books and papers, in the office of secretary for the department of war, heretofore established by the United States in Congress assembled.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Approved—August 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

An ACT *for the establishing and supporting* LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, BUOYS *and* PUBLIC PIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all expences which shall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the necessary support, maintenance and repairs, of all light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, erected, placed or sunk, before the passing of this act, at the entrance of or within any bay, inlet, harbour or port, of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, shall be defrayed out of the treasury of the United States: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That none of the said expences shall continue to be so defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforesaid, unless such light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, shall, in the mean time, be ceded to and vested in the United States, by the state or states respectively in which the same may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the jurisdiction of the same.

And be it further enacted, That a light-house shall be erected near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, at such place, when ceded to the United States in manner aforesaid, as the president of the United States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contracts, which shall be approved by the president of the United States, for building a light-house near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, and for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, in the several states, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies, and also to agree for the salaries, wages or hire, of the person or persons appointed by the president for the superintendence and care of the same.

And be it further enacted, That all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours and ports, of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the states respectively wherein such pilots may be, or with such laws as the states may respectively hereafter enact for the purpose, until further legislative provision shall be made by congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the house of representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.*

Approved—August 7, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LONDON, *June* 2.

THE king of Sardinia is reckoned among the confederates against England, not because he may of himself wish to be so classed, but because he must be against us whenever we reckon Austria and France among our enemies. He might be considered as a powerful ally to either of these formidable neighbours against the other. But when they unite, he must join them, or lose Savoy, and his territories in Lombardy.

The land force of the states likely to be against us, would infinitely surpass any thing that we and our allies could oppose to it, even though Mr. Pitt should be strengthened either by a direct alliance with the Porte, or by the diversion which its arms, against Austria and Russia, might produce.

Who then is the man who can lay his hand upon his breast, and declare with sincerity, that Mr. Pitt has formed these connexions on the continent, by which we might be able to check our rival, France.

If the treaty with Prussia had been coupled with one with Russia, Austria, or even Spain, we would not say what truth, nor party spirit, compels us now to declare, that we firmly believe our connexion with Prussia, as it now stands, to be pregnant with ruin to this country.

NASSAU, *August* 1.

By a vessel arrived this day from the Havanna, we have intelligence of an order from the king being received there, declaring, that in future no negroes running away from foreign settlements, and going to the Spanish colonies, will receive any countenance or protection; and directing that such run-away negroes as are there, notwithstanding they may have received the protection of the church, shall be forthwith returned to the owners who claim them. This order was brought out in a packet from Corunna, which arrived after a passage of 47 days, on the 21st of last month.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1.

Among the number of interesting discoveries which have been lately communicated to the public, is the following, which is likely to prove not less useful than it is curious.—It consists of different chemical mixtures (into the composition of which ice in no form enters) by means of which, water or other liquors may be frozen, and the usual phenomena attending natural frost, produced at any time of the year, in the hottest parts of the world. The following is one of them, which, although the least powerful, is nevertheless sufficient for the purpose above-mentioned: Mix by degrees, agitating them well together in a convenient glass, or glazed earthen vessel, equal quantities by weight of strong oil of vitriol and water: cool this mixture (which will be very hot) to the temperature of the air; to sixteen parts of this liquor, thus cooled and mixed, add twenty-one parts, each by weight, of Glauber's salts, perfectly dry and transparent, freshly reduced to to very fine powder, stiring the mixture that the salt may dissolve as soon as possible. It is necessary that Glauber's for this purpose be kept unexposed to the air, otherwise it will be converted into a white powder, in which state it is unfit for this use.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in this city, dated Rapids of the Ohio, 1st July, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter at present bear a gloomy aspect. I am just returned from Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, with a detatchment of 55 men, who were employed as an escort to provision for that garrison; and believe me, Sir, it is almost next to an accident, that my whole party was not cut off: the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their strength lay, evaded coming to action, by crossing to the other side of the river; and, in short, I made such expedition, that they had not time to assemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were sent down express in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an island, until I could be reinforced. I completed a passage to and from the post in 21 days. The distance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how easy it is to ascend the river Ohio.—The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentucky, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the western posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the governor is much wanted at the different settlements on the Mississippi; and indeed if he does not come out soon we may judge from appearances those settlements will generally break up."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated 10th July, 1789.

"Since the date of my last I learn, that on the 1st of next month major Hardin, with 200 volunteers on horseback, from the district of Kentucky, are to assemble at the Rapids, on their way to some of the Indian towns on White river, in order to destroy a banditti that live there, and are very troublesome to the settlement."

WINCHESTER, *August* 19.

NEW-EPSOM SPRINGS.

A recent gift of Providence to the people.

A sulphur spring has lately been discovered at New-Epsom, which promises to become of very general utility to the public at large:—Its salutary effects, in the cure of many disorders, have already been evidenced in a variety of instances. Several families from the counties of Fairfax and Loudoun are lately arrived there, and the neighbouring people are daily flocking in, to partake of its benefits. New-Epsom is only two miles and an half from the town of Stephensburg, in this county.

ANNAPOLIS, September 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 26.

A petition from Joseph Wheaton, serjeant at arms, praying the appointment of a committee, to examine into certain scandalous reports which are propagated respecting him, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions were severally received from James M'Lane and Joseph Reed, invalids in the service of the United States, praying provision to be made for them.

Mr. Goodhue presented the report of a committee on the memorial of the merchants of Dumfries, Alexandria, George-town, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for annexing to the duties of the secretary of foreign affairs, (under the style of Secretary of State,) the keeping of the seals, taking care of the archives, &c. and after some time spent in the business, the committee went through and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, came down from the senate, with amendments—They proceeded to consider the same, but not having time to go through them, adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *August* 27.

The engrossed bill providing for the safe keeping the acts, records and seal, of the United States, was read a third time, and passed the house.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee, reported, that they had compared the enrolled bill for establishing the treasury department, with the original, and had found it correct.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the amendments of the senate to the bill for regulating the coasting trade, and having gone through them, agreed to the same.

Mr. Vining presented to the house, an act of the state of Delaware, offering to the United States the jurisdiction over ten miles square in any part of that state, should congress make choice thereof for the permanent residence of the federal government; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Heister presented to the house a representation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in Pennsylvania, stating the advantageous situation of that place, and their wishes to have it made choice of, as the place of the permanent residence of the federal government; which was read and laid on the table.

A similar representation from the inhabitants of German-town, and the inhabitants of Carlisle, both in the state of Pennsylvania, and the act of the state of Pennsylvania, ceding the jurisdiction over ten miles square to the United States, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpose, made a supplementary report on the subject of estimating the supplies necessary for the current year; which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) presented a bill to establish hospitals for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and to regulate the harbours of the United States; which was read a first time.

This bill resolves, that hospitals shall be established and maintained in such sea-port towns of the United States as the president shall direct, by a deduction from the wages of seamen, which captains and commanders of vessels shall pay to the officers of the customs at each entry of their vessels.

Mr. Scott, agreeably to his notice, moved a resolution to the following effect: That a place ought to be fixed for the permanent residence of the general government, as near the centre of population, wealth and extent of country, as is consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the western territory. He then moved to make this motion the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Sherman objected. He thought the house had as much important business before them as they could possibly dispatch, without entering on this; neither was the government in possession of resources at present for the establishment of a federal town. He therefore moved that the second Monday in December next be assigned for taking this motion into consideration.

Mr. Hartley hoped the motion would prevail.—Gentlemen, he said, who lived near New-York, might perhaps be satisfied to postpone this subject for ten or a dozen years. But he thought that justice to the citizens of this city required that it should be soon settled. They were going into large expences for erecting a palace for the president, and for other objects; if the presumption, on which this project was founded, was not well grounded, it was just and proper that they should be undeceived. A regard for their interests therefore required that we should let them know what they were to depend upon. He thought also that some attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people respecting a permanent seat.

Mr. Burke suggested that it would be doing great injustice to the southern states to fix on so early a day in the next session, as it was not probable that the members from those states would have assembled.

Mr. Fitsimons conceived the present was the most proper time to determine this business. There was now a pretty full representation. It was not probable that at any future time there would be so great a number collected, certainly not at any period of a winter session. It was true there was much important business before congress; but what more important than the subject proposed. It was a question about which the people were much agitated.—As to the expence, that was an after-consideration. The present object was only to fix the place. Whether the removal was to be made this or next year, was a distinct affair.

Mr. Sherman observed that he moved the second Monday of December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who were pressing. It was evident that we should have too little time this season. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thought it too early a day for the southern members, he was willing to agree to a more distant time.

In addition to the arguments for deferring this matter, there was another important consideration. The union was not yet complete. North-Carolina and Rhode-Island had not yet a voice in the union. He thought their wishes and interest ought to be consulted, and in a transaction which is to affect them so essentially, they ought to have a voice.—It was supposed that it would not be long before both those states would become members of government.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved, that the first Monday in January next should be assigned for the taking up this subject. He was opposed to going into it at present, and enumerated several reasons to shew that the other business could not be put off. The judiciary bill was pressing, and had been the order of the day for several weeks. The funding of the public debt was also important, and what was earnestly expected. It was of little consequence, he said, WHERE the duty which the house owed to their constituents was executed, provided it was done, and done to their satisfaction.

THE drawing of the subscriber's MERCHANDISE LOTTERY is postponed until Thursday the 5th of November next, by which time he flatters himself the tickets will be all sold.

WILLIAM MARBURY.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at the next session, for a law to authorise the erecting of the court-house and gaol for Caroline county at Choptank bridge, and for holding the courts for said county thereat. 3

THE subscribers having removed their store from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requesting all those indebted for dealings at the said store to call and settle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble servants, 3 JOHN PETTY, & CO.