

Mr. Wadsworth hoped it would not be struck out. He observed, that as the house had the power of organizing the militia, and were about determining that there should be inspectors, they could with the same propriety say what rank those inspectors should hold. He was as much averse as any man to granting unnecessary titles; but where great trust was reposed, and severe duty required, there rank should also follow. These inspectors were placed in a very important station, which they could not properly fill without the weight of some military rank.

Mr. Stone withdrew his motion. Mr. Bloodworth moved that the rank of brigadier should be given to them,—agreed. Mr. Benson moved for an additional clause to the bill, for granting to the President of the United States, the power of calling out the militia into the service of the United States, &c. to repel invasions or suppress insurrections.

Mr. Sherman observed that the proposed clause was not explicit enough. The general government by the constitution had not the power of calling out the militia to suppress insurrections in the states, without the special request of the states.

Mr. Bloodworth hoped the additional section would not be adopted, it would be he said, a dangerous provision.

Mr. Benson argued to withdraw his motion for the present, to bring it before the house when the principles of the bill came to be discussed by them.

The committee rose, reported the bill with sundry amendments. The speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Fitzsimons proposed giving the bill with the amendments to a special committee to report thereon.

Mr. Madison said it would be improper to refer it to a committee, without first agreeing to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Livermore was also against leaving it to a committee. The principles of the bill were by no means settled. Three-fourths of it he looked upon as useless. The house he conceived, had no business to enter minutely into particulars of the business, further than was warranted by the constitution.

The report of the committee was ordered to lie on the table. (Adjourned.)

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Lee presented a petition from S. Summers, an assistant-quarter-master, who had received no compensations for his services last war. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had appointed Mr. Foster, a committee on their part, for the purpose of examining enrolled bills, to which they requested the concurrence of this house; and the appointment of a committee on their part: Ordered, that Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Muhlenberg be a committee on the part of the house, for the purpose aforesaid.

The bill for the establishment of a uniform militia, with the amendments as reported by the committee, were taken up in the house: Some of the amendments were retained; some modified and amended, others rejected. Not having gone through the bill, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Sedgwick took his seat this day. Mr. Lawrence presented an address from the representatives of the society of the people called Quakers, in the state of New-York and Western parts of New-England, praying exemptions from bearing arms, or being subjected to penalties, on account of their religious scruples; which was read.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the petition of John Churchman was read a second time, and referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Heister.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, ordered, That the clerk of this house be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of the reports of the secretary of state, respecting coins, weights and measures; also the report of the secretary of the treasury, submitting a plan for the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. Fitzsimons gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a bill respecting the freight of goods on board merchant ships or vessels.

A message was received from the President of the United States with a copy of a report from the secretary of the government northwest of the Ohio, respecting the lands in the western territory, with sundry papers accompanying the same; also a copy of the secretary of state's report on the same subject: Which were read, and ordered to be communicated to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the house proceeded in the further consideration of the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, on the militia bill, and made some further progress therein.

Mr. Floyd of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill supplementary to an act, making provision for the debts of the United States; which the committee had examined, and found duly enrolled.—The Speaker signed the same.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of Thomas Nelson, in behalf of the executors of sundry mariners, who perished on board the frigate *Randolph*, which was blown up in an engagement the last war.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to determine how far the owners of ships or vessels shall be liable to the freighters of goods on board thereof.

Mr. Burke gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of Congress.

The house then proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; the amendments were adopted by the house with some amendments.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Madison, to exempt persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms from militia duty, was after a long debate disagreed to—on the principle of the particular States' being competent to making the exemptions in general.

The bill was then recommitted to the following committee; Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Tucker. Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 23, 1790.

RESOLVED, That it would be inexpedient to alter the system for funding the public debt established during the last session of Congress, and that the petition of Thomas M'Kean and others, filing

themselves a committee of the public creditors of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, cannot be granted.

The yeas and nays being required upon the above resolution were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Dalton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Elmer, Few, Foster, Hawkins, Johnson, Izard, King, Langdon, McClay, Read, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong, Johnston, Wingate.

NAYS.—Mr. Morris.

Report of the Commissioners appointed for the reduction of the debt of the United States.

The Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General of the United States, report to Congress, That pursuant to the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, they, on the 26th of August, 1790, convened in the city of New-York, and entered on the exercise of the trust reposed in them;—that conformably to their resolution, approved by the President of the United States on the 28th of the same month, they have commenced the purchase, through the agency of Samuel Meredith, which on the 26th day of November last, amounted to the sum of 278,687 dollars, 30 cents, registered debt of the United States, for which there have been paid 150,239 dollars, 25 cents in specie, as will more particularly appear by a return of the same Samuel Meredith, confirmed by an authenticated copy of his account settled at the treasury of the United States, and prayed to be received as part of this report, in which are specified the places where, the times when, and the persons of whom the said purchases have been made.

Signed, by order of the board, JOHN ADAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Original Communications from Paris.

THE last dispatches from England have relieved the Spanish Ambassador here from some of his fears. He did not expect the British Ministry would continue a negotiation which he has long known would end in a rupture between his Court and that of St. James's, provided the Spanish party in the north could gain certain points, which now seem likely to be carried in favor of his Catholic Majesty.

The Parisian militia complain of the King's residence at St. Cloud. As the weather becomes bad, the service cannot be agreeable to men accustomed to ease. His majesty says he is sorry they should have the least cause of dissatisfaction; but, as he never required their services, he does not think himself obliged to take any steps to remove the cause of their murmurs. His present intention is to spend the winter in the country.

There is about to be erected, a high National court in France, for the express cognizance of the offences comprehended under the terms, Leze Nation. Before this court the members of that Parliament and the procureur are to be impeached, and proceeded against as guilty of rebellion and contumacy.

The assembly decrees further, that the king be supplicated to secure the persons of the offenders to answer when summoned before this criminal court.

Sentence has been passed upon the persons concerned in the late disturbances at Florence; 21 of the principal of them are condemned to the galleys for fifteen years, 60 are banished from the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, 100 have been ordered to remain in confinement, and hope for pardon.

The disturbances at Florence have been entirely quieted by the appearance of the Austrian troops.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 8.

How melancholy must be the reflections of a citizen of the world, when he surveys the present state of Europe; every nation of which seems only to have existence for the horrid purpose of making war upon its neighbour; and such is the baneful system of government now too generally adopted, that even a benevolent Monarch, who loves his people, and wishes well to all degrees of human nature, cannot, with safety, withhold himself from uniting in the sanguinary contests, in some shape or other, altho his feelings as a man, and his principles as a christian, impel him to prefer social peace to the shameful triumphs of bloody ambition.

In future ages, when the force of local attachments shall have ceased to operate against the interests of truth, Mr. Pitt's conduct as a Premier, will be undoubtedly the theme of much admiration. In the whole round of British Statesmen, from the days of the sagacious Lord Burleigh to the present moment, no man has had more serious difficulties to encounter than him. Some cases have presented themselves, of the utmost moment to our prosperity as a people, and to his honor as a man; yet has he so warily guided the vessel of government through the tempests of the times, that in no single instance can his enemies charge him with the want of foreknowledge, or the want of having a due regard for the privileges of the community, or the dignity of his sovereign.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

The President of the society of the Cincinnati of this state having heard of the death of Major Wyllis and Capt. Frothingham, requests that mourning crape for the space of twenty-one days, be worn by the members of the society, in testimony of the high respect they entertain of the merit of their deceased brothers.

By Order, WILLIAM W. MORRIS, Secy.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, Dec. 6.

The subscriptions lately obtained from individuals in this town and its vicinity, to be applied towards erecting the Federal Buildings, under certain conditions, amount to upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GEORGE-TOWN, Dec. 18.

His excellency ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the State of North-Carolina for the ensuing year.

BOSTON, December 15.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

We have it from good authority, that OIL is admitted in England in *American Bottoms*, which is one of the many advantages, that may accrue to this country, from a war between England and Spain. We give this information that those who plough the ocean to obtain Oil, may reap the advantage, as it is probable, the alicu duty may be taken off likewise.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Dec. 11.

"We are anxiously waiting to see the President's Speech, and the opening and aspect of the present session of Congress—If wisdom guides the helm, our national prospects will be bright and glorious! far beyond common calculation. I think the establishment of a national bank, under wise regulations, may be productive of vast benefits; by taking the funded stock in the bank for security; The nation may pay the interest of the debt, with the interest received for the loan of bank notes, so that in fact, the one may so balance the other as to cost the nation nothing to pay her interest; and nearly all her revenue may be applied to pay off the principle of her debt. If this calculation be right, what an eligible situation our public debt must be in!— I have just glanced an eye over the address of the Pennsylvania creditors, proposed for further consideration, in order to petition Congress. I am not ripe in opinion to form any conjectures what effect it may produce; or what attention ought to be paid to it. The funding system was not formed agreeable to my ideas of justice, but it may be dangerous to alter it: It requires much greater wisdom to mend a bad system, than to make a good one."

One great object of the Constitution in providing for a national militia in the United States, most undoubtedly was, to preserve some proportional equality in the strength of the several parts of the Union—but except a supervising power should be exercised by the general government, it is evident that particular states may, and will make such regulations in their militia, as will create in those states the most attentive a force, that may be paramount to that of their neighbours; and an agreement of several states in such a plan of discipline, would produce a military power that would give law to the Union. This power exists in the respective states, till it shall be assumed by Congress agreeable to the constitution. Experience has proved, that left at large in the hands of the several states, a rival military spirit has been generated, which has produced the greatest disparity between the militia of different states—a division of the power to regulate the militia, reduces the defence of the United States to a nullity—What will be the consequence? The general government is left without a resource in any emergency, except in a standing army; so that the result is this—Whether the general government shall so arrange the militia as to have a force of this description, at its command, or whether it must have recourse to a standing army? for a government without the sword as well as the purse, is but the skeleton of a government.

By the report of a committee of the Legislature of Maryland on the Assumption of the State Debts, it is recommended to the State Creditors to subscribe to the Loan of the United States, and the State to make up the deficiency on the 6 per cent. interest, which will be occasioned thereby.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

WOODBURY LANGDON of the State of New-Hampshire, to be one of the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, in place of John Taylor Gilman, who has resigned his appointment.

AND WILLIAM GARDINER, Commissioner of Loans in the State of New-Hampshire, in place of Nathaniel Gilman who has declined his appointment.

"A Friend to Commerce" in our next.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDING DEBT and UNFUNDED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscriber has established a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boston, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Season, and three times a week during the Summer Season.

Good Carriages, Horses, and careful Drivers are provided.— Passengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in these Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for starting from the respective Stage Houses is absolutely necessary—from which there can be no deviation.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1790. The Stage for the Eastward leaves Hartford—Mondays and Thursdays, Norwich—Tuesdays and Fridays, Providence—Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaves Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, Providence—Tuesdays and Fridays, Norwich—Wednesdays and Saturdays. JESSE BROWN.

Wanted, a good Cook,

Either Man or Woman.—Enquire at No. 209, Second-Street, opposite the New-Market.