gentlemen then agreed, as indeed he ſuppoſed at firſt they would, not only in the reſult but in all the intermediate ſteps which led to it. Whether the gentleman from Connecticut had availed himſelf of the labors of his friend, or had lent his aſſiſtance to them, he could not undertake to determine, but from the tenor of that letter, and of the objections which had juſt been offered, it was evident that the ſame maſter-hand had prompted both. It was nevertheleſs contended that the proceeds of the bank ſhares could not be eſtimated as a part of the appropriation of 7,300,000 to the public debt. Mr. R. ſaid that the report of the ſinking fund did not indeed include theſe proceeds in that ſum, becauſe the commiſſioners conſtrued the law ſo as to give the utmoſt efficiency to the appropriation, and to pay, of courſe, a larger ſum towards the reduction of the debt. But it was perfectly clear that theſe ſhares were included in that appropriation. [Here Mr. R. read the firſt ſection of the law.] This appropriation is made out of "ſo much of the duties on imports and tonnage as *together with the monies which now conſtitute the ſinking fund*, (ſurpluſſes of revenue excepted) will amount to 7,300,000 dollars"—and by the act of the 31ſt May, 1796, the power to ſell theſe ſhares is expreſsly given to the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund—and they have been accordingly ſold and applied to the purpoſes directed by that act. Thoſe ſhares then did, when the appropriation was made, conſtitute a part of the ſinking fund, and were what remained of 5000 ſhares, 2780 having been previouſly ſold under the act of May, 1796, by the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund. It is evident then that the ſinking fund might take credit for the ſum produced by the ſale of that ſtock, as part of the ſum of dolls. 7,300,000. But excluſively of it, Mr. R. ſaid it could eaſily be proved that more than the amount appropriated had been diſburſed on account of the debt. The items conſiſted if gentlemen would turn to the report, of, 1. diſburſements on account of the intereſt of the whole debt.—2d. On account of the principal, viz. the Bank and Dutch debts & the 8th & 2d, inſtalments of the old, and deferred ſix per cent. reſpectively, payable 1ſt January, 1803.—3d. The exceſs of guilders on hand, applicable to the payment of the Dutch debt falling due in the year 1803, after deducting the guilders on hand at the cloſe of the year 1801, which were applicable to the payment of that debt falling due in the year 1802. This exceſs amounting to more than 3,600,000 guilders, for which the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund muſt have credit, having debited themſelves for the amount on hand at the commencement of the year, will, after deducting the 1,287,600 dollars produced by the ſale of the Bank ſhares, amount to ſomewhat more than 8,000,000 dollars, or *ſeven hundred thouſand dollars (excluſive of the proceeds of the Bank Stock)* more than the commiſſioners were bound by law to pay.*

But the gentleman from Connecticut has ſaid that no credit ſhould be given in the year 1802, for any payments made in 1803.—He would ſtrike out, therefore, the 3,660,000 guilders from which credit is taken ſince, according to him, credit may be as well taken for monies to be paid ſix years hence as during the next year—and yet he gives credit for the reimburſement of the 6 per cent and deferred ſtocks payable on the 1ſt January 1803. Let not the Houſe aſcribe this to the generoſity of the gentleman—he knew that if credit was not given for the eighth and ſecond inſtalments of thoſe ſtocks, payable on the 1ſt January, 1803, credit muſt be taken for the payment of the ſeventh and firſt inſtalments of theſe ſtocks reſpectively, and the laſt inſtalment of the ſubſcription loan due the Bank, paid the 1ſt of January 1802, amounting to 160,000 dollars more than the ſum which he has admitted. He knew that one or the other of thoſe payments muſt be credited, and he has taken the ſmalleſt, although upon his own principle, being payable in 1803, it ought not to be admitted in advance. An objection is however made to allowing credit for the guilders in advance for paying the Dutch debt falling due in the courſe of the preſent year. The gentleman ſeems to rely upon a conſtruction which he gives the law of the laſt ſeſſion and contends that it was the duty of the commiſſioners to *pay* for intereſt and principal of the debt the whole amount of 7,300,000 *within* the year 1802. Out of what fund did he ſuppoſe the neceſſary advances were to be made for the Dutch debt falling due this year, if they were bound to pay the whole appropriation within the year 1802, and the purchaſe of bills to meet the debt in Holland in 1803 was not conſidered as a payment under the proviſion of the law. The gentleman knows, as does every member of the houſe, that proviſion muſt be made at leaſt ſix months before hand to meet that debt.—All our eſtimates tell us ſo; All the calculations of the treaſury are bottomed upon it; thoſe to which he has referred, expreſsly ſay ſo; at this time we are 9 months in advance, and yet he would conſtrue the law ſo as to prevent the commiſſioners from making the proviſion. The law explicitly directs them to make good the engagements of the public, in the firſt place, out of the appropriation, and the ſurplus, after having done ſo, is applicable at their diſcretion. But upon his conſtruction the public engagements would be broken, the commiſſioners would fail to perform a duty where no diſcretion is left them, and where the law allows a diſcretionary exerciſe of their power there, it ſeems, they would have none. Mr. R. ſaid that it appeared to him the commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund had given a tolerably liberal conſtruction to the law which was paſſed in April by paying 9,300,000 dollars in the courſe of that year, if the bank ſtock were included and eight millions if it were not. Previous proviſion being neceſſary for the Dutch debt the commiſſioners had taken credit for the laſt ſix months of 1802, & the firſt ſix months of 1803, inſtead of 12 months in the year 1802. But if the conſtruction given to the law ſhall exclude the laſt period, credit muſt be given for the payments made in the firſt ſix months of 1802. For if it be ſaid that this payment was made out of the bills purchaſed in 1801, and thoſe bills are charged in the year 1801, although provided for 1802, certainly the bills provided in 1802 for payment due in 1803, muſt alſo be credited in the year during which they were purchaſed. If the credit is to be given when the bills are purchaſed, then this ſum of 3,600,000 guilders muſt be allowed. But if credit is on the other hand to be given, not at the time of the purchaſe, but when the bills are paid in Holland, then gentlemen muſt give credit for the payments made in the firſt ſix months of 1802. And wherefore ſhould not theſe guilders, purchaſed in 1802, but applicable in 1803, be credited to the year 1802, as well as the reimburſement of the 6 per cent. and deferred ſtocks, payable on the 1ſt Jan. 1803, be credited, as admitted by the gentleman from Connecticut, to the year 1802.

Mr. Randolph ſaid he would notice the objection that the ſum of 5,914,606 guilders mentioned in the 7th page of the report was upon eſtimate. The report was dated on the third of February, 1803, purchaſes had been made from Savannah to Portland, and could it be expected that all the accounts of the agents for making thoſe purchaſes were even received, much leſs ſettled, between the 1ſt of Jan. 1803, to which period the eſtimate refers, and the third of the next month.

Theſe bills moreover being applicable to the debt falling due in Holland during the preſent year, until an account is received of the ſum actually applied, ſpecifying the amount of proteſted bills, and this amount ſhall have been ſettled at the treaſury, the *exact* ſum cannot be ſtated—but although an eſtimate, it cannot properly be called a looſe eſtimate as it has been termed.

With reſpect to the 114 thouſand and ſome hundred dollars ſaid to be unaccounted for, this muſt be "the ſundry proteſted bills and of unexpended balances in the hands of agents" ſpecified in the report. So far from finding cauſe of ſurprize and ſuſpicion at ſuch an unaccounted balance he was aſtoniſhed that including proteſted bills and advances to agents, yet to be recovered or accounted for, ſo ſmall a ſum ſhould appear unaccounted for, on the payment of 9,300,000 dollars, the ſum diſburſed, incluſive of the bank ſtock. The purchaſers of bills for government are the caſhiers of the ſeveral banks. Some of theſe inſtitutions are precluded by their charters—the Bank of the United States for example, from making any advance beyond a ſmall amount to government, unleſs expreſsly authoriſed by a poſitive law. Advances muſt be made therefore to their caſhiers, and although the money may remain in bank, which is effectively the public treaſury although, ſubſtantially, not a dollar has been removed, yet lying at the order of the caſhiers to enable them to make purchaſes from time to time, it is conſidered as *advanced* to them. Gentlemen have complained of the unfairneſs of conſidering any department as debtor to the amount of advance made to it, becauſe the accounts have not been *ſettled*, although every ſhilling may have been fairly paid for the public ſervice—yet this is what they are now doing.

Mr. R. ſaid, that he had no doubt that the money ſtated to have been paid, had been actually diſburſed, becauſe he had all the evidence which the caſe admitted. When he read a law he could not undertake to anſwer that the printed copy correſponded, verbatim, with that paſſed by Congreſs. The committee of enrollment, and thoſe who collated the printed laws, muſt be relied upon for that. But wiſhing to give every attainable ſatiſfaction to the houſe and the public, he hoped the reſolution would paſs, and he gave notice that, in caſe it did meet the approbation of the houſe, he ſhould immediately move for leave for the committee of ways and means to ſit during the ſitting of the houſe, and, if granted, would convoke them immediately, that the chairman might put his hand to any letter which the mover of the reſolution ſhould deviſe, and that the ſecretary of the treaſury might be enabled to furniſh all the information attainable at this late period.

(To be Continued.)

*1ſt. Diſburſements on account of the intereſt of the whole debt, 4,065,738 47

2d. Principal, Bank 1,290,000, and Dutch 1,344,000 . .	2,634,000
8th and 2d. Inſtalments, old ſix per cent. and deferred ſtocks, reſpectively payable 1ſt January, 1803, .	1,117,869 37
3d. Exceſs of Guilders on hand at the end of the year 1802, beyond thoſe on hand at the end of 1801 equal if rated at 41 cents per guilder,	1,476,311 62
	9,293,119 46
Deduct Bank ſhares ſold, . . .	1,287,600
Remainder, .	8,005,519 46

[By Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES;
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Waſhington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the ſixth of December, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

For extending the external commerce of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That the ſum of two thouſand five hundred dollars, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated for the purpoſe of extending the external commerce of the United States, to be paid out of any money in the Treaſury, not otherwiſe appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR,
Vice Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.
Feb. 28, 1803.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For continuing in force a law, entitled "An Act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian Tribes."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That a law paſſed on the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, intituled, "An act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes," and which law was revived and continued by another, paſſed on the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby farther continued for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March next, and from thence until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
February 28, 1803,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Moſes White.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the proper accounting officers adjuſt and ſettle the claim of Moſes White, for his additional pay and emoluments as aid-de-camp to brigadier general Moſes Hazen, from the firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, to the third day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, upon the ſame principles which have heretofore prevailed in the ſettlement of the accounts of aids-de-camp to brigadier generals in the line of the revolutionary army; and that they liquidate the ſame in like manner as though a final ſettlement certificate, in the cuſtomary form, had been iſſued therefor, when due.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.
March 2d, 1803,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to and in modification of the propoſitions contained in the act, intituled, "An Act to enable the people of the eaſtern diviſion of the Territory north weſt of the river Ohio, to form a conſtitution and ſtate government, and for the admiſſion of ſuch ſtate into the Union, on an equal footing with the original ſtates, and for other purpoſes."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following ſeveral tracts of land in the ſtate of Ohio, be, and the ſame are hereby appropriated for the uſe of ſchools in that ſtate, and ſhall, together with all the tracts of land heretofore appropriated for that purpoſe, be veſted in the legiſlature of that ſtate in truſt for the uſe aforeſaid, and for no other uſe, intent or purpoſe whatever, that is to ſay:

Firſt.—The following quarter townſhips in that tract commonly called the "United States military tract," for the uſe of ſchools within the ſame, viz. the firſt quarter of the third townſhip in the firſt range, the firſt quarter of the firſt townſhip in the fourth range, the fourth quarter of the firſt townſhip and the third quarter of the fifth townſhip in the fifth range, the ſecond quarter of the third townſhip in the ſixth range, the fourth quarter of the ſecond townſhip in the ſeventh range, the third quarter of the third townſhip in the eighth range, the firſt quarter of the firſt townſhip and the firſt quarter of the third townſhip in the ninth range, the third of the firſt townſhip in the tenth range, the firſt and fourth quarters of the third townſhip in the eleventh range, the fourth quarter of the fourth townſhip in the twelfth range, the ſecond and third quarters of the fourth townſhip in the fifteenth range, the third quarter of the ſeventh townſhip in the ſixteenth range, and the firſt quarter of the ſixth townſhip and third quarter of the ſeventh townſhip in the eighteenth range, being the one thirty ſixth part of the eſtimated whole amount of lands within that tract.

Secondly. The following quarter townſhips in the ſame tract for the uſe of ſchools in that tract commonly called the Connecticut reſerve, viz. the third quarter of the ninth townſhip and the fourth quarter of the tenth townſhip in the firſt range, the firſt and ſecond quarters of the ninth townſhip in the ſecond range, the ſecond and third quarters of the ninth townſhip in the third range, the firſt quarter of the ninth townſhip and the fourth quarter of the tenth townſhip in the fourth range, the firſt quarter of the ninth townſhip in the fifth range, the firſt and fourth quarters of the ninth townſhip in the ſixth range, the firſt and third quarters of the ninth townſhip in the ſeventh range, and the fourth quarter of the ninth townſhip in the eighth range.

Thirdly. So much of that tract, commonly called the "Virginia military reſervation," as will amount to one thirty-ſixth part of the whole tract, for the uſe of ſchools within the ſame, and to be ſelected by the legiſlature of the ſtate of Ohio, out of the unlocated lands in that tract after the warrants iſſued from the ſtate of Virginia ſhall have been ſatiſfied; it being however underſtood, that the donation is not to exceed the whole amount of the above mentioned reſidue of ſuch unlocated lands, even if it ſhall fall ſhort of one thirty-ſixth part of the ſaid tract.

Fourthly. One thirty-ſixth part of all the lands of the United States lying in the ſtate of Ohio, to which the Indian title has not been extinguiſhed which may hereafter be purchaſed of the Indian tribes by the United States, which thirty-ſixth part ſhall conſiſt of the ſection No. 16, in each townſhip, if the ſaid land ſhall be ſurveyed in townſhips of ſix miles ſquare, and ſhall, if the lands be ſurveyed in a different manner, be deſignated by lots.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public monies of the ſeveral land offices ſhall be ſettled, pay three per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the ſtate of Ohio, which ſince the 30th day of June laſt have been, or hereafter may be ſold by the United States, after deducting all expenſes incidental to the ſame, to ſuch perſon or perſons as may be authoriſed by the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate to receive the ſame, which ſums thus paid, ſhall be applied to the laying out, opening and making roads within the ſaid ſtate, and to no other purpoſe whatever; and an annual account of the application of the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury, by ſuch officer of the ſtate as the legiſlature thereof ſhall direct: and it is hereby declared, that the payments thus to be made, as well as the ſeveral appropriations for ſchools made by the preceding ſection, are in conformity with, and in conſideration of the conditions agreed on by the ſtate of Ohio, by the ordinance of the convention of the ſaid ſtate, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November laſt.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſections of land heretofore promiſed for the uſe of ſchools, in lieu of ſuch of the ſections, No. 16, as have been otherwiſe diſpoſed of, ſhall be ſelected by the ſecretary of the treaſury, out of the unappropriated reſerved ſections in the moſt contiguous townſhips.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That one complete townſhip in the ſtate of Ohio, and diſtrict of Cincinnati, or ſo much of any one complete townſhip within the ſame, as may then remain unſold, together with as many adjoining ſections as ſhall have been ſold in the ſaid townſhip, ſo as to make in the whole thirty-ſix ſections, to be located under the direction of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, with the regiſter of the land office of Cincinnati, be, and the ſame is hereby veſted in the legiſlature of the ſtate of Ohio, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an academy, in lieu of the townſhip already granted for the ſame purpoſe, by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his aſſociates; *Provided, however,* that the ſame ſhall revert to the United States, if within five years after the paſſing of this act, a townſhip ſhall have been ſecured for the ſaid purpoſe, within the boundary of the patent granted by virtue of the above mentioned act, to John Cleves Symmes, and his aſſociates.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the attorney general for the time being, be directed and authorized to locate and accept from the ſaid John Cleves Symmes, and his aſſociates, any one complete townſhip within the boundaries of the ſaid patent, ſo as to ſecure the ſame for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an academy, in conformity to the proviſions of the ſaid patent, and in caſe of non-compliance, to take, or direct to be taken, ſuch meaſures as will compel an execution of the truſt: *Provided however,* that John Cleves Symmes and his aſſociates, ſhall be releaſed from the ſaid truſt, and the ſaid townſhip ſhall veſt in them, or any of them, in fee ſimple, upon payment into the treaſury of the United States, of fifteen thouſand three hundred and ſixty dollars, with intereſt from the date of the above mentioned patent, to the day of ſuch payment.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3d, 1803.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, intituled, "An Act more effectually to provide for the National defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform Militia throughout the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That it ſhall be the duty of the adjutant general of the militia in each ſtate, to make return of the militia of the ſtate to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act, to which this is an addition, to the Preſident of the United States annually, on or before the firſt Monday in January in each year; and it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give ſuch directions to the adjutant generals of the militia, as ſhall, in his opinion, be neceſſary to produce an uniformity in the ſaid returns, and he ſhall lay an abſtract of the ſame before Congreſs, on or before the firſt Monday of February, annually.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia, ſhall be conſtantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the ſaid act from and after he ſhall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens ſo enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regimental muſter, or training, which ſhall be according to the laws of the ſtate in which it is given for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the officers provided for by the ſaid act, there ſhall be, to the militia of each ſtate one quarter maſter general, to each brigade one quarter maſter of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.
March 2d, 1803,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber will attend at his office in the houſe of Meſſrs. HUDDLESTON & COOK, Pennſylvania Avenue, near the Centre Market houſe, every day, Sunday excepted, after the 9th inſtant till the 1ſt April next, from the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of ſealing, according to a law paſſed by the Council of this City, all weights and meaſures which may be brought to him. It is hoped that all perſons in the habit of uſing weights and meaſures will be punctual in getting them ſealed in due time as they are no doubt acquainted with the ſtrictneſs of the law.

BENJAMIN BURCH.

March 1x. 3t