

# THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

## NORTH-CAROLINA.

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### Proceedings of Congress. House of Representatives of the United States.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

THE resolve which came down from the Senate, respecting the appropriation of the rooms in the Federal-Hall, was read and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for establishing the department for foreign affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the several amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carroll proposed a clause to limit the duration of the bill; among other reasons for the motion, Mr. Carroll observed, that he conceived the necessity of such an officer would cease in a short time, by reason of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourse with European countries; and in the course of a very few years all political connection with those powers will be at an end, which would render the establishment a superfluous expence.

Mr. Page seconded the motion—and added, that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wishing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the use and design of such laws should exist, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the House.

Mr. Ames opposed the addition of the clause, as it would be unfavourable to the stability of government, and was little better than infusing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of a limitation: He supposed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for at the present time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction when the officers of this department shall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and by means of those connexions, an extensive sphere of business, uninteresting to the United States, shall be created.

The vote being taken, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Benson proposed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully express the sense of the committee, as it respected the constitutionality of the decision which had taken place: The amendment was, to strike out in the second clause of the bill, these words, "In case of vacancy in the said office of Secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs;" and to insert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the said principal officer shall be removed by the President, or a vacancy in any other way shall happen."

This produced some debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

**Ayes.**—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (Maryland) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth.—*thirty.*

**Nays.**—Messrs. Cadwallader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Ransselaer, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sturgis, Sumpter, Tucker, White.—*eighteen.*

It was then moved to strike out the words in the first clause, "removable by the President of the United States."

The principle reason assigned for striking out these words, was, that as the bill now stands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it

was presumed to be the sense of the committee, that the power was vested in the President by the constitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point ensued, and the question was finally determined by ayes and nays.—Some gentlemen voted in the negative, supposing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the sense of the House that the power was vested in the President.

**Ayes.**—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Van Ransselaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith (S. C.) Sturgis, Sumpter, Vining, White.—*thirty-one.*

**Nays.**—Messrs. Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Hartley, Heister, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith (Maryland) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.—*nineteen.*

These additional amendments being completed, the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

The committee appointed for that purpose, brought in a bill for securing to authors and inventors the benefits of their respective publications and inventions—which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for—and the engrossed bill for establishing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final consideration of the bill should be postponed.

Mr. White proposed, that the bill should be re-committed to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one system formed which should embrace the whole—This motion, after a short discussion, was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for postponement, and that the bill should lie on the table till to-morrow.—The vote upon this motion passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the House should take into consideration the amendments to the impost bill, which were yet to be decided; this motion was adopted—and the enacting clause, as amended by the Senate, being read, which is in these words "Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher proposed, that "House of" should be inserted immediately before Representatives—this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the Senate had not receded from, was, to strike out the clause which makes a discrimination in the duty imposed on distilled spirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from those with whom no treaties had been formed.—It was moved and seconded, that the House should accede to the amendment. This produced an animated debate, in which many new observations occurred, and those which had been adduced in the former discussion, were repeated: The vote being taken, it passed in the negative—twenty-five being in favour of acceding, and twenty-seven against it. So the discrimination remains as it originally stood.

Then the House adjourned.

LONDON, March 30.

A LETTER from Paris has the following account of a curious spectacle exhibited to the populace at Thoulouse, the 16th ultimo,

which gives a striking proof of the detestation wherein the late tribunal (appointed on the 8th of last May) was held by the inhabitants:—About nine at night vast quantities of faggots were piled up at the palace de Salin, in that city, on which a scaffold of twenty feet square was erected. On this nineteen puppets, representing the nineteen officers composing the tribunal, were placed. The figures were made by the ingenuity of the artist, to resemble the originals both in features and coifs; and each, clothed in a robe, was seated agreeable to his rank. By means of four large globes, and an amazing number of torches, the tribunal was clearly visible to the spectators, and the same order was observed in the disposition of the puppets as when, on the 2d of June, the prototype meeting held their first assembly, and abandoned their seats by the hisses of the people. In this situation and arrangement a mock trial was commenced, when a person habited as a courier, and superbly mounted, made his appearance, holding in his hand the Kings declaration of the 23d of September, by which the true magistrates of the nation were restored, and the baillages again sunk into insignificance. At this moment, by an irresistible impulse, the torches intended to give light to the spectators were applied to the pile, and the fire reaching the figures, filled with powder, they were driven into the air, and fell again in shreds on the scaffold. The rabble, looking on every thing contaminated which had been destined to the service of this court, would not even save some valuable pieces of timber forming a barrier round the pile, but with a sort of fury precipitated them into the fire; gathering up the scattered remains of the members of the tribunal, by way of rendering them executioners as well as victims. Upwards of twenty thousand persons assembled on this ludicrous occasion, and no accident happened.

The last advices from Stockholm say, that the secret committee grant to his Majesty every thing he can wish, for prosecuting the war with vigour.

On the 1st instant, the bank paid him the first monthly subsidy of three millions of dollars, about 100,000l. sterling.

It is said that the King has ordered the nobility to discontinue their assemblies: And has also, of his own authority, reduced the members of the secret committee from forty to ten.

April 11. The only accounts from Sweden are, that arming in every quarter of the kingdom still continues. All the officers who were taken up on account of refusing to fight in Finland, and entering into a confederacy with Russia, are now on their trial at Stockholm, and several others at Gottenburg, for not repelling the entry of the Danes. It is expected some of the former will suffer death, as an example, though the ringleaders have escaped to Russia.

The nobles still persist in refusing to agree to the new act of guarantee and safety; but it having been consented to by the three other states, is ordered to be printed and held as the national laws. The Diet in a body, remain nearly inactive, the only thing of consequence they have agreed to, is a free gift of 60,000 thalers, in specie, to the Duke of Sundermania, as a testimony of gratitude for the services he has done the country.

April 21. His Majesty's visit to his Hanoverian dominions is at present determined on; his suite is appointed, and other preparations are getting forward. It is said it will be publicly announced to Parliament in the course of next week.

Mecklenburgh Strelitz receives a royal visit in the course of the German tour.