

Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1791.

[Whole No. 175.]



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Began and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT, supplementary to the Act, intituled, "An Act making further Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the United States."

WHEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," and doubts concerning the same may arise:—Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intituled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, intituled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, DECEMBER TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

The following remarks are (substantially) copied from the New-York DAILY ADVERTISER.

IT is a very honorable proof of the patriotism of the public creditors, that they discover so voluntary and general an acquiescence in the funding system passed the last session of Congress. After the national legislature had so fully discussed the subject, and viewed all the circumstances attending the public debt; it should be presumed, that their final determinations are, upon the whole, best calculated to establish public credit, and protect the interests of public creditors. Under this persuasion, and with an ardent desire to give effect to the operations of the new government, the enlightened citizens of the United States have generally demonstrated a most lively approbation of the funding system, as it now stands; and it cannot be expected, that Congress will depart from the principles upon which the funding system has been modified: For, whatever conclusions may be drawn from rigid definitions of public faith, they now cease to be strictly applicable to our situation. It cannot fail to occur to every observing man, that immense transfers of the public debt have taken place since the funding system was established. Those transfers have been regulated by the idea, that the system was liable to no alteration—that it was the result of a comprehensive view of the case, and would be as immutable by the legislature, as the constitution itself. The question, therefore, has assumed a different aspect. What would have been right the last session, would be wrong now. The bare discussion of the point in Congress, whether the system should undergo an alteration, would excite a suspicion with respect to the final establishment of public credit. The great bulk of the creditors are contented, and manifest the highest confidence that what is promised will be performed.

It is a favorable presage of the stability and wisdom of Congress, that the Senate of the United States have passed their late resolution, with only one dissenting voice.

Public creditors! if ye be wise, be quiet where ye are.

CONSISTENCY.

BENNINGTON, Dec. 6.

Lately a ball at Windham, in Connecticut, was graced with the presence of about thirty young ladies, each of whom was dressed in a handsome mullin gown, wrought by their own hands. A patriotic example worthy the imitation of every lady among us, who wishes well to her country, as, on the advancement of the manufactures of America, depends her truest interest.

ALBANY, Dec. 20.

By a gentleman last evening from Quebec, we are informed of the arrival at that place, of the Hon. Gen. Alured Clarke (late Lt. Governor of the island of Jamaica) who is appointed to succeed Lord Dorchester in the government: His lordship, however continues in it till spring—The above gentleman further informs that news of the expedition against the Indians (mentioned in the President's speech) under Gen. Harnar, had reached Canada, and caused various conjectures, and various opinions were in circulation respecting its real destination, some supposed it was against Detroit, some one place and some another.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 15.

In this town, according to the late enumeration, the inhabitants amount to 4837. The dwelling-houses are 616. According to an enumeration taken in 1784, the number of inhabitants was 4113 and the dwelling-houses 430.—The whole town measures but 620 acres, about 400 of which are taken up for pastures, streets, &c. Its greatest length is one mile and a half, and about half a mile in breadth.

Lately died, on the coast of Guinea, Captain WINGATE NEWMAN, of Philadelphia.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"FRANKLIN is gone," Columbia said,
"My sage is now no more!"
Then drooping, hung her beauteous head,
His exit to deplore.

Bright genius flew on wings of wind,
Some comfort to address;
And thus the spake in accents kind,
Whom she resolves to bless.

"Why weeps Columbia? Franklin's gone,
But 's there then no more;—
Is Franklin then thy only son
Enrich'd with learning's lore?"

Or have I sent my cheering light
T' illumine him alone?
My brightest ray now shines in Dwight,
Thy long neglected son.

See Trumbull and see Barlow raise
Aloft their founding lyres;
Columbia! give thy sons that praise,
Which future acts inspires.

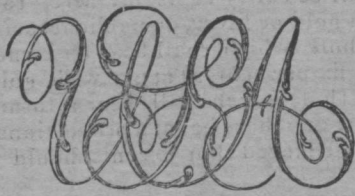
Another Trumbull shares my love;
His works of matchless art,
Will ev'ry patriot thought improve—
Nay,—form a patriot heart.

Adams, in council ever sage,
And blest'd with eagle flight:
Adorns Columbia's fairest page,
And teaches man his right.

Nay look around on ev'ry side
And wipe away those tears;"
(Columbia feels an honest pride,
So bright the show appears.)

"Call on yon youth, by me he's blest,
And study makes him wise;
Not Franklin's self knew less of rest—
All nature meets his eyes.

Arise and call my Mitchell forth:
For Franklin weep no more:
When you shall know the living worth,
The dead you'll not deplore."



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sketch of the Debates on the MILITIA BILL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

THE amendments of the committee of the whole to the militia bill, were further discussed this day by the house. The debate was continued on Mr. Madison's proposition in favor of persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms. A majority of the speakers appeared to be in favor of their exemption's being left to the several states: In support of this idea,

Mr. Bourn observed, that if the general government should take up the matter, and subject the Quakers to a penalty as an equivalent for personal service, their situation would be rendered less eligible than it is at present—for, in several of the States, he observed they are not only exempted from militia duty, but from all

finances and penalties in lieu thereof; he instanced the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

Another memorial from the society of Quakers on the Eastern shore of Maryland, against the 16th section of the bill, was presented by Mr. Smith, member from that State, and read.

A motion of Mr. Clymer, to amend the motion of Mr. Madison, after some discussion, was negatived—and the original motion being also put was disagreed to; so that, as the bill now stands, the exemption of persons religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, is to be provided for by the respective states.

Mr. Smith, (S.C.) then renewed his proposition respecting independent companies—which he informed the house he had so modified, as to avoid the objections before offered to it. It is to the following effect:—

Whereas certain independent corps of artillery, infantry and dragoons, now exist in the several states—It is hereby enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to the disbanding or incorporating said companies in the militia; they at the same time being liable to the performance of the military duties herein required.

It being understood that the bill should be re-committed to a select committee, it was voted that this proposition be referred, with the bill.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, the 9th section of the bill was expunged; a motion by the same gentleman to strike out the 10th and 11th sections was negatived.

It was then moved that the bill be re-committed; which being put, passed in the affirmative—and Messrs. Wadsworth, Giles and Tucker were appointed the committee.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.

In committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.—Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the establishment of land-offices, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, under consideration.

Mr. Boudinot offered the following resolve:— "That it is the sense of the committee, that a land-office be established at the seat of the general government, under the direction of commissioners.

Mr. Scot wished the house to take a general view of the business, before they went into the particulars of the secretary's report, Upon the whole he was pleased with the plan drawn up by that officer; one part however he objected to.—That part of the report which provided for the distribution of the land—He did not approve of setting apart tracts for particular descriptions of purchasers. As an amendment he offered seven propositions, which he wished for the present to lie on the table, and which he proposed to offer as substitutes to different parts of the Secretary's report, as they came before the house. His principal object was to let the tracts which Congress proposed to sell, be indiscriminately located.

Mr. Boudinot thought the committee could not then enter into the minutiae of the business. It was enough to fix the general principles, viz.—Whether there shall be a general land-office, and two subordinate—Whether they shall be under the direction of commissioners—and whether certain tracts of land should be reserved by Congress for certain purposes—and then to appoint a committee to bring in a bill on those principles, and to take into consideration the minutiae of the business. Great changes, he observed, had taken place since the report was drawn up. The committee, he said, might consider what should be the greatest quantity fixed as a limit to the sales made by the general office, and what for the subordinate.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, that there be a general land-office established.—Agreed.

Mr. Boudinot. That there be two subordinate offices, one in the government to the North-West—the other South of the Ohio.—Agreed.

Mr. Boudinot moved, that all sales made at the general land-office shall be above acres: Then all below that quantity would be made at the subordinate offices. It should also be determined whether Congress would fix the quantity, or leave it to the commissioners. It appeared to him a matter of importance.

Mr. Scott moved that the blank be filled with one thousand.

Mr. White moved five thousand.