(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2261.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *April* 26.

ON motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Mr. Burke, the committee of the whole was discharged from further proceedings on the report of the secretary at war, relative to a plan for the organization and government of the militia of the United States. The report was then referred to a select committee.

Mr Fitzsimons moved, that the committee of the whole should, for the present, be discharged from further proceeding on that part of the report of the secretary of the treasury, which relates to the assumption of the state debts.

This motion produced a warm though desultory debate.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith, (S. C) Mr. Ames, Mr. Bland and Mr. Sherman, opposed the motion. It was supported by Mr. Madison, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stone and Mr. Page.

Mr. Vining moved the previous question, which being put in the manner following, "shall the main question be now put?" It was resolved in the affirmative, ayes 32, noes 19.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, to wit: That the committee of the whole be, for the present, discharged from that part of the report of the secretary of the treasury which relates to an assumption of the state debts.

A Y E S.

Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Rensallaer, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, White, Williamson, Wynkoop. 32.

N O E S.

Messieurs Ames, Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Livermore, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth. 18.

So the question was carried in the affirmative.

The house then went into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee having agreed to certain resolutions, rose and reported the same.

The house took the said report into consideration, and agreed to the same, which report is in the words following:

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the United States.

Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including indents issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt

Resolved, That it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestic debt, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government by payment of the principal, and to receive the other third in lands in the Western Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre; or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands as in the preceding case; or,

To have sixty-six dollars, and two thirds of a dollar, funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to have, at the end of seven years, thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption.

Resolved, That the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions, be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan—and that, if any part of the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed for the present four per cent. per annum, but this limitation shall not be understood to impair the right of the non-subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts: And in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency.

Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Clymer and Mr. Gilman, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill conformable to these resolutions.

Mr. Gerry proposed a resolution, that a committee, to consist of a member from each state, and an equal number for and against the assumption, be appointed to consider of and report a plan of accommodation on this subject.

This motion was laid on the table for further consideration.

TUESDAY, *April* 27.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the mitigation of forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws, brought in a report, which was read.

A report from the postmaster-general, pursuant to orders of the house, was read, relative to the establishment of post-offices on the cross roads, transportation of the mails, &c. also, a report from the same officer on the memorial of Christopher Colles, respecting a survey of the roads of the United States.

A message from the senate, by their secretary, was received, informing the house, that they have passed a bill to continue the act, passed the last session, for regulating the processes in the judicial courts of the United States.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, reported, that the joint committee had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, An act to regulate the military establishment of the United States. The speaker signed this act.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury for the support of the public credit.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the house having determined the rate of interest on, and the mode of funding the domestic debt of the United States—it remains to devise the ways and means. In order to bring the subject before the committee, he proposed resolutions, containing extracts from the report, of the duties proposed by the secretary of the treasury. These resolutions were read by the clerk as follows, viz. Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon wines, distilled spirits, teas and coffee, shall cease, and that, instead of them, the following duties be laid, viz. Resolved, That

Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, of the quality of London particular, there be paid a duty of thirty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Madeira wine, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of sherry, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other wine, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of distilled spirits, more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten, per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the hydrometer, forty cents.

Upon every pound of hyson tea, forty cents.

Upon every pound of other green tea, twenty-four cents.

Upon every pound of souchong and other black teas, except bohea, twenty cents.

Upon every pound of bohea tea, twelve cents.

Upon every pound of coffee, five cents.

That upon spirits distilled within the United States, from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twelve cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits, above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Resolved, That upon spirits distilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials of the growth or production of the United States, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Resolved, That upon all stills employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly sum of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity of each still, including its head.

These resolutions were agreed to in committee, and reported to the house; the house immediately took the same into consideration, and adopted the report with an amendment to the duty on stills, proposed by Mr. Parker in the following words: "Or cents per gallon on spirits distilled from grain—and cents per gallon on spirits distilled from fruit, in such stills."

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackson, Mr Contee and Mr. Bloodworth, to bring in a bill conformable to the said resolutions.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

By this bill it was proposed that 50,000 dollars be appropriated for the purposes therein mentioned.

That a minister plenipotentiary be allowed the sum of 11,250 dollars, and a charge des affaires 4,500 dollars, per annum. The committee reduced the above sums to the following, viz. 30,000 dollars the appropriation, 9,000 to a minister plenipotentiary, and 3,000 to a charge des affaires.

The clause respecting a year's salary as a douceur, it was moved should be struck out, which was carried.

Each minister, &c. to be allowed one quarter's salary from the time of their being recalled.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Gilman moved that an addition of seven members be made to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the national defence; which was done.

The committee of the whole was discharged from from further proceeding on the post-office bill; and the bill with the report of the postmaster-general were referred to a select committee, consisting of a member from each state.

The bill for accepting the cession of the light-house within the bar of the harbour of Charleston it was moved should be referred to the secretary of the treasury—which was voted in the affirmative. Adjourned.

LONDON, *March* 1.

SO warm a party spirit is excited at Manchester, by the application of the Dissenters for a repeal of the test act, that upwards of three hundred gentlemen have formed themselves into a club for the support of the church; they wear an uniform of blue, with scarlet collars, the collegiate church on the button, with the motto "*pro Aris et Focis.*"

According to the accounts from Courland, there has been a commotion in that Duchy.—About 800 peasants waited on the duke, and desired him to open the corn magazines, and to depose the bailiff of Grimhoff. The duke granted both, and thereby restored tranquillity.

The French assembly have settled pensions upon such of the monks as choose to leave the monasteries.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th instant, say, they have no hopes of a peace with the Porte, as the latest advices from Constantinople assert, that the grand signior is determined to carry on the war.

The accounts from Warsaw are totally different; they mention that the preliminaries are nearly finished for signing, and that prince Potemkin has had forty horses got ready at Nimirow to carry news thereof to different quarters.

Mr. Wesley, though near 90 years of age, is again going on a preaching visitation through the north of England.

Cornwall.—The gentlemen there have subscribed three thousand pounds to retail corn to the poor at prime cost.

On the 25th of February, a committee of American merchants had a conference by appointment with the minister, concerning what steps may be proper to be pursued to recover the debts which are outstanding and due from the Americans, contracted since the year 1776.

The king of Sardinia, it is now said, is to make a diversion in the next campaign in favour of Austria. A similar effort is also expected to be made in favour of Russia, by the princes of Cuban, Tartary, and Circassia.

The emperor has laid a new tax on provisions, and all other common necessaries (except wood) in Vienna. And every person capable of bearing arms, is to be sent to the armies.

The pope has certainly interfered in behalf of the emperor, in the disputes in the Belgick provinces, by