

EXTRACTS.

I.
A WRITER in the Massachusetts Centinel of July 8, concludes a speculation upon TITLES in the following words:—
“The TITLE of our FIRST MAGISTRATE should be expressive of his station and dignity, as representing the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE, bearing their sword of justice to execute their laws: To treat in their names with the sovereign power of other nations; and in their name to compel other nations to fulfill their engagements, and to observe the law of nations.—What words are so expressive and suitable to this great Representative of the PEOPLE'S MAJESTY, as, “HIS MAJESTY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?”

II.
DR. LETTSOM, of London, in an address to two successful candidates for prize medals—thus analyzes a part of a Dissertation, with the motto, “Hac animas ille vocat Orco.” “Our author,” says he, “has paid singular attention to the powers of ELECTRICAL FIRE; this active fluid, which pervades earth and air, is in the former the tremendous agent of earthquakes; and in the latter, of thunder and lightning, equally terrible to man; until FRANKLIN, from the NEW HEMISPHERE, boldly scaled the Heavens, and taught us to wield the artillery of the skies, and direct its fire to aid and restore debilitated man, by its penetrating and nervous energy.”

III.
“THE conquests of an ALEXANDER—the slaughtered millions of a CÆSAR—the daring rashness of a CHARLES—and the victorious career and barbarities of a Frederick of Prussia. These are the tales of wonder, which glow in such splendid colours beneath the pencil of an admired recorder. But who are the authors? They are the wretches that have filled the world with carnage; have trampled on the liberties of mankind; broke through the ties of nature; and sacrificed at the shrines of Avarice and Ambition, the happiness of nations. If characters such as these will adorn the pages of history, what pencil can do justice to the merits of our beloved PRESIDENT. In defence of the rights of human nature, he unsheathed the sword: During the utmost tumult of war, the rights of the citizen never were infringed: In him distresses always found a friend; and the tale of injury sustained, never was heard without being followed by redress: And to crown the whole, he has discarded every idea of pecuniary emolument. Blush! Blush! Ye despots of the old world: For ye have yet to learn what patriotism is, and what it is to acquire the name of FATHER OF THE PEOPLE.”

IV.
YE Fathers, ye generous protectors of American liberty, you may form Constitutions and laws, that shall closely approximate even perfection itself; but unless you enable your people to see the beauty, the worth of them, all will be in vain! You may as well “cast pearl to swine.” Would you preserve to yourselves and your posterity the blessings and happiness of your dear bought republican government, or indeed your government itself, you must encourage a general education among all ranks in society! You must prescribe, adopt and bring into operation, a system of education, by which the minds of your people, in general, from generation to generation, may be so far enlightened as to discover and realize the true principles and excellence of civil liberty! And I see not why this may not be done. The Americans, as a nation, are already the best instructed people under the sun. There are, perhaps, individuals in other countries, who have made greater advances in arts and sciences; but I presume there is not a nation on earth, where the people at large are so well informed. Why may they not be raised one degree higher in point of education? Were the people absolutely obliged to maintain regular schools, and in such number that all the children might be taught, would not the necessary knowledge soon be diffused throughout the continent? O! why may we not flatter ourselves that it was reserved for America to convince the world that a republican government may exist in its utmost purity to the final close of human nature?

ALBANY.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1789.
THIRTY-NINE Members appeared in the Assembly Chamber, which number being a quorum, they proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when
GULIAN VERPLANK, Esq. was unanimously elected.
A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had made a quorum.
Messages were then sent to the Governor and to the Senate, to inform them that the house was ready to proceed to business.
Shortly after, the Senate having come in to the assembly chamber, for the purpose,

His Excellency the GOVERNOR delivered the following SPEECH to both Houses.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY,
I CONCEIVED it to be my duty to convene you at this early period, that the Legislature might again have an opportunity of choosing Senators, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States; and I flatter myself that an occasion so important and interesting will command an approbation of the measure. I am sensible, however, that should your session be protracted at this season, it would be injurious as well as inconvenient to many of the members. Impressed with this idea, and as nothing extraordinary hath taken place in the recess, I shall not attempt to call your attention to any other object: Our circumstances require unremitting industry and the strictest economy; and I have confidence, that this consideration alone will be a sufficient motive with you, to give as much dispatch to the public business as may be consistent with safety.

GENTLEMEN,
Whilst the distresses experienced by the failure of the last year's crops, particularly in the exterior settlements, and by the poorer class of people, are contemplated with anxiety, the unmerited favours daily conferred upon us by Almighty God, and especially, the kind interposition of his divine providence, in so ordering the seasons, as to afford a prospect of relief, from the approaching harvest, cannot fail to inspire us with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude and thankfulness.

GEORGE CLINTON.
Albany, July 6, 1789.

This Speech was referred to a committee of the whole house.
Col. JAMES LIVINGSTON, in the chair.
The committee having resolved that a respectful address should be made in answer to the Speech, rose and reported accordingly.
The House accepted of the report, and appointed Mr. KING, Mr. SILL, and Mr. JONES, a committee to prepare the draught of an address.
Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.
The committee appointed to prepare an answer to the Governor's Speech, reported one, which being read, was referred to a committee of the whole, and finally adopted by the House without amendment.

A message was sent to the Governor, to enquire when it would be agreeable to him to receive the address—who appointed 11 o'clock, to-morrow morning.
The House then proceeded to appoint a committee of ways and means: A committee of grievances: A committee of privileges and elections: A committee of courts of justice; and a committee to examine and report what laws have expired, &c.
On motion, it was ordered, that a committee wait on the clergy of the city of Albany, and request of them to make such arrange-

ments among themselves, as that one of them may attend to open the business of the house, each morning, with prayer.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Lieut. Governor be requested to wait on the house, at 12 o'clock, to administer to the members the oath required by the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, “an act prescribing the manner of administering certain oaths.”

At 12 o'clock the Lieut. Governor attended, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and administered the said oath to the several members of the assembly.

The following resolution was agreed to.
“Resolved, (if the honorable the Senate concur herein) that a joint committee be appointed to prepare an address of the Legislature of this State, to THE PRESIDENT of the United States of America, congratulating him upon his appointment to his present dignified station, assuring him of the regard they have for his person, of the confidence they place in his wisdom, and of the firm expectation which they entertain that his administration of the national government will be glorious to himself, and happy for his country.”
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The bill for appointing commissioners, with authority to declare the Independence of Vermont, was read a second time, and committed.

At 11 o'clock the House waited on His Excellency, when the Speaker delivered the following ADDRESS.

To His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

The respectful ADDRESS of the Assembly in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

WE, the Representatives of the People of the State of New-York, in assembly convened, impressed with the high importance of a complete organization of the government of the United States of America, do in the fullest manner approve of your Excellency's having convened the Legislature at this period for the purpose of appointing Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States.

We are with your Excellency sensible of the inconvenience of a session of the Legislature at this particular season, and are therefore anxious to confine our deliberations to those objects which shall appear absolutely necessary to the public happiness.

At the same time that we lament the distresses to which many of our fellow citizens in the exterior settlements of the State have been exposed from a scarcity of some of the necessaries of life, we unite with your Excellency in rendering our fervent thanks to Almighty God, for the frequent interpositions of his providence in our favour, and more especially for the prospects which we enjoy of relief and plenty from the approaching harvest.

By order of the Assembly,
GULIAN VERPLANCK, Speaker.
Assembly-Chamber, July 7, 1789.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,
PERMIT me to tender you my cordial thanks for this polite address. The approbation which you have been pleased to express of my conduct, in convening the Legislature on the present occasion, affords me much pleasure; and I am persuaded that your punctual attendance on the public business, particularly at this season, cannot fail of being highly acceptable to your constituents.
GEORGE CLINTON.
Albany, July 8, 1789.

A bill was moved for, and brought in, directing the manner of appointing Senators of the United States, to be chosen in this State, which was read a first time, and ordered a second reading.

A message was received from the Senate, informing, that they had agreed to the resolution for presenting an Address to the President of the United States.
Adjourned.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1789.
THIS day the House, according to order, received the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the Impost; which being read, and the several amendments to the same agreed to, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

MONDAY, JULY 13.
The reading of the engrossed bill for regulating the collection of the impost was postponed till tomorrow.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of ANDREW ELLICOTT, Surveyor, should be taken into consideration:—The report was accordingly read—it stated, that the survey ordered by Congress of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786, ought to be completed forthwith, and that the surveyor be reimbursed the expences he had already incurred in the prosecution of the business.

Mr. SEDGWICK observed, that this business involved certain purchases, in which some citizens of Massachusetts were interested—that he was not possessed of such a state of facts as he could wish, he therefore proposed that any decision upon the subject should be delayed.

Mr. SCOTT, said, I do not think, Sir, that the reason offered by the gentleman is sufficient to induce a postponement:—It is not intended that the House should at present determine upon any disputed claims—the completion of the survey will not affect those claims in the least.

Mr. SEDGWICK, said that he only wished that the report should lie on the table till to-morrow. Upon the vote's being taken on the postponement, it passed in the affirmative.

The House then on motion of Mr. SCOTT, resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon the state of the Union—to take into consideration the state of the western territory.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.
The report of the committee appointed on a former discussion of this subject, was then read, and is as follows—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congress should pass for establishing a Land-Office, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the western territory.

Mr. SCOTT—Sir, I apprehend the subject before us is very interesting to the United States.—This appears from a variety of considerations.—It ap-

pears from a view of the extent of the territory. I think I shall be within the mark, to say, that it is one thousand miles, by five hundred:—This will in a few years be peopled by six millions of souls, and chiefly farmers—double the number of the present inhabitants of the Atlantic States:—The climate, the soil, the waters, are such as will command inhabitants—the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to suit the people of all parts of the Union—they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extensive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable.—To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the sales which have been made of those lands; although but a trifling part has been disposed of.—The sales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almost one fifth of the domestic debt of the Union is hereby extinguished: Have the whole exertions of the United States done so much? No, Sir.—This renders that property an object of immense future consequence.

We have also made great donations of those lands to the officers and soldiers of the late army—but the part sold bears no proportion to what remains.—The national honor is deeply engaged to these officers and soldiers, in point of government and protection.—It cannot be supposed that they are to be considered as the outcasts of society: We are bound to afford them our protection; and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the blessings of good government.—But these are not the only obligations that Congress is under.—We have formed treaties with the natives to secure them in the possession of those lands, which they have not sold or ceded to the United States: A due observance of treaties with the Indians must be sacredly adhered to: It will not be for the interest of the States to have that country settled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the last importance to enforce those treaties, which can only be done by establishing good government:—Justice, honor and good faith, call loudly upon us not to disappoint the just expectations of those who have confided in us.—The truth and propriety of these observations will not be disallowed: But the point of policy as connected with the question respecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be so readily granted.—It has been said, that except the settling of that country is discouraged, we shall depopulate the Atlantic States.

Sir, I am not in favor of depopulating the old settlements—and would not urge this business, did I suppose it would produce this effect.—The emigrations to that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occasion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government—Since then, I have received such further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced.—He then read a proclamation from a Spanish Governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce settlers to pass into, and settle in the Spanish territories. And observed, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be said, that Americans will not put themselves under the Spanish government; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be secured, and quieted in their possessions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old established settlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate; it is a different description of people that settle new lands—Your rough boisterous people, of which thousands are already in that country. Such persons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating.—There are particular classes of persons who compose the great body of emigrants.—Can Congress make a law that shall point at individuals? Will Congress pass a law to prevent the unfortunate from seeking an asylum? This would not be acting like nursing fathers. It remains for Congress to make the most of their settlements—the people are already there by thousands. Empire has been continually pointing its course westward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction from the Garden of Eden to the present day.

We are told that these people will be lost to the United States.—Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and destroy them.

These observations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is said, fell by its own weight—by its extensive colonization, &c.—But in my opinion, a very different reason may be assigned for this event—it was dividing the empire, and changing the seat of government, to which we must ascribe its downfall. These circumstances do not apply to the United States. The separation of the United States from Great Britain is brought as an argument to prove that the western territory owing to the distance, if from no other