

the vigorous exertions of every faculty. It is the great principle of responsibility on which we must chiefly depend. It is evidently, therefore, much safer to place a single man at the head of this (and, indeed, of every other department) than to place it in the hands of a board.

In order to prevent the possibility of veiling in obscurity the operations and true state of the treasury, I would suggest an organization somewhat on the following plan.

That the Superintendent of Finance should have no agency whatever in the business of receipts and expenditures.

That there be a Treasurer-general, in the nature simply of a Cashier, whose business should be confined solely to receipts and expenditures.

That all receipts at the treasury be registered in the Auditor's office; from which office also should issue all warrants for money.

That the Auditor open distinct accounts for receipts and expenditures on the respective funds, which may have been appropriated by Congress to different purposes. These accounts to be posted up every day.

It is obvious, that by a system of organization, on a plan similar to the above, Congress would, at all times, be possessed of an exact and true knowledge of the real state of the treasury.

The Superintendent of Finance, and indeed, the heads of all the great departments, should be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate; and to the privilege of delivering their sentiments freely on all matters in debate relative to their respective departments.

New-York, May 23.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1789.

This being the day assigned to take up the subject of Amendments—Mr. Madison observed, that various reasons induced him to propose a distant day, when he gave notice that on the fourth Monday of May he should move for the House to go into a committee of the whole on this business—and as some of the reasons still existed, he would propose that the consideration of Amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution, be entered upon this day fortnight.

Mr. GOODHUE, agreeably to notice given on Wednesday last, introduced a resolution upon the subject of compensation proper to be made to the respective branches of the Legislature—in which THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, the Senate and House of Representatives, were severally mentioned.

Mr. WHITE proposed THE SPEAKER'S name should be inserted.

Mr. PAGE proposed that the resolution should be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly voted itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

Mr. GOODHUE'S resolution was then read;—the first article, respecting the compensation to the President, Mr. LAWRENCE proposed should be completed by filling the blank with Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. This would make the article read thus:—Resolved, That Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars per annum, be the compensation allowed THE PRESIDENT, during the time for which he is elected.

Mr. LAWRENCE observed, that this sum was not mentioned as the result of any accurate calculations, but merely for the consideration of the committee.

A variety of observations were made upon this motion, which turned principally upon this point—whether the sum to be voted on account of the President, should include the allowance for his Household, Secretaries, &c.—or whether special provision should be made for the latter purposes independent of the former.—No decision was made upon the subject—when the committee rose.

Mr. CLYMER then moved, that a special committee should now be appointed by the House, to take this important business into consideration—which was voted in the affirmative—and a committee appointed accordingly.

The report of the committee on the Jersey elections, was then read, and acceded to.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented the bill on tonnage—which was read for the first time.

Mr. FITZSIMONS introduced a petition from the shipwrights of Philadelphia. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

The bill laying duties on tonnage was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, voted, That this bill be referred to the committee of the whole—and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice, that on to-morrow he should move for leave to bring in a bill, for the establishing a land office, for the sale of lands in the western territory.

Mr. PAGE after some introductory observations, on the ineligibility of electing committees by ballot—moved, that so much of the rule of the House which prescribed that mode, should be repealed.

Mr. WHITE proposed, that all committees should be appointed by the Speaker, except when the House might order otherwise.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved, that a committee should be appointed to determine on a mode.

Mr. LEE objected to the appointment of a committee, as there was at that moment no special business before them, he thought the present time the best to take the sense of the House.

Mr. LAWRENCE withdrew his motion.

Mr. SMITH proposed an amendment to Mr. WHITE'S motion by adding, unless five members call for a ballot.

Mr. PAGE was opposed to all balloting for committees—he thought the mode highly exceptionable, as it might be rendered subservient to the purposes of intrigue—he hoped (he said) never to see another committee chosen in that House by ballot.

Mr. BURKE moved for a postponement of the motion, which being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of South-Carolina, gave notice, that on to-morrow he should move for a committee to bring in a bill on the subject of bankruptcy.

Mr. SYLVESTER of the committee, appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the subject of news-papers, and for receiving proposals for performing the public printing, reported, by which it is proposed, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, should be empowered to make the necessary contract. Adjourned.

From papers brought in the ship Montgomery, Capt. BUNYAN, from LONDON, we have obtained the subsequent

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WARSAW, Feb. 12. Count Stanislaus Potocki's plan for raising some national cavalry was passed in the sixth session. This body will be composed of 30,000 men, each company of 150. It has been resolved, that the Tartars who inhabit Lithuania shall be admitted into this corps, as they have (though Musselmans) always behaved like good citizens.

MARCH 4. Letters from Moldavia and Wallachia advise, that the Turks are assembling on the frontiers in great bodies.

VIENNA, Feb. 28. They write from Trieste, that the crew of a vessel arrived there from the Archipelago, informed them, that a large ship, sent by order of the Porte to Napoli, in the Morea, to procure corn, had been obliged to quit the coasts of that peninsula, the inhabitants of which had risen on account of the great want they were in of that article themselves. Other circumstances seem to confirm the scarcity of corn felt in many parts of Turkey; and the Governors of the Archipelago will meet with the greatest difficulties in executing the orders they have received relative to furnishing provisions for the Ottoman armies in Servia and Bosnia.

PARIS, March 2. The Dutch demand of us the payment of 10,000,000 livres lent to the Americans under our guarantee; but we have a much larger account against them, which is the expense we were at in protecting their possessions in India.

HAGUE, March 17. On the 13th instant the Council of State pronounced the final sentence against the famous Rhinegrave of Salm, and Col. Vanderborch, by which they are declared guilty of high treason, and banished forever from the seven Provinces and the confines of the generality, under pain of death if found therein, besides which they are to pay all costs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21. A report has been circulated these few days past, that the Sublime Porte intended to restore liberty to the Russian Ambassador, who languishes in confinement in the seven towers.

LONDON, March 27. The French Ambassador has just received letters from his court, in which their Most Christian Majesties express their warmest congratulations upon the recovery of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and desire that his Excellency will show every possible respect and joy upon the ensuing occasion; and that the expense may be no object of consideration, they have ordered it to be placed to their Majesties. On this information the Count de Luzerne waited upon lady Harcourt, and requested her ladyship to acquaint their Majesties of the intention of his Court.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23. Yesterday Mrs. WASHINGTON arrived here from Mount-Vernon. This truly respectable personage was met by a number of the principal ladies and gentlemen of this city (among whom were the President of the State, and the Speaker of the General Assembly) a little beyond Derby. At Gray's Ferry, the partook of an elegant cold collation, and from thence was escorted to the residence of Mrs. (ROBERT) MORRIS, in Market-street, by the troops of light-horse, commanded by Captains Miles and Bingham. Her arrival, which was about 2 o'clock P. M. was announced by the ringing of bells, and a discharge of thirteen guns from the park of artillery, under the direction of Captain Fisher.

We hear that Mrs. WASHINGTON intends to favor her female friends in this city with her company till Monday morning, when she will proceed to join her beloved and justly revered consort at New-York, the PRESIDENT of the United States.

NEW-YORK, MAY 27, 1789.

A Correspondent observes, that the dispatch and harmony, with which the national representatives adopted the outlines of principles, for regulating the great executive departments, is a favourable presage, not only of wisdom and unanimity in that House, but also of energy and success in the general administration of the government.—For it can hardly be doubted, that when there is a Union of sentiment among so many enlightened and virtuous statesmen, that the measures adopted, will in all respects be calculated to answer the end proposed. The more we consider that part of the resolution, that gives the President of the United States the sole power of removing officers, without the process of impeachment, the more reason have we to anticipate advantage from its operation; for setting aside all expectations from the talents and virtues of the present supreme magistrate, there is in the natural reason of things, a preference in favour of that mode of removal.

Another Correspondent observes, that the publication of the debates of Congress, has already begun to diffuse national ideas; and that while it familiarizes the minds of the people to the new system of government, it gradually disseminates principles of legislative wisdom and integrity. Great advantages will be derived from having it in the power of the rising patriots, and legislators of our country, to take up a system of practical legislation from the beginning, and observe the regular gradations of a young nation growing into opulence, contentment and power.

Married on Thursday the 14th inst. at Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, the Rev. Jedidiah Morle, of Charlestown, in Massachusetts, to Miss Breece.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

On Saturday last, General WASHINGTON went to see the curious agricultural improvements and newly-invented farming utensils at the seat of the Baron POLNITZ, in the neighbourhood of this city. Among the former is the cultivation of madder, wood, and several kinds of artificial grass. Among the latter are Winlaw's threshing machine, several ploughs constructed for different purposes and many other instruments of husbandry. The Baron Polnitz made experiments to shew the effects of different ploughs, some of which he held himself, for the sake of giving more precision in the result. General Washington discovered great satisfaction in viewing the experiments, particularly of a machine made by the Baron Polnitz, for ascertaining the exact force which must be applied to a plough, under any circumstances, in drawing it through any kind of soil. The General was also well convinced of the utility of the Horse-Hoe, for weeding vegetables, &c. that he has ordered one to be made, upon the principle of the Baron's, for the purpose of sending it to Mount-Vernon in Virginia.

The Editor will endeavor to obtain a particular description of the Horse-Hoe for a future paper.

The hour of the President's Levee having been altered from two to three o'clock, in order to accommodate official characters, yesterday the company which attended it was uncommonly numerous and respectable.

The LADY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is expected to arrive in this city, on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

This morning at 5 o'clock, THE PRESIDENT set off in his barge, to meet Mrs. WASHINGTON at Elizabeth-Town Point.

A correspondent, who was present when the House of Representatives of the United States was in committee of the whole, on the subject of a provision for THE PRESIDENT, &c. was pleased to find that no ideas could have been more just in regard to the actual and future circumstances of the public, as well as to the prudence and dignity of the Supreme Magistrate, than those which were expressed by the Hon. Mr. GERRY.

The great principles of religion, honor, and public spirit, are the only effectual checks to the encroachments of arbitrary power—the only permanent foundation for the perpetuating public freedom, and happiness: Without these, government will not receive the steady and manly support of the people; but torn by factions, resulting from the want of honesty, and a proper sense of the blessings of liberty under equal laws, a government of force is the fatal consequence.

First impressions are generally allowed to be the strongest.—How important then, that they should be made and received under the influence of right principles—Upon all great public occasions, the attention of the people should be excited by the displays of wisdom, judgment and an evident concern for their best interests, for impressions made when the faculties are on the stretch to learn, to wonder and admire, are more general and more lasting than those received in the common course of events.—The late august spectacle in the inauguration of THE PRESIDENT, followed by an address, which comes so feelingly home to the bosom of every American, have made impressions which never can be effaced—and their happy effects will be realized by ages yet unborn.

"Factions and feuds may overturn a State,"

"Which UNION renders flourishing and great."

Want of principle is the common source of faction—The reigning administration, may at any time, denoninate the opposition to their measures, a faction: but the discerning eye of the public generally makes a just discrimination between their real friends, and unprincipled demagogues.—It must be acknowledged, however, that when the body of the people become careless of their freedom and government, and pay no attention to either, but as the words may advance one party, and depress another, the way is prepared for a subversion of the republic; and the change of a free constitution for any other, involves the loss of freedom.

A general application to study—an investigation of the great principles of legislation—the genius of our national constitution—its relations, dependencies; its intimate connection with those of the several States—a general idea of the great commercial interest of the union as a nation—and a competent knowledge of those of the individual governments—an acquaintance with history, the great examples it affords—a love to the maxims of a generous and upright policy—and decided patriotism, to inspire a public confidence in his administrations—These form some of the outlines of the character which we trust is destined to preside over the finances of the Union.

ARRIVALS.

PHILADELPHIA.

- May 22, Ship Pr. Wm. Henry, Codd, Barcelona, 46 days.
- Brig Walker, Clodd, Cadiz, 42 days.
- Schooner Tryal, Venneman, St. Thomas, 19 days.
- Sloop Adventure, Holmes, Virginia, 5 days.
- May 23, Sloop Pomona, Steel, St Croix, 20 days.
- May 24, Brig Charleston, Garmen, Charleston, 9 days.

NEW-YORK.

- Saturday, Sloop Cynthia, Bowell, St. Bartholomew, 14 days.
- Sloop Hawk, Parker, Turks-Island, 14 days.
- Sunday, Brig Aurora, Tweed, Liverpool, 56 days.
- Ship Montgomery, Bunyan, London, 68 days.
- Monday, Ship Hollief, Columbus, Cadiz, 53 days.
- Tuesday, Schooner N. Y. Packet, Barnard, Boston, 3 days.
- Sloop Rambler, Peterfon, R. Island, 2 days.

Arrived at Boston, the snow — Capt. Burroughs, from the Isle of France, in upwards of one hundred days passage.

Errata.—In the story of Honefus and Constantia, for "communicate" read commiserate—and for "the unfeeling wound," read, the insulting wound.