Monday, August 31.

The engrossed bill for suspending so much of the coldection law as obliged vessels bound to George-town and Alexandria, on Patowmack, to enter at Yeocomico and St. Mary's, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Bland, was recommitted, in order to receive a clause to remedy the same grievance complained of by the inhabitants of Petersburg and Richmond, on

Mr. Bland was added to the committee, and a motion of Mr. Thatcher, respecting a similar inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants on the river Kennebeck,

was referred to them.

The petition of the masters of packet boats and others trading between Newport and Providence and New-York, presented by Mr. Trumbull, was referred to the

fame committee. The petition of Hugh Williamson, in behalf of the merchants and citizens of North-Carolina, complaining of the operation of the tunnage law on that state, by subjecting it to the duties imposed on the vessels of foreigners, was read, and committed to the committee

on the petition from Alexandria. The house went into a committee on the judiciary bill. Mr. Livermore renewed the debate on the clause for instituting the district courts, by a general reply to the arguments of Mr. Smith, and others, on Saturday.

The discussion was continued in an animated manner by Messirs. Stone, Jackson, Sumpter and Burke, for striking out the clause, and by Messrs. Vining, Gerry and Lawrence, against it.

The question being at length put on the motion for Ariking out, was negatived by 33 against 11. The committee then rose, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 1.

A message from the senate, with a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes; also the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the house to provide for their defence against foreign danger, to and senate, and their respective officers; in which the secure their perpetual union, and domestic tranquillity, senate has concurred with amendments.

Upon motion, the report of the committee of elections, on the election of members for the state of New-Jeriey, was taken up for a second reading.

This brought on a variety of observations and propositions; but no determinate principle of discussing the subject being readily agreed to, and several motions

being made and withdrawn, Mr. Vining proposed, in substance, the following resolution, viz. "Resolved, That the facts reported templation of congress, and that proper measures will by the committee of elections, and the documents therein referred to, respecting the election of the members from the state of New-Jersey, are not sufficient to Support the prayer of the petition for setting aside said

Several members spoke upon the proposition; but an adjournment being called for, prevented a decision.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

A petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, respecting the permanent and temporary residence of congress,

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to relieve the inhabitants of George-town and Alexandria on the Patowmack, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the

committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, respecting the validity of the Jersey election, in a new form, viz. " Resolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Cadwalader, Elias Boudinot and Thomas Sinnickson, were duly elected and properly returned members of this house."

Mr. Sherman made a number of observations in support of the validity of the election.

The question being taken on Mr. Vining's motion,

was carried in the affirmative. A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and figned the bill for regulating the coasting trade, and the treasury bill.

The house then took up the amendments of the senate to the bill for establishing the compensation of the members of congress.

THURSDAY, September 3.

The hall and galleries were exceedingly crouded, ewing to the curiofity excited by the interesting subject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent seat of the federal government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legislature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a NATIONAL view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely, in the present state of parties, and upon local, or merely FEDERAL principles, to occasion confiderable divisions, and very warm

After the bill for the punishment of crimes, &c. which had been sent down from the senate, had been read, the house went into a committee of the whole, instead of the Susquehanna, the question was taken, according to the order of the day, to take into confi- and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 against, so deration the motion of Mr. Scott, the substance of the amendment was lost. which is as follows: Resolved, That a permanent seat for the government of the United States, ought to be hue's motion, so as to leave it discretional, to be either fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and ex- on the Patowmack or Susquehanna, as shall be judged tent of territory, as shall be confistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country.

Mr. Goodhue rose and observed, that the members from the eastern states had contemplated the subject of bank of the river Susquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, a permanent seat of the federal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at last, after a mutual buildings were erected at the seat of the permanent reand full confultation, come to an agreement, that the fidence, congress should remain at New-York, was banks of the Sulquehanna was as far fouth, and as new carried, was 30, mays 21.

the centre of population and extent of territory, as was confistent with other circumstances important to this country. Had they consulted their own interests and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and east. But as they felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Susquehanna ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of congress, and that, till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the seat of congress should continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Madison moved that the word " wealth" should be struck out. He observed that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be so favoured, that they might easily transmit their grievances, and receive those bleffings the government was intended to dispense. The rich were certainly not less able than the poor to resort to the government, or to establish the necessary means of securing its advantages. If there were any superior advantages to be enjoyed from the presence of the go. vernment, he rather supposed that it ought to move towards those who most wanted its protection.

The question on this motion was taken, and nega-

tived-Ayes 22-Noes 27.

The question was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. Scott, and carried-Ayes 35-Noes 14. Mr. Lee rose and observed, that the house was called

on to deliberate on a great national question, and he hoped they would discuss and decide on it with that dispassionate deliberation which its magnitude required. He would propose the following resolution: Whereas the people of the United States have affented to and ratified a constitution for their government, and to promote their common interests; and all these great objects will be best effected by establishing the permanent seat of government in a station as nearly central as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an easy access to the western territory, will permit, and as it will be satisfactory to the people of the United States, and give them a firm confidence in the justice and wisdom of their government, to be assured that such a station is already in the conbe taken to ascertain it, and to provide the necessary accommodations, as soon as the inditpensable arrangements for carrying into effect the constitution can be made, and the circumstances of the United States will permit ;-Resolved, That a place as nearly central, as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean, and an eafy access to the western territory, will permit, ought to be selected and established as the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

He wished the principles of the government to be recognised, that the people of the United States might be able to judge whether, in the measures about to be adopted, they were carried into execution by this house. If these great principles were not preserved, it would be an unhappy fulfilment of those predictions which had been made by the opponents of the constitution, that the general interests of America would not be consulted, that partial measures would be pursued, and that, instead of being influenced by a general policy, directed to the good of the whole, one part of the union would be depressed and trampled on, to benefit and exalt the other. Instead of accomplishing and realizing those bright prospects which shone upon us in the dawn of our government, and for which our patriots fought and bled, we should find the whole to be a visionary fancy.-He flattered himself, that before the house decided on the question before them, those principles would be expressly recognised, if it was meant that

they should be regarded. Mr. Hartly supported the motion of Mr. Goodhue, and pointed out Wright's Ferry, on the Sufquehanna, as an eligible place for the seat of government-This he confidered as the middle ground between the Delaware, which might be supposed a northern object, and the Patowmack on the south-He went largely into a display of the natural and artificial advantages which this place presented; its safety, its easy communication with the Western Country and the Atlantic, its'extreme fertility, the purity of the climate, and its abundant

[The general question on Mr. Goodhue's motion was not decided; but the committee reported progress, and are to fit again to-morrow.

(This debate to be continued.) FRIDAY, September 4.

The house being met, resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of fixing a permanent seat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion, proposed yesterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the feat of government on the Patowmack,

Mr. Madison then proposed to amend Mr. Goodmost eligible.

On this question the ayes were 20, nays 31. A division of Mr. Goedhue's motion was called for the first part, fixing the seat of government on the east

The second part, resolving that until the necessary

Mr. Fithmons brought forward a preposition author. rising the president to appoint commissioners to purchase ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raising the necessary sums to carry the foregoing into effect. This motion being laid on the table, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Congress of the United States.

An ACT for fettling accounts between the United States and individual flates.

Be it emasted by the Sonate and House of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the president of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint such persons as he may think proper, for supplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the board of commissioners, established by an ordinance of the late congress, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the faid ordinance and resolution of congress for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states.

And be it further enalled, That the said board of com. missioners be and they hereby are empowered to an point a chief clerk, and fuch other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of the faid chief clerk be fix hundred dollars per annum, and of each other clerk four hundred dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker. of the bouse of representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate. Approved-August 5, 1789.

An ACT to provide for the Government of the Territors north-well of the River Obio.

of the United STATES.

WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT

WHEREAS, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio. may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made so as to adapt the same to the present constitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which, by the said ordinance, any information is to be given, or communication made by the governor of the said territory, to the United States in Congress affembled, or to any of their officers it shall be the duty of the said governor to give suck information, and to make fuch communication, to the president of the United States; and the president shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers which, by the said ordinance, were to have been appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, and all officers, so appointed, shall be commissioned by him; and in all cases where the United States in Congress assembled might, by the faid ordinance, revoke any commission, or remove from any office, the president is hereby declared to have the same powers of revocation and re-

And be it further enassed, That in cases of the death removal, refignation, or necessary absence, of the governor of the taid territory, the fecretary thereof shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties, of the governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, refignation or necessary absence, of the said governors

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the bouse of representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate. Approved-August 7, 1789. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE

RESOLVED, that the survey directed by the congress. in their act of June the fixth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be made and returned to the secretary of the treasury without delay; and that the president of the United States be requested to appoint a fit person to complete the same, who shall be allowed five dollars per day while actually employed in the faid service, with the expences necessarily attending the execution thereof.

of the UNITED STATES.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the bouse of representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-president of the United States

and president of the senate. Approved_August 26, 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, June 10. N Sunday last the emperor had a return of his fever, but he is this morning rather better. Advice has been received from Croatia, that the Turks have been repulsed in a second irruption which they had attempted to make into the Licca, in the Austrian territory; and that, after this defeat, the Austrians had taken a redoubt with four iron cannons In the evening of the 28th ult. the Turks retreated to-

The last accounts from Moldavia state, that the prince of Saxe Cabourg, with the army under his command, had reached Bakun; that the Russians were posted in the environs of Gallacz, that a considerable number of Turks were affembled near Frockschan, and that the grand vizier had arrived on the banks of the Danube, opposite to limali.

Three veffels L Odor to carry ov which had been the empress of R The Greenlan rosperous this se. s arrived at Dun hips were fafe w of them had full Extract o " Aloan is ne

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large, though the as it is expressly certain fum shall the Russian empi minions, by cond " The Senega here, is fold to a June 30. This Swedish fleet ha have appeared h said to be detain ons, and are befic which carried of press from Stocki that happened be borders of Finlan learnt.-Mr. Ell surrender of the

the Russians on t Extract of " On the 311 Penticost, there leagues from Lou ets, which was were killed and following the mi each other at L and several of ea cally perceived priests, who, the de, still nourish renge themselves some time restra " In confequ sovernment-gen declaration on th concessions made dering the gove

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