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Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

THE bill for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, was brought in engrossed for a third reading. A motion was then made to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House—this motion was negatived. Another motion was then made, to recommit the bill to a select committee—this was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved the House to take into consideration his motion for a resolution that Congress when they adjourn, shall adjourn to meet at Philadelphia.

It was objected to the taking of the proposed resolution this day, because Mr. Parker had not reduced his motion to writing yesterday, and had the same read to the House from the chair—the rules for doing business requiring this previous arrangement. Considerable debate arose on this point, whether it was in order to take up the motion this day. The Speaker being at length called on to decide, declared the motion not in order for this day—The motion was then read from the chair, and notice given that it would be brought forward tomorrow.

Mr. Gerry read a resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, for the purpose of determining on a permanent residence for Congress, somewhere on the banks of the river Delaware, not more than miles from Philadelphia, nor miles from the falls of Trenton.

Mr. Sherman from the joint committee appointed for that purpose, reported additional rules for transacting business between the two Houses of Congress.

The House then went into committee and made some progress in the bill for laying additional duties on wines, rum, &c.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Vining moved to take up the resolution which had been offered yesterday, respecting the temporary seat of government, or adjournment to Philadelphia.

A debate ensued, whether this question should be taken up, which was opposed by several members.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after stating his objections, gave notice that he would call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the people of America were disgusted with this subject, which seemed of no consequence when compared with other momentous business before the House: it was in fact asking like children, for the Representatives of America to suffer themselves to be enlisted, in a manner, under the banners of two rival cities.

Mr. Boudinot replied to some of the arguments that had been used by Mr. Parker and Mr. Vining, which he said were inconclusive.

Mr. Lawrance was for taking up the motion which had been offered by Mr. Gerry yesterday.

Mr. Parker said there would be petitions sent from the southern states, in favour of a removal of Congress to some more central station.

Mr. Gerry thought it would be time enough to determine on a temporary residence, after a permanent one should be fixed upon. He further observed, that the conduct of the House, in the present instance, was insulting to the Senate; for they had already rejected the measure, and should they be in a manner forced to recede, it must have an effect to render them contemptible to the world. He had, however,

the highest regard for their wisdom and propriety of conduct. In answer to some reflections which he said appeared to have been cast upon one of the Senators who was carried to the Senate-chamber from a sick bed, instead of being harshly spoken of, he ought to be regarded as the best of patriots, whose conduct resembled that of the virtuous Romans, and was the proper conduct which should be adopted by an American patriot.

Mr. Gerry then moved for taking up the motion of Mr. Parker, with the amendment he had proposed of fixing on a permanent residence.

Mr. Jackson was against taking up the subject, either of a temporary or permanent residence at the present time, when so many other subjects of much greater concern to the welfare and happiness of the union were under consideration. Neither did he approve of the idea of the House attempting to drive the Senate into any measure which they had already rejected.

Mr. Burke spoke strongly against taking up the business of a temporary residence, at the same time that he wished as much as any other member to have the permanent residence established. He thought an adjournment to Philadelphia an inauspicious measure, and would therefore vote against it, because that was a powerful and influential city, from whence Congress could have little hopes of extricating themselves after they should once get entangled there. He had his private reasons for believing Philadelphia an improper place; and added several other very judicious observations, which the brevity of our sketch will not allow of particularizing.

Mr. Bloodworth seemed desirous of bringing the question to a decision, and

Mr. Ames expatiated on the inconsistency of introducing this subject so often, and at the most improper times. He observed that the report of the Secretary, for the support of public credit, was taken up by the House on the 8th of February last; that it had been interrupted by the memorial of the Quakers; that the funding system had been arrested before by this temporary residence, and now the ways and means were set aside to answer local views, which were disgusting to the people of the union at large.

Mr. Lawrance spoke in general terms upon this question, and was so extremely candid and generous in his observations, that it would have been difficult for a spectator, unacquainted with the persons of the members, to have judged whether he was a Representative from the city of New-York.

Mr. Gerry was extremely minute, and addressed himself to the understandings of the advocates for an adjournment, with almost every argument that could be imagined, both with regard to the impolicy of the proceeding, and the unparliamentary manner it had been introduced.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Smith (S. C.) also spoke largely on the subject; but it seemed strange that the opposition offered no arguments in favour of their measures, but merely confined themselves to the question of order, relying on a seemingly silent majority for taking up Mr. Parker's motion, which, when it was known, consisted in the number three. Yeas 32—Nays 29.

The motion now being before the House, Mr. Sedgwick, after a short introduction, wherein he expressed his apprehensions that an adjournment to Philadelphia would be inauspicious to the harmony of the union, moved, That both the resolutions proposed by Mr. Parker and Mr. Gerry should be referred to a

committee of the whole, for the benefit of a more free and liberal discussion.

This motion was well supported by several members, and opposed by others; the debate on which lasted until past the usual hour of adjournment, and a motion was made to adjourn, which was negatived. Yeas 28—Noes 29.

The question for commitment was then put, and negatived. Yeas 28—Nays 33.

It was then moved to adjourn; but the advocates for Philadelphia seemed determined to fit it out, 30 rising for adjourning, and 31 against it.

The motion of Mr. Parker was now again taken under consideration, when Mr. Bloodworth moved an amendment, viz. to strike out the word Philadelphia, and insert Baltimore.

This motion, however, was not debated, as Mr. Gerry again moved for the House to adjourn until to-morrow, which was agreed to by a large majority.

FRIDAY, June 11.

A motion was made to proceed to a decision on Mr. Parker's motion for adjourning to Philadelphia.

The question on Mr. Lawrance's motion was decided in the negative. Yeas 26—Noes 31.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the proposed resolution for removing Congress from New-York to Philadelphia.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Bloodworth for striking out Philadelphia to insert Baltimore, was first in order to be decided.

After some debate the question was taken, and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 31—Noes 23.

The question was then taken on the resolution, that when Congress adjourn the present session, they adjourn to meet at Baltimore, and agreed to. Yeas 53—Nays 6.

Yeas—Mess. Ames, Ahe, Baldwin, Benson, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwallader, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Jackson, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, M. Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, White. 53.

Nays—Mess. Fitzsimons, Gilman, Schureman, Tucker, Williamson, Wynkoop. 6.

Mr. Lawrance moved that the House should go into a committee on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the public credit—On this motion the yeas and nays were called, when there appeared Yeas 26—Noes 31.

So the motion was lost.

Extracts from a bill to establish the Post Office and Post-Roads within the United States, now under the consideration of Congress.

SECT. I. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the following roads be established as post-roads, namely, From Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, to Savannah in Georgia, by the following rout, to wit, Portland, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Ipswich, Salem, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New-Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace, Hartford, Baltimore, Bladensburg, George-Town, Alex-