

Your presence recalls to our admiration that assemblage of talents, which with impenetrable secrecy, and unvarying decision, under the smiles of Divine Providence, guided to victory and peace the complicated events of the late long and arduous war.

The scenes of perilous horror through which you conducted the American arms, taught your country and mankind to receive you as the greatest of heroes. Your sacred regard to the rights of freemen, and the virtues of humanity, inspired the united voice of all America to hail you as the first and worthiest of citizens.

With grateful veneration we behold the father of his country—our friend—our fellow-citizen—our supreme magistrate.

When peace had succeeded to the vicissitudes of war, your ardent desire for retirement was sanctioned by the voice of patriotism.

Your country has again solicited your aid. In obedience to her wishes, you have sacrificed the felicity of dignified retirement, and have hazarded on the tempestuous ocean of public life the rich treasure of your fame. This display of patriot zeal gives you a new right, to what you before possessed, the hearts of all your fellow-citizens.

While we thus express our sentiments, and those of the freemen whom we represent, we beg liberty to assure you of our zeal to support your public administrations.

May the Divine Being, who has given you as an example to the world, ever have you in his holy keeping; may he long preserve you, the happiness and the glory of our country: May the assurance, that the government formed under your auspices will bless future generations, rejoice the evening of your life; and may you be finally rewarded with the full glories of immortality.

In the name and behalf of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Governor.

To which Address the President was pleased to return the following answer.

To the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

COULD any acknowledgments which language might convey, do justice to the feelings excited by your partial approbation of my past services, and your affectionate wishes for my future happiness, I would endeavour to thank you:—But to minds disposed as yours are, it will suffice to observe, that your address meets a most grateful reception, and is reciprocated in all its wishes with unfeigned sincerity.

If the prosperity of our common country has in any degree been promoted by my military exertions, the toils which attended them, have been amply rewarded by the approving voice of my fellow citizens. I was but the humble agent of favouring Heaven, whose benign interference was so often manifested in our behalf, and to whom the praise of victory alone is due.

In launching again on the ocean of events, I have obeyed a summons to which I can never be insensible. When my country demands the sacrifice, personal ease will always be a secondary consideration.

I cannot forego this opportunity to felicitate the Legislature of Connecticut on the pleasing prospect which an abundant harvest presents to its citizens.—May industry like theirs, ever receive its reward, and may the smiles of Heaven, crown all endeavors which are prompted by virtue, among which it is justice to estimate your assurance of supporting our equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-Haven, October 17th, 1789.

The Address of the Congregational Ministers of the city of New-Haven.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Congregational Ministers of the city of New-Haven, beg leave to make their most respectful address to the President of the United States. We presume that we join with the whole collective body of the congregational Pastors and Presbyterian Ministers throughout these States, in the most cordial congratulations of themselves, of their country, and of mankind, on your elevation to the head of the combined American Republic. As Ministers of the blessed JESUS, the Prince of Peace, we rejoice, and have inexpressible pleasure in the demonstrations you have given of your sincere affection towards that holy religion, which is the glory of christian States, and will become the glory of the world itself, at that happy period, when Liberty, public Right, and the veneration of the MOST HIGH, who presides in the Universe with a most holy and benevolent Sovereignty, shall triumph among all the Nations, Kingdoms, Empires, and Republics on earth.—We most sincerely rejoice in the kind and gracious Providence of ALMIGHTY GOD, who hath been pleased to preserve your life, during your late dangerous sickness, and to restore you to such a degree of health, as gives us this opportunity to express our joy, and affords us the most pleasing hopes that your health may be firmly established.

We pray the Lord of Hosts, by whose counsels and wisdom you have been carried triumphantly and gloriously through the late war, terminating in the establishment of American Liberty, and in the liberty of all nations, that he would be pleased ever to have you under his holy

protection, continue you a blessing to Church and State, support you under your arduous cares, and perpetuate that estimation and honor, which you have justly acquired of your country. May this new and rising Republic become, under your auspices, the most glorious for population, perfection of policy and happy administration of government that ever appeared on earth. And may you, Sir, having finished a course of distinguished usefulness, receive the reward of public virtue in the kingdom of eternal glory.

EZRA STILES,  
JAMES DANA,  
JONATHAN EDWARDS,  
SAMUEL WALES,  
SAMUEL AUSTIN, jun.

City of New-Haven, Oct. 17, 1789.

To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the Congregational Ministers of the City of New-Haven.

GENTLEMEN,

THE kind congratulations contained in your address, claim and receive my grateful and affectionate thanks.—Respecting, as I do, the favourable opinions of men distinguished for science and piety, it would be false delicacy to disavow the satisfaction, which I derive from their approbation of my public services, and private conduct.

Regarding that department, which consists with true religion, as the best security of temporal peace, and the sure mean of attaining eternal felicity, it will be my earnest endeavour (as far as human frailty can resolve) to inculcate the belief and practice of opinions which lead to the consummation of those desirable objects.

The tender interest which you have taken in my personal happiness, and the obliging manner in which you express yourselves on the restoration of my health, are so forcibly impressed on my mind as to render language inadequate to the utterance of my feelings.—If it shall please the Great Disposer of Events to listen to the pious supplication, which you have presented in my behalf, I trust the remainder of my days will evince the gratitude of a heart devoted to the advancement of those objects, which receive the approbation of Heaven, and promote the happiness of our fellow-men.

My best prayers are offered to the Throne of Grace for your happiness, and that of the congregations committed to your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

City of New-Haven, October 17th, 1789.

The citizens of this place were highly gratified by the presence of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, who came to town last Saturday afternoon in good health. The next day he attended Divine Service in Trinity Church. His Excellency the GOVERNOR, his Hon. the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, the Hon. the SPEAKER, of the House of Representatives, with the TREASURER, dined with him;—and attended the afternoon Service, at the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS'S Meeting.

Early on Monday morning the PRESIDENT sat out from hence, for the Eastern States.

Last week was received and deposited in the public Library of YALE-COLLEGE, a grand and elegant Portrait of the Honorable ELIHU YALE, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George in the East-Indies, from whom the University in this City received its name. This Portrait is the Donation of the Hon. DUDLEY NORTH, Esq. of Glemham in Suffolk, Great-Britain, a Descendant of Governor YALE, and a Member of Parliament; and it was obtained by the Address of SAMUEL BROOME, Esq. Merchant, of this City.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24.

The addresses of the corporate, legislative, and other bodies of our free citizens, to The President of the United States, may be considered as so many pledges of their affectionate regards to the Political Father and Savior of his Country—and of their warm attachment to that Constitution which he is by their suffrages appointed to administer—a Constitution which is equally dear to him—and the adoption of which he appears to consider in all his answers to the Addressees, as the most happy and important acquisition to this highly favored nation.

How important is it that the people of the United States should be tenacious of their own adopted Constitution, which secures to them and their posterity, that precious palladium of liberty, a free and just representation in their National Legislature! Every attempt that shall tend to lessen their veneration for a system, which is supported by this inestimable right, is a most atrocious offence against the public freedom and happiness.

The ship Massachusetts, India-man, of 800 tons has been furnished with the whole of her Canvas from the Manufactory of Boston.

Old ocean soon shall fleets behold,  
Eclipsing all in story told.  
See Commerce spread the swelling sail!  
See our OWN CANVAS catch the gale!  
And waft to earth's remotest shores,  
Th' exuberance of our boundless stores.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, it is supposed, will arrive in Boston this day.—Among other demonstrations of joy on the occasion, it has been proposed to have a grand procession of the artificers and mechanics of that metropolis.

EXTRACTS.

“It is the language of Court sycophants, and the tools of power in arbitrary governments to represent the great mass of the people as licentious, untractable, and ungovernable—as ignorant and obstinate; and that it is only by touching their selfish passions that they become in any degree manageable; that if their suffrages are

not bought, they bestow them on persons of their own cast; men ignorant of the laws, and the Constitution; of a levelling temper, who sacrifice every consideration to please their creators; who are perpetually clogging the wheels of government, and keeping the State in anarchy and confusion.

“On the other hand, in free governments, the candidates for power and popularity, the demagogues of party, hold a quite different language. At the expence of truth, honor and justice, they extol the people's wisdom and patriotism; and while they cry up the maxim that ‘all are born free and equal,’ they extend the idea to such lengths, as to create distinctions and annihilate the rights of the minority. Knowing that bodies of men are as susceptible of flattery, as individuals, they daub the multitude with intemperate praise, till having inspired false sentiments in the minds of the people, of their own dignity, and importance—of their being superior to the laws and the Constitution; the way is prepared for the subversion of government, and the introduction of despotism. For unprincipled demagogues are the stuff of which the worst of Tyrants are formed.

“It is the glory of our free Constitution that no law can be made but by the people in their proxies, or representatives; and when those laws are made the people are the constituted judges thereof, on their Jury Tribunals, throughout the respective States. The privilege of making laws, and of judging of said laws (when made) on juries, composes as it were a rudder, whereby the people (gloriously) steer the vessel of their own Commonwealth.”

The Speculation signed Jovicularis having been mislaid is the reason of its not being acknowledged before.—We should be glad of a further communication from the author, as we think his plan not sufficiently obvious to be interesting.

WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of those numbers at the office of the Editor. October 24.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 24, 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 Government of the Western Territory.

	Dolls. 90ths.
THE Governor,	2,000
Secretary of the Government,	740
Three Judges, at 800 dollars each,	2,400
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Department,	1000
Geographer of the United States,	1,500
	7,640

Pensions on the Civil List.

ISAAC VAN VERT,	A pension of 200 dollars pr. annum, to each, pursuant to an Act of Congress, of 3d October 1788, is	600
JOHN PAULDING,		
DAVID WILLIAMS,		
DOMINIQUE L'ECLISE, pr. act of 8th August, 1782, pr. annum,		120
JOSEPH TRAVERSIE, pr. act of 8th August, 1782, pr. annum,		120
Youngest children of the late Major General Warren, pr. act of the 1st July, 1780,		450
Eldest son of do. pr. act of 8th April, 1777, estimated,		600
Youngest son of Gen. Mercer, pr. Act of the 8th April, 1777, estimated at		700
JAMES MCKENZIE,	pr. act of 15th September, 1783, entitled to a pension of 40 dollars pr. annum each,	120
JOSEPH BRUSSELS,		
JOHN JORDAN,		
ELIZABETH BERGEN, pr. act of 21st Aug. 1789,		53 30
JOSEPH DE BEAULEAU, pr. act of 5th Aug. 1782,		100
RICHARD GRIDLEY, pr. acts of 17th November, 1775, and of 26th February 1781,		444 36
Lieutenant Colonel TOUZARD, pr. act of 27th October, 1778,		360
GEORGE M. WHITE EYES, an Indian youth, who was lately under the care of Colonel George Morgan, at Princeton, New-Jersey, but now in the city of New-York, educated, pr. act of 13th October, 1781—		
The expence for one year was		354 82
		4,022 58

In relation to the present government.

	Dolls. 100ths.
For the compensation to the President of the United States,	25,000
That of the Vice President,	5,000
That of the Members of Congress, computing the attendance of the whole number from the 3d of March to the 22d of September, both days inclusive, two hundred and four days, say 81 members, at six dollars per day,	99,144
Travelling expences, by estimation, there being no data for accurate calculation,	10,000
The Secretary of the Senate, at the rate of 1,500 dollars pr. annum, from the 8th of April, being the day of his appointment, to the 22d of Sept.	687 50
Additional allowance from the time of appointment to the 22d of Sept. one hundred and sixty-eight days, at two dollars per day,	336
Principal Clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, from the 8th of May, being the day of his appointment, to the 22d of Sept. one hundred and thirty eight days, at three dollars pr. day,	414
Engrossing Clerk, same time, at two dollars,	276
Chaplain to the Senate, from the 15th of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, at the rate of 500 dollars per annum,	221
Door-keeper to the Senate, from the commencement of the session, being the third of March, to the 22d of September, two hundred and four days, at three dollars per day,	612
Messenger to the Senate, from the 8th of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, one hundred and sixty-eight days, at two dollars per day,	336

142,026 60