

ing our constituents can be realized by those from a remote dis-
tance. Short recesses are attended with great expence, and we
cannot give a suitable account of our conduct in adjourning for so
short a time, and leaving so much business unfinished: Gentlemen
talk of their private concerns—I believe no member has made
a greater proportionate sacrifice than I have; but the public good
is to be chiefly regarded: Our own affairs ought not to influence
us: I hope some plan of accommodation will take place.

Mr. AMES introduced the foregoing resolution in the following
form, viz. That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the
House of Representatives, do adjourn the respective Houses of Con-
gress on the 23d of September next, to meet on the first Monday
in December next.

Mr. JACKSON observed, that the time was too short; it will
not admit of the members who come from a distance, consulting
their constituents, and so far the advantage of an adjournment
will be lost: Let us view the matter in another point of light,
Alarms have gone forth respecting the compensations—this will
increase those alarms, for a very great expence, it will be said,
needlessly incurred: If we sit two months longer, we shall so far
complete the public business, as to supersede the necessity of meet-
ing in December: I think the adjournment ought to be to the first
Monday in March, and the Constitution will warrant this: Mut-
ual concessions for the accommodation of all, ought to be made: At
the time proposed the cold season will be advanced—ice and
snow will prevent gentlemen at the eastward and northward from
attending to their private business—hence that season will be ad-
vantageous to their convenience; but let us look to the members from
the southward—it ought to be considered that their relaxed con-
stitutions will be greatly exposed by the severe cold of this northern
climate; besides it will then be their busy season for planting, &c.
Some concessions ought to be made: The southern members would
sooner forfeit their seats in this house, than be obliged to come here
in the winter: This will operate to deprive the remote parts of the
Union of their representation: I move therefore that the time be
extended to the first of March.

Mr. GERRY was opposed to so short an adjournment: He stated
the expence that would attend it, and made it 20000 dollars,
a sum that would pay Congress for fifty days attendance: This he
observed, rendered it demonstrable that it is most prudent for
Congress to continue the session, and finish the business. If it is
absolutely necessary for any particular gentleman to go home, leave
may be granted. I trust, said he, that there is no one that thinks
himself of so much consequence, that the government cannot pro-
ceed without him, or that Congress thinks so, if they should, when
such a member departs, the public business must stand still: Re-
ference has been had to out-door conversation, and we are cautioned
to beware of exciting public clamor; but, Sir, I trust that ideas
of this kind are not to influence in the deliberations of this assem-
bly, or deter us from deciding what we think is just and best.

Mr. JACKSON said, that he was surprised to hear a gentleman
cursing the house: against being influenced by popular clamor,
and the opinion of people without doors, especially as that gentle-
man has within a fortnight past, raised more bugbears from that
source than all the house besides.

Mr. GERRY made some reply to Mr. JACKSON, which was
not heard distinctly.

Mr. BOUDINOT said, that he supposed that the time between
this and the adjournment will be sufficient to complete the organi-
zation of the judiciary and executive departments. The adjourn-
ment will in the common course of events, allow the members from
Georgia three or four weeks at home: A short recess is absolutely
necessary: A long one will be highly injurious.

Mr. VINING recapitulated a number of articles, now pending
before Congress, upon which it is presumed, said he, that it is not
necessary to consult our constituents: We already know their sen-
timents: This business must absolutely be attended to, and com-
pleted previous to a recess: I am opposed to the motion for ad-
journment till March; but on a conciliatory plan will move for the
first of January.

Mr. TUCKER said, I conceive that the business is taken up
wrong; the resolution proposed is entirely improper: It puts it
in the power of the Speaker, in case the senate concur, to adjourn
the House on that day, let circumstances be what they may: This
is unprecedented, and cannot be agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON called for the previous question on Mr. AMES'
motion—and on the question, Shall the main question now be put?
it passed in the affirmative.

The main question then being put, it also passed in the affirma-
tive, by a large majority.

The amendment of the Senate to the Treasury Bill, was taken
into consideration: And Mr. MADISON of the committee of
conference made a verbal report, as mentioned in Saturday's sketch.

Mr. VINING moved, that the house should now adhere to their
disagreement to the amendment of the senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PAGE, and Mr. GERRY made a few ob-
servations against the motion, which however was carried in the
affirmative.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the ju-
diciary Bill—Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. BENSON moved, that the word "Federal" in the preamble
should be struck out, which was voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LIVERMORE moved that the word "four" before "judges"
be struck out and three inserted.

Mr. SEDGWICK was in favour of the word four, the points to
be discussed and settled by the judges are of the first magnitude.
It is a most desirable object, said he, to have it determined by
the most respectable authority, what is law.

Mr. JACKSON said that the number should be either increased
or diminished; for when they are equally divided, no decision can
be had: He was therefore in favour of striking out the words.

Mr. SEDGWICK adverted to the courts in Great Britain, where
there were four judges, and where no difficulties had been experi-
enced.

Mr. JACKSON said that we were not bound to follow the cus-
tom of the British courts, where it was liable to exception. The
question on striking out the words was lost.

Mr. LIVERMORE moved another amendment which was not fe-
conded.

Mr. BURKE moved that "chief justice" should be struck out;
it is a concomitant of royalty, said he. It was observed by Mr.
BENSON, that this is a provision of the constitution; Mr. BURKE
withdrew his motion upon this information.

Mr. TUCKER moved to strike out the whole clause, dividing
the United States into districts for the purpose of instituting inferi-
or federal courts. He said that the state courts are fully compe-
tent to purposes for which these courts are to be created; and that
they will be a burthenome and useless expence: Seconded by
Mr. SUMPTER.

Mr. LIVERMORE said he was not in favour of striking out the
whole clause; he wished to have the United States divided into
districts, but he concurred in the other idea of the gentleman; he
wished for all the districts, except Kentucky, to be established for
the sake of establishing a court of Admiralty in each; authorized
not only to take cognizance of all marine concerns, but also of
all seizures.

Mr. TUCKER said he did not move to strike out the districts
to prevent the establishment of admiralty courts; he was in favour
of such courts; but he presumed the states compose sufficient dis-
tricts. The motion was negatived.

It was then moved, by Mr. LIVERMORE to strike out the
words "one to be called Kentucky district." He observed that
as the matters would be chiefly of a marine nature that would come
under the cognizance of these courts, Kentucky would, from its
situation, have nothing to do with such matters; and to establish
such courts there will be a needless expence. This was negatived.

Mr. LIVERMORE moved that the whole paragraph respecting
establishing district courts should be struck out. This establish-
ing district courts, said he, to hold four sessions annually, will

lead to the necessity of establishing a new system of jurisprudence
for the United States; it will be establishing two distinct systems
of judicial proceedings; one must finally destroy the other. It
is a prevailing opinion that law and courts are an abridgement of
liberty; this is a sentiment with a great many, and it will not be
wise to excite an increase of such ideas. I do conceive these
courts are unnecessary; we have courts already fully sufficient for
all the purposes for which these courts are to be established; and
appeals may be made to the supreme federal court. We shall
prejudice the people against the government; we have imposed
duties of impost, and are raising revenue upon them: now if in
addition to this we create useless courts, with a new set of judges,
sheriffs or marshalls, clerks, constables, &c. will it not be con-
sidered as laying a heavy and unnecessary additional burthen? We
must also erect a new set of goals; for we cannot put the criminals
and prisoners to be tried by these courts, into the county goals.

The juries, judges, &c. &c. will be a great and useless expence;
and these courts will have a tendency to create universal uneasiness
among the people.

Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. STONE asked leave of absence from 1st Sept. Granted.

Mr. SILVESTER asked leave of absence for three weeks.
Granted.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The bill for establishing the salaries of the officers in the execu-
tive departments was read a second time, and referred to a com-
mittee of the whole, to be taken up on Friday next.

The report of the committee on the elections of New-Jersey was
made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The bill to provide for the safe keeping of the ads, records and
great seal of the United States, &c. was taken into considera-
tion. This bill states that the department of "foreign affairs"
shall be denominated THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, to which
a variety of duties of a domestic nature are to be annexed, and the
principal officer therein to be denominated THE SECRETARY OF
STATE. Considerable progress was made in the discussion: several
clauses were altered, and others struck out; but the time not
admitting of its completion, the committee rose, and the chair-
man reported progress.

A message was received from the senate by Mr. SECRETARY
OTIS, informing the honourable house, that they concurred in
the resolution for fixing the time of adjournment. Also that the
senate had receded from that part of their amendment to the trea-
sury bills to which the house had disagreed. Adjourned.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 5, 1789.
CHINA TRADE.

In a Foreign Journal just published, it appears, the number of
ships arrived in the road of Wampo, near China, last year, amount
to sixty-five, viz. Fifty-one English, five Dutch, three French,
two Swedish, two Americans, one Prussian, and one Italian.—
Twelve European ships arrived at Macao, viz. Five English, four
Portuguese, two French, and one Austrian.

In 1756, the trade of China employed only 15 ships in all, viz.
Six Dutch, five English, one French, one Dane, one Swede,
and one Prussian. The Chinese profit by this increase very well;
but the Europeans will probably be ruined by it—as they are obliged
to buy with ready specie.

Tea, which then sold for 24½ taels the pecul, now sells for 36
tales; and the English have contributed to lay this burthen upon
the other Europeans; for not being provided with money sufficient
to carry their trade on, they have bought on credit, and given
bills to the Chinese on the East-India Company.—The Chinese,
eager for money, charge the bills at 15 and 16 per cent.
loss to make up for which they raise the price of all their merchan-
dize proportionably, and thus recover what they appear to have lost.

JUNE 10. On the 12th of May, Marshal Laudohn appeared
at the head of the Imperial army, in Croatia.

Next day he sent a letter to the Turkish Pashas and Command-
ants, proposing a milder treatment of prisoners on both sides, and
especially that the Austrian prisoners should not be mutilated, as
he must make use of reprisals.—But the Turks will not pay any
regard to his proposals.

A letter from Ancona mentions, that the Russian fleet has de-
stroyed the first division of the Turkish fleet, near the port of
Warna.

Dispatches are received from Sir Robert Ainslie, his Majesty's
Ambassador at Constantinople, which confirm the accounts that the
Sublime Porte, under the new Sultan, is preparing to prosecute
the war against Russia and her ally with the utmost vigor; but
that they are endeavoring to cultivate the best understanding with
all the other christian powers.

JUNE 15. The Duke of Normandy, has been declared Dau-
phin by the King of France.

The Court of Denmark has received the answer of the Emper-
ess of Russia, in respect to the mediation of our Court, and that of
Prussia, to prevent the Danes from acting hostilely towards Swe-
den. The answer is said to be, "that her Majesty considers Den-
mark to be bound by every principle of honor, to support its treaty
with Russia, that she has full right to rely on its being fulfilled
with alacrity, and that Denmark should furnish the assistance
agreed upon between the two powers, particularly the succours by
sea, as no just reason had, or could be assigned for a breach of faith
and promise."

JUNE 18. Tuesday the Marquis de la Luzerne, ambassador
from the court of France, delivered to the duke of Leeds copies
of letters written by his most Christian majesty to the British
court, on the death of the Dauphin.—The mourning in France
is to last only ten weeks; consequently it will be but of short
duration here.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 10.

Late accounts from Cuba inform, that the port of Havanna is o-
pen for the importation of slaves in the vessels of all nations, and
that the ports of Principe and St. Jago were also to be open for
the same purpose in a few days, under certain restrictions, the
purpose of which were daily expected to be announced by a pro-
clamation at the Havanna. This step is taken to encourage two
merchants of Liverpool, who have promised to give Spain a mo-
nopoly of the slave trade, if Great-Britain throws it up.

To our knowledge of America, a large and valuable addition
may soon be expected, for several of the inhabitants of Canada
had the spirit, about two years since, to fend at their own expence,
different persons to traverse that vast continent, from the west-
ward to the opposite shore.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this city,
dated August 17.

"In accepting seats here, it was a reasonable expectation that
so much free-will would have been left as that without being ques-
tioned, reviled and threatened, we might in a dollar matter at
least have determined on our own judgment. Any proof to the
contrary will serve to correct our notions as to the respect and honor
supposed to be annexed to them. I believe sincerely that Congress
have been directed by other motives than a care of their own in-
terest or disregard of the public money in the late determination
respecting salaries and wages.

"High emoluments do not in themselves, it is true, make a
government respectable; but their tendency is certainly to bring
respectable men into it. The competition for places is always in
an inverse ratio of its benefits, contrary to the hypothesis of some
politicians. Be the worth of an office £.1000 a year the candidates

will be few and respectable—let the same at £. 100 the applicants
will be as ten to one; and perhaps as mean as numerous. It is a
consciousness of pretensions, not common to many, that generally
incites to high claims. This principle, I suppose, was kept in
view, but after all what has been done under it? I believe no cal-
culation will justify an opinion that any man's fortune will be
made—let us try—after the first year it will be impossible to em-
ploy more than 60 or 70 days in the public business—the amount
for a representative then will be

70 days at 6 dollars 420
The average milage 140

560—£. 210

out of which he may with economy save £. 110—to compensate,
if a professional man, the loss of patients or clients risked by the
chasm in his business—or if a merchant the greater risk of loss
in crazing his brain with politics—or if a man merely of fortune,
to make up those deficiencies which always follow even transient
neglects of his affairs. When prudence and not enthusiasm shall
govern, as it generally will do—to stay at home or leave it,
will be a question of less difficult debate, than it has been during
the present year. As to the Speaker it is supposed he is to keep a
public table. The clerk must have industry, professional skill
and ability, and must give the whole year to his business, in and
out of session—He ought to be as respectable as any practising at-
torney whatever, and with such qualities to go to market, he might
perhaps make a better bargain with the world at large. The
door-keeper is, out of his three dollars, to pay a herd of satellites
with brooms, brushes and wheelbarrows, and so on.

"I believe my friend the object is not obtained even by this
extravagant vote and that after a short time Congress may be filled
by single men and unsuccessful professors in every branch of business
—those to whom as I said before a trifle abroad will be better than
nothing at home, and to whom indeed any spot is equally a home."

Now that Congress have entered on the subject of amendments
to the constitution, says correspondent, and as the avowed pur-
poses of amending it are still further to secure the rights of the
people, and to remove the fears of those who are dissatisfied with
it in its present form, one important amendment which has not
yet been suggested might be made—Instead of leaving it in the
power of Congress to fix their own wages, let the constitution do
it for them. Let them be allowed a reasonable compensation for
their services; but suffer them not to riot on the ruins of their
country, or to draw from the treasury enormous sums, such as are
inconsistent with republican economy—inconsistent with the honor
and liberty—and such as are glaringly inconsistent with the honor
and justice of the United States, while the services of her citizens,
in the late war, are suffered to go unrewarded, while her foreign
and domestic creditors are not even paid the interest of that money
which they generously lent her in the hour of distress.—If none
of these reasons are sufficient to come in competition with the
Epicurean entertainments of gentlemen in Congress let them survey
that poverty which pervades every part of their country.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 26.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

It is a most excellent observation of an Hon.
Gentleman, that certain abuses are more likely to
take place under the State governments, than
under the general government.—This remark is
founded on facts and an intimate acquaintance
with human nature—it is to be regretted there-
fore, that there are not more restrictions imposed
upon the individual governments by the consti-
tution to secure the equal rights of the people.

Is it not astonishing that the only idea of abuse
of power which some persons seem to apprehend,
is from the general government? And therefore,
to use the expression of another Hon. Gentleman,
"the Talons of the Eagle must be pared," when
in retracing a few pages of very modern history,
we find that individual States have been guilty of
stretches of power and acts of oppression, which
should the general government be so abandoned
and infatuated as to commit, would immediately
produce another revolution.

A correspondent who heard the debates of the national repre-
sentatives yesterday, on the subject of the final authentication of bills,
perceived that a diversity of opinions prevailed on that point. It
is undoubtedly of importance that this should be performed with
solemnity, and attended with certainty. To combine both these
objects, what better expedient can be suggested, than for the Presi-
dent to attend about the close of each session, in the presence
of both houses, and recognize his signature and approbation? For this
purpose the heads of the ads could be recited by the secretary or
clerk, and the President could in this solemn manner, acknowledge
his assent. This would give a dignity to the laws, and contribute
to impress the public mind with veneration and respect for legis-
lative proceedings.

The prosperity of a government depends very much on the fi-
delity and exertions of executive officers. It has been found ne-
cessary in all governments to make such liberal provision as to ex-
cite a degree of competition. This brings forward the ablest can-
didates, and begets a watchfulness over the conduct of the officers
in the various departments.

We are informed that a meeting was lately
held in Philadelphia, of the principal schoolmas-
ters and instructors of youth; to deliberate and
fix upon some uniform method of teaching our
vernacular language—a sub-committee was ap-
pointed to determine upon some grammar extant,
or to prepare and report a system for general use:
This committee we are further informed, report-
ed in favor of adopting Mr. WEBSTER'S.

The collector of Boston district has ordered,
that none but American paper be used in the Cust-
om-House of that place.

N. B. Mr. MADISON'S observations in committee of the whole, un-
der the 18th. amendment, were made after the motion to insert the word
"expressly" as moved by Mr. GERRY in the house. The insertion of
that word was the question agitated in the Convention of Virginia, to
which Mr. MADISON referred: See No. 38.

The Essays on coins, weights, and measures for the United States
which have appeared in this paper, were taken from the PENNSYLVANIA
MERCURY, published by Mr. D. HUMPHREYS.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Saturday Schooner Adonis, Durham, St. Vincents.
Sloop Polly, Bartlet, Wilmington,
Sunday Brig Betty, Colley, Boston.
Monday Brig Betty, Mitchell, Halifax.
Sloop Commerce, Muffin, Quebec.
Schooner Catherine, Willson, Shelburne.
Sloop Experiment, Whitney, St. Martin's.
Snow St. Nicholas, Melida, Bilbao.
Tuesday, Brig Recovery, Macey, Dunkirk.
Schooner Eagle, Jackways, Shelburne.