

We apprehend that no arguments are necessary to evince to you the indispensable necessity of putting the Government into immediate operation; and therefore earnestly request, that you will be so obliging as to attend as soon as possible.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,  
John Langdon, Oliver Ellsworth,  
Paine Wingate, Robert Morris,  
Caleb Strong, William Maclay,  
William S. Johnson, William Few.

To the Honorable

Tristram Dalton, John Henry,  
William Patterson Richard Henry Lee,  
Jonathan Elmer, William Grayson,  
George Read, Ralph Izard,  
Richard Bassett, Pierce Butler,  
Charles Carroll, James Gunn.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

The number sufficient to make a quorum not appearing, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

Present, the same as on the 12th.

Agreed that the following circular letter should be written to eight of the absent members, urging their immediate attendance.

New-York, March 18, 1789.

SIR,

WE addressed a letter to you the 11th instant, since which no Senator has arrived. The House of Representatives will probably be formed in two or three days. Your presence is indispensably necessary. We therefore again earnestly request your immediate attendance, and are confident you will not suffer our, and the public anxious expectations to be disappointed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,  
John Langdon, Oliver Ellsworth,  
Paine Wingate, Robert Morris,  
Caleb Strong, William Maclay,  
William S. Johnson, William Few.

To the Honorable

Jonathan Elmer Charles Carroll,  
William Patterson John Henry,  
George Read, Richard Henry Lee,  
Richard Bassett, William Grayson.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14.

We are informed that THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT of the United States will set out on a Tour to the Eastward To-Morrow Morning: We are further informed, that he proposes to go as far as Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

Those parts of the Union which have been so long favored with the presence of the beloved Father of the great American Family will participate in the pleasure that their Eastern Brethren will enjoy on this auspicious occasion.

It can not be doubted but that the most salutary consequences will result from this wise and benevolent measure.

The ocular demonstration which this opportunity will afford, of the peace and harmony of the people under the new Constitution—of the growing prosperity of the country—of the flourishing state of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and especially of the warm and unparalleled attachment of the people to the first of citizens, and best of men—will serve to animate the ruler of our rising country, in the discharge of the arduous duties of his high office. At the same time the operation of the Laws which have been enacted will be noticed with that solicitude which on all occasions has evinced how tenderly concerned the President of the United States is for the real interest, accommodation and happiness of the citizens.

On Friday last His Excellency The Count DE MOUSTIER had his audience of leave from THE PRESIDENT of the United States, having received permission from His Most Christian Majesty to return to France.

Among other distinguished Personages at The President's LEVEE yesterday, His Excellency the late Ambassador of France attended as The Right Hon. The Count DE MOUSTIER.

His Excellency The VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States left this city Yesterday Morning, on a visit to his seat at Braintree, in Massachusetts.

On Saturday sailed the snow San Nicholas, Melide, for Bilbao. His Excellency Don DIEGO DE GARDOQUI, Encargado de Negocios, and Minister of his Catholic Majesty to the United States, went passenger in this vessel, accompanied by his son, and one of his secretaries.

Previous to His Excellency's departure, he waited on THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and had his audience of leave in due form: At the same time His Excellency introduced the Hon. Mr. VIAL, as CHARGE DES AFFAIRES from His Most Catholic Majesty.

By letters from Georgia of the 12th ult. we learn, that the Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the United States, for settling a treaty with the Southern Indians, arrived at Savannah on the 10th of September in perfect health—That they were to set out for the place of treaty the 13th—That accounts had been received, that several thousand Indians were expected to attend, and every appearance indicated a favorable issue to the negotiation.

Extract of a letter from Fayette-Ville, North-Carolina, dated September 12.

"I think there is not a doubt that the Convention which is to meet here in November, will adopt the Constitution—the amendments will do the business.

"The season has been remarkably forward.—Flax-seed began to be brought in so early as July.—The crops of tobacco and wheat are very great.

"This State is settled by persons from all quarters, and many who come from the eastward fall victims to the climate, but then it is more owing to their own folly—they take care of themselves for a time, and then fall off to intemperance, which soon puts them under ground.—Four young men have died martyrs to rum, within a little while."

What a spirit of free enquiry pervades the United States! a universal toleration in matters of religious opinion has done more to unfetter the human mind in a few years, than whole centuries of bigotry and superstition—That flood of light which poured in upon the world, when the press began to send forth its treasures, illuminated mankind to an astonishing degree, and raised human nature from the most abject depression, to a rank in the scale of being hitherto unknown.—This roused the powers of darkness; but the throne of ignorance being shaken to the centre, down fell the whole system of scholastic mummery, priestcraft, and false philosophy, which had been establishing itself for ages on the ruins of common sense, and public happiness—witchcraft, necromancy, juggling, and judicial astrology, which not a century since formed no inconsiderable part of the creed of the world, are now found without a meaning: Much however remains to be done. In America, we trust, the human mind will have fair play—and that every species of false philosophy, false religion, and false government, will flee before the light of reason, and the dictates of common sense.

There is a general desire among mankind to live without labor: This aversion to corporeal exercise, gives rise to millions of expedients to enable men to live by their wits. Hence the innumerable pretenders in every art and profession in which there is the least connection, with hard work; but among all the professions which suffer from this cause, there is none can be compared to the clerical—a circumstance greatly to be regretted, as at this enlightened period, mankind want something besides noise, whining, and cant, to allure them to the practice of religious and moral duties.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms has been recognized by the General Government; but the best security of that right after all is, that military spirit, that taste for martial exercises, which has always distinguished the free citizens of these States: From various parts of the Continent the most pleasing accounts are published of reviews and parades in large and small assemblies of the militia.—The people appear determined to avail themselves of the circumstance, which our patriotic and beloved President pointed out in one of his messages to Congress, viz. That fund of military knowledge which is diffused through the States by the Officers of the late Continental Army. A spirit of emulation is excited; and not only in cities and towns, where the people being more compact, can with greater ease concert and carry their plans into execution—but in the country towns also, whole Regiments are clothed in Uniform—and bodies of Horse completely equipped have been raised and disciplined.—Such men form the best barrier to the Liberties of America.—And when called to defend their Country—they fight for all that gives worth to existence.

Several reviews of the militia in different parts of this State have recently taken place—the superior officers and spectators have bestowed merited applause on the appearance and deportment of the respective corps.—The following accounts are selected from the eastern papers.

"SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30. On Wednesday last the regiment commanded by Col. BURT, was reviewed and inspected by Major General SHEPARD and his suit, at Palmer. Among the many circumstances in favor of the troops, that of their having paid a due attention to the uniform which the General had recommended sometime previous to their meeting, was particularly noticed by him. They made a respectable appearance, and received the plaudit of a very large collection of spectators."

"The same day, the troop of horse, commanded by Captain CUTLER, was also reviewed. This company of cavalry was in complete uniform of red—and received the entire approbation of the Major General, and the applause of every person present."

"WORCESTER, Oct. 8. The military spirit of this Commonwealth was never known to rage higher since the war, than at the present period. A regiment of Horse, all completely equipped, and in perfect uniform, belongs to this county. They consist of 500 men

"Last Thursday Col. RICE's regiment, consisting of eight companies, all in uniform, were reviewed at Northborough, by Major General WARNER.

"We hear that the 2d regiment of foot was reviewed at Mendon, in this county, on Tuesday last, and that the 4th and 5th are to be reviewed this day at Oxford.

"Last week Gen. COBB reviewed a regiment of militia, a corps of cavalry, and one of Artillery, at Taunton. All the officers, the Horse, Artillery, and nine companies of Infantry were in uniform. At Salem, Gen. TITCOMB also reviewed Col. BRICKET's regiment, Capt. OSGOOD's Horse, and a corps of Artillery—800 men."

Sunday arrived here from Boston, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate L'Active, commanded by Monsr. TRIVERSAY; on coming to anchor she fired a salute, which was answered by the guns from the battery.

By a gentleman from France, who left Bourdeaux the 25th of August, we learn that peace was fully restored to that kingdom—that the National Assembly had nearly completed the new Constitution; and that the accounts of massacres, &c. which had been published were greatly exaggerated: not one quarter part being true.

According to an estimate lately made by a gentleman of this city, chiefly from actual accounts received from the several printers, it appears that the number of NEWSPAPERS printed in the United States, weekly, is 76,438—annually 3,974,776, which at 4 cents each, amounts to 158,991 dollars and 4 cents.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Sunday Brig Diligent, — Quebec, — days.  
Schooners Sally, Murphy, Charleston, 14 days.  
Sloop Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Island, 2 days.  
Monday Schooner Edwards, Burton Shelburne, 12 days.  
Sloop Three Friends, Claffon, Digby, — days.  
Schooner Bell, Bell, St. Johns, 8 days,  
Tuesday Sloop Cato, Mills, Baltimore, 8 days.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE For the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the Year 1789. (CONTINUED.)

For the Department of the Treasury.

Dolls. 90ths.

Table with columns for item description and amounts in dollars and 90ths. Includes items like 'COMPUTED from the 1st of January, to the 11th of Sept.', 'Their Secretary, at the rate of 1,500 do.', 'Three Clerks, do. 450 do.', 'Messenger and House-keeper, 150 do.', 'Accountant of the Treasury, 800 do.', 'Two Clerks, at the rate of 450 do.', 'Register of the Treasury, 1,200 do.', 'One Clerk on the books of the public creditors, called debt funded at the Treasury, transfers, &c. &c. 450 do.', 'One do. on the principal books of the Treasury, in journalizing and posting, do.', 'One do. in copying fair statements of the public accounts and other transcripts, as required from the Treasury books, do.', 'Two do. on the old accounts of the Treasury, and books and accounts of late State Commissioners, do.', 'Treasurer of the United States, at the rate of 1,250 do.', 'One Clerk at the rate of 450 do.', 'Commissioner for adjusting the accounts of the late secret and commercial committees of Congress, including Clerks wages, Office rent, and other contingencies from 1st January to the 30th of June, to which day warrants were issued by the late Board of Treasury on the presumption before mentioned, at the rate of 1,900 dollars pr. annum, 950', 'This Commissioner, in virtue of his appointment by the late Board of Treasury, is in possession of all the books and papers of those two Committees, and it is supposed will claim a compensation until the Commissioner of the board expired.', 'Commissioner for adjusting the accounts in the Commissary and Quarter-Master's Departments from the 1st of Jan. to the 8th of May, 1789, when the commission expired, at the rate of 1,250 dollars pr. annum, 444 5', 'Eight Clerks, at the rate of 1,250 dollars pr. ann. 1,279 66', 'Commissioner for adjusting the accounts in the Marine, Clothing, and Hospital Departments, from the 1st of January to the 8th of May, when this commission also expired, at the rate of 1,250 dollars, pr. annum, 444 5', 'Four Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars, pr. ann. 637 54', 'One do. from the 1st of January to the 31st of March (the time of his decease) at the rate of 450 dollars pr. annum, 112 45', 'Total: 15,441 77'

For the Department of War.

Table with columns for item description and amounts in dollars and 90ths. Includes items like 'Computed from the 1st of January to the 12th of Sept. when a new appointment of the Secretary was made, his services having continued to the period of his re-appointment.', 'Secretary of the Department, at the rate of 2,450 dollars pr. annum, 1,509 65', 'Three Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars each, Door-keeper and Messenger, at the rate of 150 dollars pr. annum, 104 52', 'Total: 2,555 50'

Thirteen Loan Officers and Receivers of Taxes.

Table with columns for item description and amounts in dollars and 90ths. Includes items like 'Computed from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, to which time the late Board of Treasury have settled with the Receivers of New-York, New-Jersey, and Delaware, the principal of which settlement will be applicable to all; they having been employed both in the receipt and payments of public monies to that time—are now in possession of all papers and records of their respective offices, and it is presumed will claim compensation to a later period, at the rate of 12,450 dollars pr. annum—for thirteen, is 6,225'

In relation both to the late and present Government.

For the Department of Foreign Affairs, now comprehended in the Department of State.

Table with columns for item description and amounts in dollars and 90ths. Includes items like 'Secretary of that Department, pr. annum, 3,500', 'His Secretary, or Chief Clerk, do. 800', 'Two other Clerks, at 450 dollars, 900', 'Interpreter, 250', 'Door-keeper and Messenger, 150', 'Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, 9,000', 'His Secretary, 1,400', 'Charges des Affaires at the Court of Madrid, 3,000', 'Consul-General in France, 1,000', 'Agent at the Hague, 1,300', 'Total: 21,300'

The Salaries of this Department, so far as they have been regulated by the present government, remain as before, except as to Clerks, now at a rate not exceeding 500 dollars.

For the Officers employed to settle the Accounts between the United States and Individual States.

Table with columns for item description and amounts in dollars and 90ths. Includes items like 'Three Commissioners of the General Board, each at 2,250 dollars per annum is 6,750', 'Deduct for vacancy of 3d Commissioner, from 20th April to 7th August, 675', 'Total: 6,075', 'Chief Clerk, at 600 dollars pr. annum, from 5th of August, 245', 'Two Clerks, each 450 dollars pr. annum, 900', 'Messenger and Door-keeper, 150', 'Paymaster-General and Commissary of Army accounts, 1,250', 'Ten Clerks, at the rate of 450 dollars pr. ann. 4,500', 'Two Clerks, at the rate of 400 dollars pr. ann. 800', 'Commissioner for the States of South-Carolina and Georgia, for preparing the accounts of those States with the United States, in order to settlement by the General Board of Commissioners, estimated from the 1st of January to the 16th of July, when the business was completed, 679 71', 'Two Clerks for the same time, at the rate of 450 dollars each, 460', 'Total: 15,059 71'

(To be continued.)