specified claim. Because as the had alledged, there was not time for stating it. Indeed, as the has affumed of the continental debt, 5 million dollars, and must [--580-]

give up the continental certificates for which her State fecurities were illued, before thefe can be funded, it mult appear the ob-icctions of the gentleman are unfounded. The gentleman has fup-pofed that many citizens of the States who have infructed to al-fume, are againft the measure. But the reverfe of this is probable, that a great number of the citizens of States whofe members op-pofe it, are in favor of the alfumption.

that a great number of the citizens of States whole members op-pole it, are in favor of the affumption. It has on a former occasion been urgrd, that the accounts of the States should be fettled before payments are made thereon; and have not the accounts to be affumed been long fince fettled, and the balances been afcertained that are due to the State creditors? The debts to be affumed are generally debts due from the union to individuals which have been adjufted according to authentic documents iffued by officers of Congrefs; but if the debts were actually due to the States—is there any reafon that the creditor States feven years after the war should be longer prevented from receiving their balances, under the pretext that their accounts muft first be liquidated? How would fuch conduct appear in pri-vate life ? Suppofe a creditor, who eight or ten years path had supmult hrit be liquidated ? How would fuch conduct appear in pri-vate life ? Suppofe a creditor, who eight or ten years pait had fup-plied large fums, was, upon application for payment, told by the debtor that the accounts were not liquidated, and he would there-fore pay no part thereof, although it was evident he might do this without a rifque of exceeding the balance owed, would he ever after obtain credit ? Would he not deftroy all confidence in his problem? Surface he would, and fuch a line of conduct can no

ever after obtain credit? Would he not deftroy all confidence in his probity? Surely, he would, and fuch a line of conduct can no more be jultified in public than in private life. But, fir, notwithflanding I am for clofing with the Senate in this propolition with fome amendment, yet the apportionment of the fam to be affamed, and many parts of the bill are for extreme-ly objectionable as to gain my affent upon no other principle than that of accommodation; with this view I fhall endeavor to be re-conciled to the bill; but I confefs it is an attempt to fwallow a political porcupine, and neceffity alone can juffify the meafure; conciled to the bill ; but I confefs it is an attempt to fwallow a political porcupine, and neceffity alone can juffify the meafure; for I defpair at prefent of obtaining a better provision for the pub-lic creditors. But fhould we not be able to accommodate the bill—fhould it be loft or poftponed to another Congrefs, or feftion, what will be the refult? The government will be brought into contempt—the States will be in danger of a convultion—the reve-nue will probably be impaired or loft, and citizens attached to you will no longer be able to fupport your administration. For thefe and other reafons that may be offered I hope we shall reject the proposition for difagreeing to the amendments proposed by the Senate. the Senate.

# THE TABLET .--- No. 141.

" Men are of nothing fo liberal as of their advice."

F it be asked why men are fo free in giving I away advice, it may be anfwered, becaufe it is generally of very little value. It cofts the giver nothing, and it is feldom worth any thing to the receiver. Inftruction 1 take to be different from advice. Were I difposed to acquire a knowledge in mufic, or any mechanical art, I should, like a prudent man, apply to fome perfon skilled in the matter 1 wished to learn, to be my instructor. Professional men should be supposed better acquainted with the science of their profession, than those whose pursuits are different.

Information is likewife 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 fuch an idea of the country as could never be obtained by analogy or conjec-ture. All I should alk of him is information about his discoveries. But whether I shall travel that road or not, no perfon fhould determine but myfelf. Every man who does not direct his own fteps, will have them badly directed. It is very utual for men to folicit advice with respect to any object of bufinefs, and even with refpect to a general plan of business. But there feldom refults any good from following fuch advice. The various contingencies which attend the affairs of every individual, and which can be known, or which perhaps ought to be known only to himfelf, make it expedient that every perfon should be the keeper of his own fecrets, and the manager of his own concerns. Those who have fo little fagacity as to need advice, will, in most inftances, have too little judgment to determine whether what is given them, be proper. That knowledge which is most beneficial, is the refult of experience. If I look to a friend for direction about my affairs, he must predicate his advice not on any experience which is peculiarly applicable to my cafe, and therefore I had better do without it. I may alk him for facts ; I may alk him to recite instances of his own experience, but I muft myfelf jndge whether my fituation be fimi-lar to his, and if I have difcernment enough to tell whether his conduct be a model for my own, I have likewife enough to act without fuch a mo-

friend, turned merchant, he found the want of industry and care did fomething worfe than prevent his acquiring honor and profit. His friend, however, not knowing he was lazy and heedlefs, was unqualified to advife better than he did. Innumerable inftances may be produced equally to the purpofe, and fuch as will authorize a conclusion, that unless a person depends on his own judgemnt for the general management of his affairs, he runs a rifque that they will never be well managed.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fuly 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 Ollober next in-clustice, for the furphy of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the forst day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned use herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennfylvania,

At any place or places, betwist Yorktown in the flate of Pennfylvonia, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt, At any place or places, betwist Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intofh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intofh. At any place or places, betwist Fort M'Intofh and the month of the Ri-ver Mufkingum, and at the mouth of the River Mufkingum, and up the faid River to the Tufcarowas, and at the Tufcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the faid River to its month. At any place or places, betwist the mouth of the River Mufkingum, and up the faid River to the Tufcarowas, and at the Tufcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the faid River to its month. At any place or places, betwist the mouth of the siver Mufkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the faid River Scioto. At any place or places, betwist the mouth of the faid River Scioto. At any place or places, betwist the mouth of the faid 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 faid Rapids. At any place or places, betwist the mouth of the great Miami Village, on the river of the form name which empties into Lake Eric. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Waba/h, theree up the faid Wabafh to Poft St. Vincennes, at Poft St. Vin-cennes, and thence up the faid river Wabj/h, to the Miami Village, be-fore deforibed. fore 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 fide of the river Miffippi, 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

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandufty, and at

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandufty, and at Sandufty, and from Sandufty 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 and Prefq'Ifle, at Prefq'Ifle, and betwixt Prefq' Ifle and the mouth of Cayoga river. At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek

creek.

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

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

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennesce, to Ocochap-

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tenneles, to Ocothep to or Bear creek, on the faid river inclusively. Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diffrids, not foreified in these proposals, the price of the sume to be hereafter agreed on, betwirt the public and the contractor. The sations take supplied are to confl of the future ornides, the One pound of bread or flour, One pound of bees, or & of a pound of pork, Half a jill of ram, brandy or whifky, One quarts of onegar, Two quarts of loafs, One pound of Candles. The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is rea-The propofals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is re-nired. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, quired.

Secretary of the Treasury.

# MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, prefent the Public with the First Class of the Maffachufetts femi-annual State Lot-tery, which will commence drawing in the Reprefentatives Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or feoner, if the Tickets shall be difposed 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, lubject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Com-

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del.

It furnishes a strong argument against the benefit of general advice, that our friends afk no compeniation for it. A lawyer demands a re-compense for all the counsel he professionally gives, and fo does a phyfician. Yet either of them will pretend they take a pleafure in giving ad-vice gratis, that is out of the line of their profeffion. Their asking nothing for it, is a pretty good proof, that it is worth nothing. It will generally hold good, that men profper beft, when they are left to their own difcretion in managing their own affairs. The reafon is obvious. No man can fo completely ftate his cafe to another perfon, as to give him a perfect idea of all the circumstances. Some material point will be omitted. An acquaintance of mine, who was a lawyer, complained to one of his friends that he got little business in his profession : fays the other to him, lay afide the practice of the law, and engage in commercial affairs. The lawyer followed his advice, and foon involved himfelf in debt, which proved his ruin. The truth is, he was too indolent and carelefs to become an eminent lawyer, and could just make out to gain a sublistence. But when he acted according to the advice of his

10 6068 200 7585 12500 8388 Prizes. 16612 Blanks. 25000. GT TICKETS may be had of the feveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand-of the TREASURER of the Common wealth-of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head Courte Street and the 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, Managers. JOHN KNEELAND, Boston, July 28, 8790. By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Efq. Chief Juffice of to State of New-York. NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Conneficu to the faid chief juftice by a creditor of the faid Lewis M'Donal purfuant to an act of the Legiflature of the faid State, entitle "An act for relief againft ablconding and ablent debtors," pa-fed the 4th April, 1786; he, the faid chief juftice, has direct all the faid Lewis M'Donalds eftate, within this State, to be fei-ed, and that unlefs he fhall difcharge his debts within twel-tion the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790. New-York, May 7, 1790. (1990)