

THE OBSERVER.—No. I.

THE value of many civil institutions, cannot be known without a familiar acquaintance with the state of some nation wholly destitute of them. By this means strangers travelling in the United States, often discover excellencies in their political Constitutions, and in the several safe-guards to liberty, which are not noticed by the native inhabitants who have always used them. A Frenchman or a Spaniard educated within the verge of despotism, and is much more particular in noticing every part, than the American, who accustomed by habit, thinks them the immediate works of nature, and that the same may be found in all nations—Let Americans thank their God, and admire the wisdom of their ancestors, for the patrimony of civil liberty. A person who means in future to consider himself a citizen of no one nation, but of the world, begs you to know that you are the favored people of the Almighty Father. It is true you are not rich—neither are you poor—there is more poverty and distress in a single city of Europe, than in the whole American dominion. Every honest man may live in a state of competency; and competence to a wise mind is affluence, it is all that human nature can receive. You have no Bastiles or Inquisition—no tyrannizing Nobles: None to support but those who are employed in your service. Your rulers are of your own creation—your persons are sacred so long as you are innocent—and the poor have the same access and remedy in your courts of justice as the rich. Your public debt if it can be funded and preserved among yourselves will be a bond of union, and in this way an advantage.

The public debt, under just and fixed regulations, will be an increase of circulating property, very serviceable to the growth of commerce and manufactures—government cannot be supported without a number of officers, who for the public dignity must be honorably supported; but in the choice of these officers all men of merit may stand as candidates for appointment—You are not confined as in the old nations of Europe to the beggared sons of noble families, to whom lucrative places are generally given as a means of expensive living, which they can obtain in no other way. You have seen the federal appointments to office made with a surprising sagacity and regard to merit, from a class of men who have had the confidence of the people, and are known to possess eminent genius and integrity in the respective departments they fill. Under such direction the wheels of government cannot fail to move safely and for the benefit of the whole—BUT LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealousy will begin to throw out her suspicions. There have been almost innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no industry; who wished to live an easy life on public support. All these are disappointed, and will wish to revenge themselves, by insinuations against the designs of government, and the favored persons who manage our great interests. Like an honest people, let us despise every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate, we shall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects if there be any.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE

For the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the Year 1789.

(CONTINUED.)

In relation to the present government.

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenditure and Amount in Dollars and Cents. Includes items like 'Brought forward', 'To the Clerk of the House of Representatives', 'Additional allowance from the time of his appointment', 'Principal Clerk in the office of ditto', 'Engrossing Clerk', 'Chaplain to the House of Representatives', 'Door-keeper to the House of Representatives', 'Affiant-Door-keeper to the House of Representatives', 'Serjeant at Arms', and 'Total'.

For the Department of the Treasury.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Treasury Department expenses and Amount in Dollars and Cents. Includes items like 'Secretary of the Treasury', 'Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury', 'Three Clerks to do, for the same period', 'Messenger and Office-keeper do. at the rate of 150', 'Comptroller of the Treasury', 'Principal Clerk to do, same time, at the rate of 800', 'Auditor of the Treasury', 'Principal Clerk to the Auditor', 'Ten Clerks, being two less than the number heretofore employed', 'To the Register of the Treasury', and 'Five Clerks in the Register's Office'.

Department of War.

Table with 2 columns: Description of War Department expenses and Amount in Dollars and Cents. Includes items like 'Secretary of the department', 'Chief Clerk for the same period', and 'Two Clerks, same time, at 450 dollars per annum'.

For the Judicial Department.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Judicial Department salaries and Amount in Dollars and Cents. Includes items like 'Chief Justice', 'Five associate Judges', 'Judge of Main District', and 'Attorney-General'.

Estimated for two months in the year 1789.

For incidental and contingent Expenses relatively to the Civil List.

Under this head are comprehended foreign contingent expenses, newspapers for Congress, printing journals of Congress, stationery and wood, together with the rent of the several offices.

Table with 2 columns: Description of incidental and contingent expenses and Amount in Dollars and Cents. Includes items like 'Of the late Congress, from the 1st of January to the 3d of March', 'Treasury Department for one year', 'Comptroller's office to the 11th of September', 'Register's ditto', and 'Treasurer's ditto'.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Commissioners for adjusting the Commissary and Quarter-Master's Department, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Estimate expense for Comptroller, Treasurer, Auditor and Register's Office, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Commissioners of the General Board for one year, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Commissioner of South-Carolina and Georgia, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Commissioner of Army Accounts, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Secretary of Foreign Affairs now comprehended in the Department of State, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Stationary and contingences for 13 Loan-Officers, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of The Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

Table with 2 columns: Description of Total Expenditures for the Civil List, and Amount in Dollars and Cents.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Department, September the 19th, 1789.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL of the FIRST SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25. An Order of the House of Representatives, for the recommitment of a Report upon the mode of communication between the two Houses, to the Committee originally appointed on the part of the House, and directed by the Speaker to the President, was read, and, upon motion, the acceptance of the Report of the Committee of both Houses by the Senate the 23d instant, was reconsidered, and the recommitment was agreed to on the part of the Senate.

termine the mode of keeping the journals, were instructed to consider, "Whether the Minutes be amended so as to record only the act, as it may be agreed on after the Journal shall be read on the day following."

A letter from Charles Thompson, Esq. dated the 24th of April, 1789, directed to the President of the Senate, purporting his having delivered to General Washington the certificate of his being elected President of the United States, was read and ordered to be filed.

The Committee appointed to consider of the time, place, and manner in which, and the person by whom the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall be administered to the President of the United States, and to confer with a Committee of the House appointed for that purpose.

Report, That the President hath been pleased to signify to them that any time or place which both Houses may think proper to appoint, and any manner which shall appear most eligible to them, will be convenient and acceptable to him—That requisite preparations cannot probably be made before Thursday next—That the President be on that day formally received by both Houses in the Senate Chamber—That the Representatives' Chamber being capable of receiving the greater number of persons, that therefore the President do take the oath in that place, and in the presence of both Houses.

That after the formal reception of the President in the Senate Chamber, he be attended by both Houses to the Representatives' Chamber, and that the oath be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New-York.

The Committee farther report it as their opinion, that it will be proper that a committee of both Houses be appointed to take order for conducting the business.—Read and accepted. Whereupon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Dalton, on the part of the Senate, together with a Committee that may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, were empowered to take order for conducting the business.

An Order of the House of Representatives concurring in the appointment of a Committee on their part, to confer with a Committee appointed the 24th instant, on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what Style, &c. it will be proper to annex to the Offices of President and of Vice President, was read by which it appeared that Mr. Benson, Mr. Ames, Mr. Madison, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Sherman, were appointed on the part of the House.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

The Committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President, Reported, That it appears to them more eligible, that the oath should be administered to the President in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber than in the Representatives' Chamber, and therefore, submit to the respective Houses the propriety of authorizing their Committee to take order as to the place where the oath shall be administered to the President, the resolution of Saturday, assigning the Representatives' Chamber as the place, notwithstanding—Read and accepted.

Resolved, That after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice President and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear Divine Service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress already appointed.—Sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

A letter of the 25th instant, from the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, to the Secretary, signifying his acceptance of the appointment of Chaplain to Congress, was read, and ordered to be filed. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

A letter was received from the Speaker of the House by the President of the Senate, containing the two following enclosures:

The Report of a joint Committee upon the ceremonial to be observed in administering the oath, &c. to the President, as accepted in the House of Representatives; and, A Bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths."

The above mentioned report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill was read the first time, and to-morrow was assigned for a second reading.

The Committee appointed to report a mode of communication to be observed between the Senate and House of Representatives, with respect to papers, bills, &c. and to whom the subject was committed, having again conferred with the Committee of the House of Representatives, agreed upon a report: which was read and ordered to lie for consideration. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Proceeded to the second reading of the Bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," and after debate, it was committed to Mr. Strong, Mr. Paterfon, Mr. Read, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Henry.

A letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives to the Vice President was read, communicating the concurrence of the House on a report of a joint Committee, on the mode of communicating papers, bills and messages, between the Senate and House of Representatives.

Also the concurrence of the House with the Senate on the appointment of a committee, respecting the future disposition of the papers, in the office of the Secretary—and Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cadwallader, and Mr. Jackson, were joined. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Report of the Committee on the mode of communication between the Senate and House of Representatives, was taken up and after debate postponed.

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the Committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President of the United States, having informed the Senate, that the same was adjourned: the House of Representatives were notified, that the Senate were ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber, to attend the President of the United States while taking the oath required by the Constitution.—Whereupon, the House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker, came into the Senate Chamber, and took the seats assigned them; and the joint Committee, preceded by their Chairman, agreeably to order introduced the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by the VICE PRESIDENT, who conducted him to the Chair; when the Vice President informed him, that "The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Constitution, and that it would be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New-York."—To which the President replied, he was ready to proceed.—And being attended to the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, by the Vice President and Senators, the Speaker and Representatives, and the other public characters present, the oath was administered.—After which the Chancellor proclaimed, "LONG LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The President having returned to his seat, after a short pause, arose and addressed the Senate and House of Representatives.

(For the President's Speech, see our paper of the 2d of May.) The President, the Vice President, the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. then proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the Chaplain of Congress, after which the President was reconducted to his house, by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Vice President and Senate returned to the Senate Chamber, and, Upon motion, Unanimously agreed, That a committee of three should be appointed to prepare an answer to the President's Speech.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Paterfon, and Mr. Carroll, were elected. Adjourned.

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