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# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1793.

[Whole No. 396.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1793.

**Mathew Carey**

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

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IMPROVED,

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PHILADELPHIA.

AT a meeting of the President & Directors of the Bank of the United States, held on Friday the 5th February, 1793, the following named Gentlemen were elected Directors of the different Offices of Discount and Deposit, and to take their seats on the first Monday in March next, to wit.

IN BOSTON.

Thomas Russell John C. Jones Theodore Lyman  
Christopher Gore Jos. Russell, jun. Samuel Salisbury  
Joseph Barrell Caleb Davis Henry Hill  
David Sears John Lowell Sam. Parkman  
J. Codman, jun.

IN NEW-YORK.

Rich. Harrison Tho. Buchanan Moses Rogers  
Cérvard Banker Thomas Pearfull Wm. Shelden  
Nich. Hoffman John Delafeld A. L. Klecker  
Phel. Livingston Malt. Clarkson David Gelston  
William Laight

IN BALTIMORE.

George Gale J. Holmes, jun. Jof. Thornburgh  
David Stewart Nicholas Sluby And. Buchanan  
Stephen Wilson Adrian Falck John Swan  
Arch. Campbell J. P. Pleasants Tho. Smith  
Jamel West

IN CHARLESTON.

Dan. Desluffare Adam Tunno Aaron Locock  
Nath. Russell David Ramsay Edw. Darrell  
John Woodruff John F. Grimké Adam Gilchrist  
Thomas Morris Rob. Hazlehurst Arn. Vanderhorst  
Edw. Rutledge

The names marked thus \* are new members, and succeed the proportion appointed by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to be left out at every annual election.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

OLD age has a peculiar claim on the reverence of mankind. 'Tis natural when we see or hear of a person sinking in deep declining years, and supporting at the same time the most extraordinary vigor and activity of body and mind, to enquire the means and other concurrent circumstances, how it were possible to reach a period so long in life—so protracted beyond the usual span of existence.

Such an ancient man while living, among friends and old inhabitants of the country, is considered as a perfect paragon and prodigy of his own sex. And when the invincible Death, who comes to all, shall at length beset him, there is more than anxiety with surviving relatives and friends, to embalm his remembrance—to endow it with fresh laurel—and place it secure and safe, on the never-fading files of gratitude and fame!

The idea of detestation from succeeding generations, is dreadful in the extreme. And on the other hand, what is more amiable than to be praised and beloved, while there are men and letters in the world. Next to the Godhead itself, is the reputation and condition of a good man—the next in dignity, and next in value.—He indeed is deserving of, and as surely obtains our warmest acknowledgments! 'Tis the tribute of affection justly due his manes!

And as long as we think of the good, the ancient and the meritorious, and look for their faithful record in the page of story, one cannot help regarding and even adoring the various inventions the polite arts have suggested, to execute so noble and desirable a purpose.

Much indebted are we indeed to the refined arts in general for their aid and assistance in this line. And without disparaging any species of them, allow me to think, there is none more commanding an impartial fancy, than the pleasing art of Wax-Work. Here, as in a mirror, we see man in his natural and best appearance and attitude, entirely divested of those ornamental trappings, which, like glosses in a skilful hand, are but too apt to flatter, if not mislead, the human eye. We there behold our beloved friend or acquaintance nearly in the same manner in which we once conversed or familiarized with him. Struck with the admiration of such representations of art and genius!

Take out a view of the respective personages in this favored city, done in Wax, in Mr. Bowen's Exhibition Room, in 8th Street, you there see the representations of the Brave, the Good, the Beautiful, the Noble, and the Just! You view, without restraint, the most natural figures of the best and brightest gems that adorn the western hemisphere!

In this extensive collection, you may see among the rest, a strong, full, exact likeness of the old Mr. HUTTON, lately deceased—one of the longest livers in this country. He is there fixed in Wax, with his silver hairs, his tobacco-box, pipes, and usual vestments, and in a situation resembling life itself. So engaging is the figure—His great age demands observation: I am told he reached 150 years—a truly venerable age for any man in this or any country. Let strangers boast of the temperate and healthiness of their own climates, or of the length of years of mortals and welcome, this instance affords a demonstration highly favorable to our own. May his and every good old man's memory be preserved in the bosom of wax-work, or other satisfactory regalia, from the corroding hand of time.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 28.

*The Bill to authorize a Loan in the Notes or Certificates of the several States which, on a final Settlement of Accounts shall have a Balance due to them from the United States—having been read the third time—the Question, shall the Bill pass? was put by the Speaker:*

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Madison remarked, that an amendment now incorporated in the bill has changed its principle altogether—it was contemplated by the original bill to provide for debts incurred only for the support of the war; but by this amendment, debts are to be subscribed to the loan which were created subsequent to the period in which those debts originated that have been hitherto called debts of the United States.

Another amendment has been added, which postpones the subscription to a period so distant as to anticipate the proper business of a subsequent legislature, which will be more competent to decide upon it than this house is.

The gentleman who brought forward this motion, assigned as a reason, that by this postponement the Senate would have a controul over the business, which they would not have without passing the bill, and with this amendment. Mr. Madison reprobated the idea of controuling the deliberations of a subsequent legislature. He said the ground of the bill was changed. The postponement of the subscriptions renders it entirely unnecessary for the present Congress to decide upon it;—he was in favour therefore of postponing it—and of the previous question.

Mr. Gerry said he did not expect this opposition to the bill, at this stage of the business; especially from gentlemen who had advocated the very principle on which the bill is founded, viz. a provision for the balances which shall be found due on a final settlement of the accounts.

The motion for the previous question is founded on the remonstrance of the State of Virginia—a state which justly has the reputation of being wise in her councils and decisions; but on the present occasion's single and alone in her conduct in regard to this business. No other state has come forward with such a remonstrance—a remonstrance against the act and doings of the branches of the national legislature. He concluded therefore, that in this instance at least, that state is in an error; especially as the grounds of her complaints have been obviated. He then adverted to the general provisions of the bill, and shewed that they were perfectly consonant to the existing provisions made by former acts of the government respecting the balances which shall appear to be due to the several states. He alluded next to the several provisos and amendments of the bill which had been ingrafted in it, to accommodate it to the wishes of those who, notwithstanding, appeared to be as much opposed to it as ever. He was really surpris'd and confounded at the conduct of gentlemen in the opposition. He noticed briefly the justice of the claims of the creditors, and concluded by observing, that there were already sufficient difficulties to embarrass the operations of this government; and he conceived that the opposition to measures calculated to doing justice in this particular case, were calculated to increase those difficulties and embarrassments.

Mr. Ames reprobated the idea of putting the previous question; after a discussion of three weeks, it is now proposed to prevent a decision of the subject; he considered this as a very unfair and unjustifiable mode of procedure—such an one as the gentlemen in opposition to the bill on more mature reflection would not themselves justify. He then noticed the scope of the arguments offered in support of the previous question, and urged a variety of considerations to shew that the present was the most favourable time to decide the question. He deprecated the consequences of a postponement, it would be considered as a denial of justice on the part of the present legislature, and as placing the creditors in the most uncertain situation as to their future fate; in short he conceived it was such an evasion of justice as might put the country in a flame.

Mr. Giles replied to Mr. Ames; he conceived the consequences would be directly the reverse from those he had anticipated; he thought those who were to be benefited, who were comparatively but a small number, would not put the country in a flame; the danger was that those who would suffer by the burthens which would result from the measure, would be thrown into a flame. He then entered into a general consideration of the subject, and urged a variety of reasons against the bill, and in favour of putting the previous question. Mr. Giles enlarged on the impropriety of precipitating the business the present session.

Mr. Page had called for the reading of the proceedings of the legislature of the state of Virginia relative to the funding system, particularly the assumption of the state debts. These proceedings were accordingly read.

Mr. White said he had last session voted against the bill for assuming the state debts, but he should vote for the bill now under consideration; in this he thought he was perfectly consistent, that there was a radical difference between the two; the former was a proposition for assuming all the debts of all the states, the same which had been originally proposed at New-York, and which he had uniformly opposed. The present is only for assuming to the amount of the balances which may be due to creditor states; this he always approved. He said he had heard but one argument against the propriety of coming to an immediate decision which appeared to have any weight—that was the unequal and imperfect representation; this, he said, was a circumstance which he felt as sensibly as any member of the house, and if the proposition was to impose burdens on the people, or to change an established system, he should hesitate before he agreed to it; but neither of those was the present case;—no additional sums were to be raised by the bill, and no change made in the mode of payment of the balances without the approbation of the states to which they may be due.

Having thus obviated this objection, he said, he would give the reasons which induced him to believe the matter ought now to be decided; he observed, that perhaps it might have been well had the business not been brought forward, considering the opposition which had taken place; he did not, however, censure the gentleman who introduced it, that gentleman had, as well as himself, been acquainted with the proceedings respecting the assumption from the commencement. And he declared he did not expect, when the resolutions were laid on the table, that an objection would be made to them; and it was probable as little apprehension was entertained by the mover of the resolutions; but he thought the manner in which the bill had been opposed, and in which it had been supported required an immediate decision. It had been made the criterion of the public faith of the government, and of the fidelity of its officers. Those who were in favour of the bill alledged as one reason in support of it, that when the balances were known, the debtor states would not agree to make provision for these balances agreeably to the existing law. He believed that this suggestion was unfounded; he did not believe it was possible that any man, whom the confidence of his fellow citizens should place on this floor, would ever refuse to carry that law into effect. He considered it as one of the pillars of the constitution—a solemn compact between the United States and individual states; and he believed, if ever this government should be guilty of so gross a breach of faith in a matter of importance sufficient to attract the general notice of the citizens, that there was an end to the government itself; it was a government founded on opinion, and when the opinion of the people ceased to support it the government must fall. On the other hand, the bill had not been opposed on its merits. No gentleman had atempted to point out the individual or the description of men who would be injured by the operation of the bill; they had opposed it wholly on collateral circumstances; they had supposed that if the states who had debts due to their citizens should have their balances discharged by assuming those debts, that they would oppose the payment of the balances to states which have no creditors. It had likewise been alledged, that the Commissioners for settling accounts might conduct themselves in such a manner as to render a legislative interposition necessary to arrest the measures consequential of the settlement. He had no apprehension of such conduct on the part of the Commissioners, and could not legislate on a supposition that they would conduct themselves in a manner so very improper, but if they did, he could not see that the change in the payment of the balances could have any effect, if the legislature could interfere where states were concerned, they might do the same in the case of individuals; but as jealousies had taken place in the minds of the members, and as both sides of the house seemed to consider the passing this bill as giving a greater force and stability to the act for settling the accounts between the U. States, and individual states, it was a strong reason with him to give his assent to it. It had been said the passing the bill by so small a majority would occasion discontent and uneasiness among the people. This might be the case, but the same reason is equally applicable to a rejection of the bill by a small majority. But who are most likely to be dissatisfied? Those who by a rejection of the bill would feel themselves injured, at least disappointed in their expectations of advantage; or those who, notwithstanding its passage, would be left in their present condition? he believed the former, so that as far as that argument had any weight it was in favour of the bill.

Mr. Murray was in favor of the previous question—he thought the present stage of the business was the most proper to call for that question; it would he said, have been justly exceptionable had the question been called previous to debate; but now it was strictly proper; averting to the merits of the bill; he objected to it as an infraction of the funding system—that system provides for funding the balances in favor of the States, not the individual creditors.—On the