(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2230.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *September* 16.

THE bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office was read a firſt time.

Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Contee were appointed a committee to bring a in bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which aſcertains the value of the rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portſmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Moore and Mr. Lawrence, were appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department.

The conſideration of the bill ſent down from the ſenate, providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, and of the bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for ſick and diſabled ſeamen, was poſtponed until next ſeſſion.

The act to ſuſpend part of the collection law, and the act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal, of the United States, were received from the preſident of the United States, with his ſignature and approbation.

The preſident of the United States laid before the houſe, by the hands of the ſecretary at war, a repreſentation from the governor of the Weſtern territory of the reciprocal hoſtilities between the Wabaſh Indians and the white people of the river Ohio.

The houſe then proceeded in the amendments, reported by the committee, to the judicial bill, and having gone through the ſame, ordered them to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *September* 17.

The committee appointed to bring in a bill to amend that part of the collection act which fixes the value of the rouble of Ruſſia, reported a bill providing that the rouble ſhould be eſtimated at ſixty-ſix inſtead of one hundred cents, as it ſtands in that act.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office was read a ſecond and third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the ſenate, on the diſagreeing votes of the houſes, reſpecting the ſalary of the vice-preſident, reported, that the committee had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made, that the houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to the amendment of the ſenate, which, after ſome debate, was negatived, and the houſe reſolved to adhere to their diſagreement.

Mr. Sherman, in the converſation on this motion, obſerved, that he had a high eſteem for the perſon of the preſent vice-preſident, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotiſm. His eminent ſervices during the whole courſe of the late conteſt, were a ſufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unneceſſary. He had, he ſaid, in an uncommon degree, one virtue which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought, therefore, that it was unneceſſary, at preſent, to allow the vice-preſident ſo large a ſalary as 6000 dollars, eſpecially, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the houſe, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Stone, objected, and argued at ſome length againſt the paſſing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a ſyſtem calculated for oppreſſion, and that it would have a miſchievous operation.

Mr. Madiſon, in a few words, defended the bill, and ſaid, that though it was not, in all its parts, agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time, or until experience had diſcovered its poſitive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the ſenate, he ſaid, he ſhould have been bound to vote againſt it. But the amendments made by the houſe had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The queſtion on paſſing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartly, Heeſter, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 37.

NEGATIVE.—Meſſrs. Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackſon, Livermore, Matthews, Parker, Renſallaer, Seney, Stone, Sumpter Tucker. 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the ſubject of the preſident's meſſage to the houſe of the 10th of Auguſt, reported a bill to recogniſe the eſtabliſhment of troops on the weſtern frontier; which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the houſe ordered, that the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to report to the houſe the eſtimate of the expences of the preſent ſeſſion, and alſo the expences of the civil liſt, and of the war department, to the end of the preſent year.

A bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department, was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and having been read a firſt and ſecond time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The ſalaries propoſed are as follow:

	Dollars per annum.
Chief juſtice,	4500
Judges of the ſupreme court, each,	4000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine,	800
——— Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire,	1000
——— Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts,	2000
——— Diſtrict of Connecticut,	1250
——— Diſtrict of New-York,	2000
——— Diſtrict of New-Jerſey,	1200
——— Diſtrict of Pennſylvania,	2000
——— Diſtrict of Delaware,	800
——— Diſtrict of Maryland,	1600
——— Diſtrict of Virginia,	2250
——— Diſtrict of Kentucky,	800
——— Diſtrict of South-Carolina,	2000
——— Diſtrict of Georgia,	1600
Attorney-general,	2000

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution, that the ſecretary of ſtate be directed to procure, from time to time, ſuch of the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates as may not be in his office. Laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means were diſcharged from the duties of their appointment, and the buſineſs committed to them was referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent ſeat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved, that the firſt paragraph in the bill be ſtruck out, in order to inſert one to the following effect:—That a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, to be located as thereafter directed, ſhould be ſelected as the ſeat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place ſhould be fixed on for the permanent ſeat; and that meaſures ſhould be taken to accommodate congreſs within that diſtrict, as ſoon as conveniently might be: Provided that no ceſſion be accepted till acts ſhould be paſſed by the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland, to open a water communication between the bays of Cheſapeake and Delaware.

This motion was negatived—Ayes 23—Noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the firſt clauſe by annexing the following proviſo—That no diſtrict be accepted as aforeſaid, until the preſident of the United States ſhould be ſatisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the ſeat of government to the mouth of the ſaid river; and that this law ſhould not be carried into effect until the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland ſhould paſs acts (not including any expence to ſaid ſtates) providing for removing the obſtructions in the ſame.

A diviſion of this motion was called for at the word "river," and the queſtion on the firſt part was negatived—Ayes 25—Noes 29.

The queſtion on the ſecond part was then put, and the committee was equally divided—Ayes 27—Noes 27. The chairman gave the caſting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported, and the houſe took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to—Ayes 28—Noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to inſert in the firſt clauſe of the bill, after the words "Suſquehanna, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania," the words "or Maryland."

On the queſtion upon this motion there was an equal diviſion of the houſe, and the ſpeaker gave the caſting vote in the negative.

The further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed until Friday morning; and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *September* 18.

A petition from the reverend William Stoy, ſtating that he had diſcovered an effectual remedy for the hydrophobia, and praying the houſe that, in their wiſdom, they would deviſe ſome way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompenſed for his expence and time in making the diſcovery, laid on the table.

A petition from ——— Barnes, attorney to James Rumſey, reſpecting a variety of curious diſcoveries and original inventions of the ſaid Rumſey, was read and laid on the table.

SATURDAY, *September* 19.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department. The ſalaries reported were ſeverally confirmed, except the ſalary of the diſtrict judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500; that of the diſtrict judge of Kentucky was increaſed from 800 to 1000, and the attorney-general reduced from 2000 to 1500.

MONDAY, *September* 21.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill for amending the conſtitution of the United States, were taken into conſideration. Some were agreed to, and others non-concurred; on which a conference was requeſted by the houſe.

Mr. Jackſon moved for leave, and brought in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of congreſs as fixed by the conſtitution.

The houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the bill reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the permanent and temporary ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved to ſtrike out that clauſe of the bill which provides that the preſent ſeat of congreſs ſhall remain in New-York.

He obſerved that as this bill would require the approbation of the preſident to become a law, the clauſe was a violation of that part of the conſtitution which gives the two houſes a power to adjourn without conſent of the preſident; it would infringe the right which the houſes had to adjourn to what time and place they pleaſed, by enabling the preſident, in giving his ſanction to this bill, to prevent an adjournment which might be inconſiſtent with it.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ames anſwered Mr. Madiſon, and contended that it was not unconſtitutional, and that the gentleman's argument would operate as well againſt the clauſe eſtabliſhing the permanent as the temporary ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon was ſupported by Mr. Lee and Mr. Boudinot. The former ſaid it was both unconſtitutional and ſuperfluous.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) alſo oppoſed Mr. Madiſon on the conſtitutional ground. And Mr. Jackſon, in the courſe of the debate, obſerved, that though he had uniformly oppoſed the bill, he now thought it his duty to acquieſce in it, as the voice of his country.

The queſtion for ſtriking out, being put, was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Madiſon, to ſtrike out the word "permanent," in order to keep up in the bill the language of the conſtitution. This was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage from the ſenate, that they had concurred in the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department with amendments.

The amendments were to raiſe the ſalary of the chief juſtice from 3500 to 4000 dollars; the ſalaries of the aſſociate judges of the ſupreme court from 3000 to 3500. That of the judge of the diſtrict of Maine from 800 to 1000.—And that of the attorney-general from 1500 to 2000. The houſe agreed to theſe amendments, except the laſt.

A reſolution was received from the ſenate, that it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to paſs laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their ſeveral gaols, to receive and keep therein, perſons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be diſcharged by due courſe of law. The United States to pay fifty cents a month for each perſon confined, and likewiſe to ſupport all perſons committed thereto for offences againſt the United States.

Mr. Wadſworth, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, reported a bill for defraying of the expences of the civil liſt, the department of war, for warrants iſſued by the late ſuperintendent of finance, for warrants iſſued by the late board of treaſury, and to pay the invalid penſioners.

This bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow morning.

The report on the petition of the baron de Glaubeck, was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months pay as a captain in the late continental army.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, that they had receded from their amendment for raiſing the ſalary of the attorney-general, and had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the houſes on the amendments to the conſtitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the committee on the petition of the public creditors was taken up, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the houſe reſolved, that the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to apply to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates for the ſtate of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the ſame; and