

before proposed, concerning the Domestic Debt of the United States. And that the same which shall be subscribed to the said loan, shall be payable in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes, which prior to the first day of January last, were issued by the respective States, as acknowledgments or evidences of debts by them respectively owing, except certificates issued by the Commission of Army Accounts in the State of North Carolina, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six—Provided, That no greater sum shall be received in the certificates of any State, than as follows:—That is to say,

That of New Hampshire, three hundred thousand dollars.
That of Massachusetts, four million dollars.
That of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, two hundred thousand dollars.
That of Connecticut, one million six hundred thousand dollars.
That of New-York, one million two hundred thousand dollars.
That of New-Jersey, eight hundred thousand dollars.
That of Pennsylvania, two million two hundred thousand dollars.
That of Delaware, two hundred thousand dollars.
That of Maryland, eight hundred thousand dollars.
That of Virginia, three million five hundred thousand dollars.
That of North Carolina, two million four hundred thousand dollars.
That of South Carolina, four million dollars.
That of Georgia, three hundred thousand dollars.

And provided, That no such certificate shall be received, which from the records thereof, or from any public record, act, or document, shall appear or can be ascertained to have been issued for any purpose, other than compensation and expenditures for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, or of some part thereof, during the same.

And be it further enacted, That if the total amount of the debts which shall be subscribed to the said loan in the debt of any State, within the time limited for receiving subscriptions thereon, shall exceed the sum by this act allowed to be subscribed within such State, the certificates and credits granted to the respective subscribers shall bear such proportion to the sum by them respectively subscribed, as the total amount of the said sum shall bear to the whole sum allowed to be subscribed in the debt of such State within the same. And every subscriber to the said loan, shall, at the time of subscribing deposit with the commissioner the certificates or notes to be loaned by him.

And be it further enacted, That for two thirds of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes listed as aforesaid by the respective States, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the aforesaid two thirds, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and to another certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, upon a hundred of the said two thirds of such sum so subscribed, which shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and that for the remaining third of any sum so subscribed, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the remaining third, bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payments of the sum specified therein whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the certificates which shall be received in payment of the sums subscribed towards the said loan, shall be computed to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one inclusively—and the interest upon the stock which shall be created by virtue of the said loan, shall commence or begin to accrue on the first day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and shall be payable quarterly yearly, at the same times and in like manner as the interest on the stock to be created by virtue of the loan above proposed in the domestic debt of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if the whole sum allowed to be subscribed in the debt or certificates of any State as aforesaid, shall not be subscribed within the time for that purpose limited, such State shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from the United States, an interest per centum per annum, upon so much of the said sum as shall not have been subscribed, equal to that which would have accrued on the said sum, had the same been subscribed, in trust for the subscribers and creditors of such State, who are holders of certificates or notes issued on account of services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, & the defence

of the United States or of some part thereof, to be paid in like manner as the interest on the stock which may be created by virtue of the said loan, and to continue until there shall be a settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual States—and in case a balance shall then appear in favour of such State, until provision shall be made for the said balance.

And be it further enacted, That the payment of interest, whether to States or to individuals in respect to the debt of any State, by which such exchange shall have been made, shall be suspended, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that certificates issued for that purpose by such State, have been re-exchanged or redeemed, or until those which shall not have been re-exchanged or redeemed, shall be surrendered to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the debt of each State as shall be subscribed to the said loan, and the monies (if any) that shall be advanced to the same pursuant to this act, shall be a charge against such State, in account with the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the monies arising under the revenue laws, which have been, or during the present session of Congress may be levied, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be, and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest on the stock which shall be created by the loans aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, first paying that which shall arise on the stock created by virtue of the said first mentioned loans, to continue to be pledged and appropriated, until the final redemption of the said stock, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, subject nevertheless to such reservations and priorities as may be requisite to satisfy the appropriations heretofore made, and which during the present session of Congress may be made by law, including the sums herein before referred and appropriated—and to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to this act, and may never be diverted to any other purpose, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disbursements of the said monies, and distinct from the product of any other duties, imposts, excises and taxes whatsoever, except such as may be hereafter laid, to make good any deficiency which may be found in the product thereof, towards satisfying the interest aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged to provide and appropriate hereafter such additional and permanent funds as may be requisite towards supplying any such deficiency, and making full provision for the payment of the interest which shall accrue on the stock to be created by virtue of the loans aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof respectively, and according to the tenor of the certificates to be granted for the same pursuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of the lands in the western territory now belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the United States may be, and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the United States may be, or by virtue of this act may be holden, and shall be applied solely to that use until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President
of the United States, and President of the Senate,
Approved—August 4, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.
(True Copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, JULY 29.
THE bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, and the bill to compensate the services of Thomas Barclay, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Steele of the Committee appointed to examine into the proceedings of the several States on the subject of the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, reported in substance as follows:—
New Hampshire and New-York accepted all the articles but the second.
Pennsylvania accepted of five articles 1st and 2d articles, and passed the rest.
Maryland postponed the 11th article.
Delaware, South and North Carolina and Rhode-Island ratified the whole. So that it appears the first article has been agreed to by 6 States—the 2d by 5—and all the others by 8.

A petition of Joseph Miller, of Philadelphia, was read, stating that he had established a manufactory of Gun Powder in the State of Pennsylvania, in which by proper encouragement, a sufficient quantity of that article may be manufactured for the use of the United States—and praying the patronage of Congress.

Mr. Vining moved that the motion of Mr. Bloodworth, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 5th section of the Residence Law, should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Bloodworth wished that the motion might be suspended. He said that he did not mean to call it up to-day—and therefore had not prepared himself to state his reasons fully for introducing it.

Mr. Vining observed, that he motion was in point of the House, and any member had a right to call it up.

Mr. Lawrence contended that it was very extraordinary that a motion might be brought forward by one gentleman of the member who made it. He thought it was contrary to the rules of the House.

Some further altercation ensued, in which Messrs. Vining, Gerry, Bloodworth, and Leacock.

Mr. Bloodworth finally withdrew his motion for the present.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the amendments of his Senate to the Funding Bill were taken up.

It was moved that the House recede from their amendment to the 4th section, inserting the year 1780, which the House amended by inserting 1797, &c.

Messrs. Lawrence, Ames, Gerry, Seney, Jackson, and their amendments, were for the House insisting on their amendments, and not agreeing with the Senate—where Messrs. Selwidge, Fitzsimons, Stone, Sherman, Williamson, and others, were for accommodating the Senate.

Mr. Lawrence argued that it was unjust in the extreme to reduce the value of the debt, and was desired of a committee of conference on the subject being appointed—but this was over-ruled, and the debate continued with spirit on both sides.

Mr. Ames delivered a very animated speech upon the occasion, in which he banquipped the rising prosperity of this country—and therefore drew a conclusion against the necessity of our committing to Congress an act of injustice and impolicy as this would be called. It is a reduction of 18 per cent. of the principal of the debt.

Mr. Selwidge differed from his colleague in this instance, as did Mr. Sherman. They, with several other members, were so anxious for putting an end to the business, that they were willing to concur with the Senate, and they offered their reasons, which were certainly very accommodating.

Mr. Seney delivered a very many speech against this public violation of public faith, and accounted for the reduction of interest proposed by the Senate legends. He thought the House had made a very good provision for the public debt, but the Senate had added 21 millions thereto, and finding themselves pitched in making an honorable provision, they had reduced the interest on indents one half, in order to provide for this additional 21 millions. Mr. Seney alluded to the assumption clause introduced by the Senate to the funding bill.

Mr. Ames appealed to his colleagues for the uniformity of his conduct upon the subject of public credit—but he need not have appealed to them, the result will justify the consistency of his actions in the present session of Congress.

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TICKETS in the 4th Class of the Massachusetts State Lottery—and also in the semi-annual State Lottery, may be had of Capt. Samuel Clarke, Northampton.