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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1791.

[Whole No. 180.]

ADDRESS

Of the Inhabitants of TRENTON,  
To His Excellency WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.  
GOVERNOR of New-Jersey,

THE early, decided, and persevering patriot, whose councils and exertions have eminently contributed to establish the peace, liberty and safety of the public, deserves every distinction which a sensible and grateful people can bestow. Such services, and such principles, have placed you, Sir, in the highest seat of government, without hesitation or dissent; and New-Jersey no longer feels the wound which she has received by the death of a LIVINGSTON, when a PATERSON supplies his place.

The inhabitants of Trenton, and the vicinity, equally sensible of your merits, and equally grateful for your past services, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, would do injustice to their own feelings, were they to suppress the satisfaction and approbation they feel upon so happy and unanimous a choice of a Chief Magistrate.

We should think ourselves particularly favored, if it might be consistent with your Excellency's private interest and choice, to honor this place with your residence; if not so fortunate, we shall be anxious to make every transient stay agreeable.

With well-founded assurance that your future conduct, like your past, will merit and perpetuate the love and confidence of the inhabitants of New-Jersey, we pray for you, all personal and domestic felicity here, well knowing that hereafter a sure reward awaits the benefactors of mankind.

In behalf of the Inhabitants,

ISAAC SMITH, Chairman.

Trenton, Nov. 24, 1790.

GENTLEMEN,

I SCARCELY know in what manner to make my acknowledgments for your polite and affectionate address. Language fails me—I cannot describe the emotions of gratitude and respect, which rise in my breast—but believe me, gentlemen, I feel—my heart sensibly feels upon the occasion.

The attention and hospitality, which, as a private individual, I have experienced from the inhabitants of Trenton, and its vicinity, I shall ever retain in grateful memory; and I have no doubt that whenever inclination may lead, or the duties of office may call there—or whether my stay be as a resident, or as a guest, I shall meet with a cordial reception, and be treated with every mark of civility and politeness.

That my conduct in the different offices, which I have had the honor to fill, has met with the approbation of a free and enlightened people, gives me unfeigned pleasure; and it is my fervent wish, that I may in future demean myself in such a manner as to cherish and increase this favorable opinion. My interest as a citizen conspires with my duty as a ruler to advance the growth and prosperity of this State, and to promote the welfare and glory of the Union at large. In this sentiment I am sure of meeting with your hearty concurrence, and that of every good and wise man in the State. As Freemen, we have but one common object; as Citizens of the United States, our interests and our rights are now the same. That narrow system of local politics, which, for a time, distracted our counsels, disturbed our repose, and tarnished our glory, is gradually disappearing, under the benign influence and diffusive operation of the new government: Our political horizon extends and brightens—As a people we are united and happy at home—and as a nation respected abroad.—May New-Jersey sustain her rank in the political scale of the Union!—To realize this wish, ought to be our aim—our study—and our pride. May the ardour of patriotism be kindled into an active and noble emulation—and may we, in our respective stations—and within the sphere of our influence, vie with each other, who shall contribute most to the welfare and aggrandizement of our common country! In this generous contention, all the social virtues will be called into exercise—all the high-toned passions will be enlisted on the side of duty, and whatever is amiable in character, or sublime in action, will rise to view, and warm and animate the portrait of an American citizen. Thus may we act—and after a life, full of beneficence and years, may you be translated to that happy world, where the patriot, and friend of mankind, will receive a sure and lasting reward.

WILLIAM PATERSON.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimates referred to in the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to Congress of the 6th instant.

No. I. Respecting the CIVIL LIST.

<i>Executive and Judicial Departments.</i>	
Compensations to the President, President, Chief Justice and his five Associates, Judges of the several districts, and Attorney General,	Dollars. Cts. 72,000
<i>Legislative Department.</i>	
Compensations to the Members of Congress, and their Secretary, Clerks, Chaplains, Messengers, Sergeant at Arms, and Door-Keepers, estimating the attendance of the whole number for six months,	113,400
<i>Treasury Department.</i>	
Compensations to the Secretary, his Assistant, Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	8,200
Comptroller and his Clerks,	8,800
Treasurer, his Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	4,200
Auditor, and his Clerks,	10,600
Register, and his Clerks,	11,550
Two Office-Keepers and Messengers for the Comptroller's, Auditor's and Register's offices,	400
Loan-Officers of the several Districts,	13,250 57,000
<i>Department of State.</i>	
Compensations to the Secretary, his Clerks, Office-Keeper and Messenger,	6,250
<i>Department of War.</i>	
Compensations to the Secretary, Clerks, Paymaster, Commissioner, Messenger and Office-Keeper, Commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual States.	6,500
Compensations to the Commissioners, their Clerks, Messenger and Office-Keeper,	11,550
<i>Government of Western Territory.</i>	
Compensations to the Governors, Secretaries, Judges, &c. of the two Districts,	10,000
<i>Grant to Baron Steuben.</i>	
His annual allowance,	2,500
Pensions granted by the late Government,	2,767 73
<i>Incidental and contingent expenses relative to the Civil List.</i>	
Under this head are included fire wood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, and the other departments,	17,308 80
Total in Dollars, 299,276 53	

No. II. Contains an Estimate of expenses of the Civil List Establishment, for the year 1791, arising from the following objects, viz.

Deficiency in an appropriation heretofore made for building and equipping ten cutters, a sum for building a large boat for each cutter, pay and rations to the Malters and mariners of the same, &c.; for expenses towards the safe keeping and prosecution of persons committed for offences against the United States; for the support, maintenance and repairs of light-houses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys; for converting the beacon of Georgia into a light-house; for printing the several descriptions of treasury and loan-office certificates prepared in pursuance of an act making provision for the public debt; for making 300 reams at 3½ dollars per ream; printing 200 reams, at 15 dollars per ream; pay of two superintendants of the paper mill; pay of four superintendants of the press; binding 2000 books, at 50 cents each; for a clerk employed in the treasury department, for receiving the certificates from the superintendants, and transmitting them to the several loan-offices, and attending to other parts of this business; for devices and contingent expenses; for expenses which will attend surveying the tract of the Miami company, and running the lines of division of the tracts of the Ohio and Sciota companies, agreeably to a resolve of 12th August, 1790; for the purchase of hydrometers for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue:

Amounting together to Dollars, 50,756 7

No. III. An Estimate of Money requisite for the Department of War, for the year 1791.

<i>Stated annual Expenses.</i>	
Pay of the troops,	74,916
Subsistence of the troops,	59,787
Forage,	1,032
Cloathing for the troops,	23,772 80
Quarter-master's department,	25,000
Hospital department,	1,635 20
Four extra surgeons' mates,	4,732 80
Ordnance department,	6,303 66
Contingencies of war department,	5,000
<i>Extra Expenses.</i>	
Expedition of General Harmar,	100,000
Annual allowance to invalids,	87,463 60
Monies due for former services,	556 48
Amounting to Dollars, 398,199 54	

No. IV. General Estimate for the Services of the ensuing year.

Civil List, as per No. 1,	299,276 53
Additional Expenses, as per No. 2,	50,756 7
War Department, as per No. 3,	398,199 54
Total Dollars, 748,232 14	

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

AN ABSURDITY!

THERE has not a more curious circumstance happened, within the compass of my recollection than the late resolution of the Legislature of North-Carolina, on the subject of their state debt. This affair, in whatever light it may be viewed, exposes such an absurdity as admits neither of explanation, nor apology. The state, it seems, propose to come forward with such certificates as have been paid into their Treasury, and

subscribe them to be assumed by the United States. The law of Congress for assuming the state debts, at first view, renders any such resolve a nullity. It cannot be thrown into any shape, in which it will not contradict and destroy itself. Let me ask what Congress have undertaken to do? The answer is; they have undertaken to assume the state debts. But when a state has paid any certificates and got them into the Treasury, there no longer exists a debt relative to such redeemed certificates. A debt cannot exist without two parties; a debtor and creditor. When a debt is once paid, both those relations are destroyed and the debt is of course annihilated. The assumption law, in such case, has nothing to operate upon; because, the subject of that law, is debts; and the agents who are to receive the payment, are creditors. Now when the debt has once been discharged, there is no longer a debtor, and consequently there can be no creditor, since one cannot exist without the other. A debt is a thing which does not admit of a reformation. Its payment, by the person who owed it, is its final destruction. I will put a case.

A issues a number of notes payable to different persons; and before he has discharged them all. B undertakes the payment of such demands as may lie against A.—It is obvious, without any arguments, that the engagement is not meant to extend to those notes which A had himself discharged and taken up. This plain reason may be assigned for it, that when the note reverts into the hands of the giver, the demand vanishes, and can never assume a new existence. I once more repeat, that it is a contradiction in terms, to say that an assumption of debts can be applied where there is no debt.

In what character will a state come forward with its own notes? If it comes forward as a debtor, the assumption law can take cognizance of creditors only. If on the other hand, the state calls itself a creditor, it is cast out from the benefit of the assumption, because the state in being a creditor ceases to be a debtor, and therefore there can be no debt for the assumption to take hold of. But it will be said, the state may appear in the capacity both of creditor and debtor. This is impossible in the nature of things. Because, debtor and creditor are counterparts of such a kind, that when they meet in the same person, they destroy each other and stand for nothing.

CONSISTENCY.

Jan. 11.

Sacred to the Memory of the late Alderman BLAGGE, of the City of New-York.

BLAGGE! thou art gone; nor hast thou left behind

A juster being, or a nobler mind.

For honor and for probity renown'd,

In thee the Patriot and the Sage were found.

By moderation tempering rigid law,

Thou knew'st the poor to cheer, the rich to awe.

New-York beheld thy steady, gen'rous plan,

And all the world should bless the friend of man.

Patron of commerce from thy youthful years,

No Tradesman left thy doors dissolv'd in tears.

Favour from thee th' industrious poor receiv'd,

Their wants, when known, were generously reliev'd.

Religion reign'd in thy capacious heart,

And heavenly charity perform'd her part.

In private life each duty well discharg'd;

Strengthen'd thy efforts, and thy soul enlarg'd;

The parent's, husband's worth, by thee display'd,

A bright example to the world convey'd.

To thee, since talents, piety, were given,

Earth's ornament may hope reward from Heav'n.

NEW BERN, (N. C.) December 23.

The Legislature of this State, during their last session made the following appointments.

His Excellency ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq. Governor.

The Honourable SPRUCE M'COY, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq. Solicitor-General.

ANECDOTES.

A COXCOMB asked a stuttering barber's boy, in New-Haven—did you ever shave a monkey? No Sir, said he, but if you will set down I will t-t-try.

A FLOURISHING Coxcomb the other day came into a Soemaker's shop to try on a pair of boots. "These are too short for the Ton" said he, "they should be long enough to cover up the Calf completely." "Then" said the shoemaker "They must be about five feet ten inches."