

BOSTON, January 27.
AMERICAN ACADEMY.

Yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held their statute meeting in the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, and at twelve, proceeded to the Meeting-House, in Brattle-Square, where a well adapted Oration was pronounced by the Hon. John Lowell, Esq. one of the members, on the death of the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. their late President. After the Oration, a collection was made for the benefit of Messrs. Jennings and Wheeler, who were unfortunately wounded in discharging the military honors at the interment of the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin.

The following is a list of the arrivals at this port from foreign ports, from January 1st, 1790, to January 1, 1791—60 ships, 7 snows, 159 brigs, 170 schooners, and 59 sloops, total 455. The foregoing are exclusive of those vessels which are employed in the coasting-trade of the United States, and which are supposed to amount to near twelve hundred sail.



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

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

An ACT declaring the consent of Congress, that a new State be formed within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the name of the STATE OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent State," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have consented, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new State: And whereas a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to consent, that, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky."

Be it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the Congress doth consent, that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new State, separate from, and independent of, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the foresaid first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new State, by the name and file of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, FEBRUARY THE FOURTH, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE Bill depending before Congress for establishing a National Bank, is certainly constitutional—for the State Governments being by the Constitution divested of the power of making money, either of paper, or gold and silver, it plainly follows, that as a circulating medium is necessary, Congress alone is competent to creating this medium. It is said that authors and inventors alone, are by the Constitution entitled to exclusive privileges; but the establishment of a National Bank, it is said, connects with it exclusive privileges: This discovery however seems not to extend to State Banks—no exclusive rights being mentioned as appertaining to them! Perhaps it is not considered as contraacting the Constitution, for the particular States to incorporate companies with the most extensive privileges, as these privileges are confined to the State! So is the circulation of the Bank Paper of every particular State; it can scarcely be passed out of the cities in which the Banks are fixed—consequently can never answer, in any considerable degree, the purposes of money—and as to a general currency, it can not have that quality attached to it, without a manifest violation of the Constitution—which says, that no State shall issue paper money. It is said that the States are in the habit of granting Charters; we presume that Congress will not abridge this power in the States: But it is to be remembered, that the Constitution, and the laws enacted pursuant thereto, are paramount to all state legislation—and if a State should incorporate for purposes to operate beyond the limits of their particular jurisdiction, the act would be null and void—nor could Congress consistently delegate a power for such a purpose.

Every general regulation may interfere for a season with the interest of some individuals; but if this inconvenience should be sufficient to prevent the opera-

tions of the general government, the business of legislation must stand still.

The Institution of a National Bank has reference to the public at large: Circumstances may connect with the original establishment some advantages in relation to the place where the bank may be situated; but to suspend the institution till no objection of this kind exists, is to postpone a question of the greatest importance to be immediately decided, sine die.

CIVIS.

THE TALE OF THE COW.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE, for JANUARY, 1791.

A FAIR-FAC'D brown cow, fed on clover most dainty, Had lately broke loose from her walks on the Hudson, And ran away bellowing to live the wild woods on— Was caught in a trap on the banks of the Delaware, And coop'd in a stable before she was well aware. The proud sauffy Dons of the ANCIENT DOMINION, Had helped to catch her—but were of opinion "That shortly her stall must be some where south-westward." By George! this was fix'd, while she graz'd to the eastward.

But hear now the fly, plotting sons of old Penn— "The cow's in our stable—there she must remain. "Talk now of agreements, and bargains your fill, "Our scheme is affected—the grist's at our mill."

High words were exchange'd, and much Billingsgate flung, Each claiming the cow, for the love of her d—g. By-standers took part, as their int'rests were in it— Some join'd the dominion—some favour'd the Pennite. The Dons grew enrag'd at the thoughts of being jockey'd, And swore by Patowmack—they'd not be thus mocked! Then seizing the cow,—(for the Dons all fear scorns) Attempted to drag her along—by the horns. The Pennites, conceited, elate and imperious, Could hardly believe that their rivals were serious: But soon being alarm'd, lest the Dons should prevail, All clap'd the cow's rump—and held fast by her tail— And swore by the city, white men should turn fable, Before the cow stir'd one foot's length from their stable. The crowd gathering round them, loud hooping and laughing, Huzza'd for both ends of the cow—with much scoffing. But thoughtful spectators express'd with sad faces, Their fears that the cow would be soon torn in pieces. While parties run violent—(poor cow I bewail her) Some cursing the hornor, and some the vile tailor, The Vans of the Hudson, unwilling to bilk her, Laid by their long pipes, and fat all down to milk her.

A NEW-YORK FARMER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.

WHAT is a state assembly but the collected wisdom of a state? and what is more proper than for wisdom, especially so much of it, to give advice? and what has the Pennsylvania assembly done but to give advice to Congress? A second reason to vindicate their advice is, that the advisers have had experience of the excise; but Congress has not. When the assembly maintain by their vote that an excise is subversive of liberty, we see that both wisdom and experience confirm what they assert. Pennsylvania then has lost its liberty—for it has had, and still has, an excise law in force—which, of course, has subverted the liberty of the state: It has lasted so long, that most of the people were born in slavery. It is not known how the marshal will return the number of slaves; but it may be a question, whether the people born under a slavish excise law, will be allowed representatives, except in the proportion of 3 to 5, according to the constitution. It seems unaccountable that the assembly and people are going on as if they were ignorant of their slavish condition. The event, it seems, has happened here, which was foretold in another state. While the assembly was discussing some question, which was explained by several able men, a member from the country rose with some warmth, and declared that those men were glossing the affair over so as to deceive them. If the bill should pass, said he, we shall be the most miserable undone people in the world, and know nothing of it.

Why should not the Representatives of Pennsylvania, in the state legislature, lend a hand to dispatch the business of Congress? They are near neighbours, and they cannot but have observed that the latter has a great deal to do, and but little time to do it in. Many hands make light work. The new government, which is often compared to a building, is not yet finished: It is a benevolent practice for the neighbours to fall too and help a new beginner: They kindly work at the frame, and assist at the raising and covering of it. Congress has but just set up the trade of making laws in this place, and no doubt will feel encouraged to continue it here, where, without losing one of its customers, it is so easy to get journeymen. If the kind folks, who are so forward to lend assistance, should find their own affairs at fixes and sevens, in consequence of their transacting the business of Congress, the least that Congress, if it has honor and gratitude, can do, is to postpone its own work, and assist its benefactor. What a pleasant thing to see those who were expected to be rivals, engaged so lovingly about the same business. One would think that the amiable temper of the friends in this Quaker city had mellowed the wrangling spirits of the two governments. The time seems to be coming when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together: When that shall happen, it is to be supposed that the lion will not go without a supper. Such friendship for Congress seems to have occasioned the late doings of the Pennsylvania assem-

bly. Jealousy, that quarrelsome fault-finding Devil, shall be cast out and bound in chains—he has stood too long pimping at the ear of government, and whispering malignant suspicions of its best friends.

It will do one's heart good to live 1 or 2 hundred years longer, and see with what good nature the world's business will be done: In France, they are going to spoil the old trade of making war: Nations are not going to be quarrelsome and ambitious any more: They will talk any dispute over, or they will make a prize question of the matter, or leave it to some academy to settle:—The red coats will be strip'd off the soldier's backs—and as red is out of fashion at present, the cloth will be torn into strips, to be worn for the cure of sore throats; gun powder will be used only to kill rice birds, canvas backs, &c.; and cannon balls will be kept to grind mustard seed: And what delight it will give to see the state governments so much the champions of the federal constitution, as to take all unpleasant work off the hands of Congress, least it should make that body unpopular: What may we not expect from this generous national spirit in future? In its very beginning we have seen Congress and the assembly engaged at the same time debating the excise: May we not then expect to see the Assembly take up a new funding act, or militia law, for the Union—and Congress, scorning to be outdone in generosity by its neighbor, form a committee of the whole house to discuss the regulations of the state judiciary, or the best means of maintaining schools for the poor. Besides the generosity of this mutual aid, there is a great deal of reason for it: When a man undertakes to do what is none of his business, he cannot be accused of selfishness—A looker on sees the fault of the play better than he who holds the cards—we way expect more wisdom therefore: Further, it belongs properly to government to set the example of this love of others, more than ourselves, by doing their business for them—for if a private person was to pretend to do it before it gets into fashion, he would get his head broke.

A correspondent observes, that the establishment of a National Bank, being by some thought necessary, to enable the general government to carry the Act for establishing the permanent feat of government on the Patowmack, into execution, it is exceedingly difficult to account for the opposition to the bank bill, on the part of those who are interested in favor of the removal to the southward: In this view of the subject, the friends to the bank system give the most unequivocal proof of their disposition to support the public faith, as pledged by the residence bill.

On Monday last the Supreme Court of the United States was opened in this city, before their Honors the Chief Justice of the United States, and William Cushing, James Iredell, and James Wilson, Esqrs. Associate Judges.

Mr. WILLIAMSON'S motion to re-commit the first section of the bill for incorporating the subscribers to the national bank, was mistated in our last: The motion was in the following words, "To commit the first section, for the purpose of altering the time of subscribing, so that the holders of state securities, assumed to be paid by the United States, may be on a footing with the holders of other securities, formerly called national securities."

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/4.	pr. £	86 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/2.		46 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9/2.		46 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16/2.		81 do.
Indents	9/2.		46 do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,	12/.		60 do.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S ;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the first Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market-Streets.

N. B. A few TICKETS in the New-York Lottery, which is to be drawn the first of April next, for sale.

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,

ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleston, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Edisto: These Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured soil, in an inhabited part of the State. Also 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six district, 4 in Orangeburg district, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with streams of water running through them. These Lands will be sold so low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpose of selling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to settle.

Duplicate Plots and Grants may be seen, and indisputable titles will be given by the subscriber. FREDERICK KING.
Morristown, Jan. 1791. (77—6w1w.)