

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9, 1789.

CONGRESS.

JANUARY 6.

IN addition to the Members of Senate, mentioned in our last, Mr. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, being arrived, a quorum of the Senate was formed. A sufficient number of the Members of the House of Representatives, were also in town; but through the indisposition of one of the gentlemen, they did not proceed to business, and adjourned.

JANUARY 7.

Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Patterfon, of the Senate, arrived and took their seats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Van Ranfellaer, Mr. Carrol, and Mr. Matthews, appeared and took their seats. A message was sent to the Senate, informing them that a quorum of the House was now assembled.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. White, were appointed a committee to report the unfinished business of the last session.

A resolution was received from the Senate, by which Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard is appointed a committee on their part, to wait on, and inform the President of the United States, that the two Houses of Congress are now formed, and request to know of him, what time he will assign to meet them in the Senate Chamber, to lay before them the business he has to communicate. The House concurred in this resolution, and appointed Mr. Gilman, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Seney, a Committee on their part.

On motion, Resolved, that two Chaplains of different denominations, be elected for the present session—one by each House, to interchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman of the committee appointed to wait on the President informed the house that the President had assigned To-Morrow, 11 o'clock to meet, and address both Houses of Congress, in the Senate Chamber. Adjourned to half after 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

JANUARY 8.

Mr. Wynkoop appeared this day, and took his seat. The House being assembled, adjourned to the Senate Chamber. At 11 o'clock, THE PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by his Aids, and Secretary, was received by the two Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, when he was pleased to make the following SPEECH:

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the SENATE, and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

EMBRACE with great satisfaction the opportunity, which now presents itself, of congratulating you on the present favorable prospects of our public affairs. The recent accession of the important state of North-Carolina to the Constitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the rising credit and respectability of our country—the general and increasing good-will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are blessed, are circumstances, auspicious, in an eminent degree to our national prosperity.

In resuming your consultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to your constituents, as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope.—Still further to realize their expectations, and to secure the blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will in the course of the present important session, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness, and wisdom.

Among the many interesting objects, which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard.—To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite: And their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures, as tend to render them independent on others, for essential, particularly for military supplies.

The proper establishment of the troops which may be deemed indispensable, will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers with a due regard to economy.

There was reason to hope, that the pacific measures adopted with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers, which I shall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the Union; and, if necessary, to punish aggressors.

The interests of the United States require, that our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by such provisions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that respect, in the manner, which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good: And to this end, that the compensations to be made to the persons, who may be employed, should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund designated for defraying the expenses incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various considerations also render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of Citizens, should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home; and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country by a due attention to the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Nor am I less persuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing, which can better deserve your patronage, than the promotion of Science and Literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in our's, it is proportionably essential. To the security of a free Constitution it contributes in various ways: By convincing those, who are entrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people: And by teaching the people themselves to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy, but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

Whether this desirable object will be best promoted by affording aids to seminaries of learning already established, by the institution of a national university, or by any other expedients, will be well worthy of a place in the deliberations of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I SAW with peculiar pleasure, at the close of the last session, the resolution entered into by you, expressive of your opinion, that an adequate provision for the support of the public credit, is a matter of high importance to the national honor and prosperity.—In this sentiment, I entirely concur.—And to a perfect confidence in your best endeavors to devise such a provision, as will be truly consistent with the end, I add an equal reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other branch of the Legislature.—It would be superfluous to specify inducements to a measure in which the character and permanent interests of the United States are so obviously and so deeply concerned; and which has received so explicit a sanction from your declaration.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

I HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before you respectively such papers and estimates as regard the affairs particularly recommended to your consideration, and necessary to convey to you that information of the state of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to which our cares and efforts ought to be directed.—And I shall derive great satisfaction from a co-operation with you, in the pleasing though arduous task of ensuring to our fellow citizens the blessings, which they have a right to expect, from a free, efficient and equal government.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES, January 8, 1790.

The President then retired—and the House returned to their own room: When The President's Speech being read by the Clerk, it was voted that the House would to-morrow take the same into consideration in a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.—On motion, it was voted to proceed to ballot for a Chaplain, when the votes being collected, it appeared, that the Rev. Dr. LYNN was re-elected.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

FROM THE POUGHKEPSIE JOURNAL.

IN America we have very generally adopted the principle of a balanced legislature, and have thereby most probably refused free government from the violence, instability, and eventual tyranny, which have marked their progress in every part of the globe.—The report of the committee in the Pennsylvania convention which is now fitting for the purpose of reforming their constitution (and which is the only one in the union that centers all legislative power in a single house) contains a plan which appears to be an improvement even on our own models. Their legislature is to consist of a governor, senate and assembly, with checks on each other, nearly similar to the constitution of the United States. But the governor appoints all officers without any council of appointment. This is a real improvement on government in America. When appointments are confined to the executive department exclusively, and that executive is limited to a single person, there is less room for cabal and intrigue, and much greater responsibility of character. The people then can be at no loss for the person on whom to fix their censure or applause. On the plan of an executive council there may be very exceptionable appointments, and the public not discover the efficient cause of them. But the more the public eye is centered on one person, the more he feels his reputation at stake, and the greater necessity of acting with integrity and firmness.—It has been frequently remarked, that popular assemblies are apt to discover very little solicitude for that public faith, and that this must have arisen from the idea, that the disgrace attending such gross violations of moral justice, was so weakened by being divided among a large number, as to act with scarcely a perceptible influence.

There is another article in the report of the Pennsylvania committee which is without example in the original compact of any

people. It is said of Charondas, one of the ancient lawgivers of Italy, in instituting laws for the government of Sybaris, that he ordered the sons of every family to learn to read and write under masters in the pay of the public: The Pennsylvania convention have imitated a conduct which has consecrated to immortality the memory of this ancient legislator: One of the articles which are reported in their plan, requires schools to be supported in each town at the cheapest rate by teachers at the public expense. It is an obvious truth, that a free people owe all their liberties to their information. The establishment of public schools especially among our eastern neighbours, have most essentially served to disseminate among the people of this country a knowledge of their rights, and the means to defend them—and we derive all our governments and character from the seeds implanted by those generous institutions. Without very considerable information, and unless education becomes pretty general, a people cannot elect their rulers with discernment, nor will they indeed easily find men who are competent for the various duties of public life. I therefore consider it proper to make the business of education a part of the federal compact. We find from daily experience that people will not do their duty voluntarily. Education, and by it here I mean the more simple and useful parts of instruction both in science and in morals, is most unaccountably neglected by the people in general in this State. It is even conjectured that our legislature will never consent to a law making it a duty of each town to support a respectable school for fear it would be unpopular. What a pity then it is we have no such article in our constitution.

There are several other very valuable improvements in the plan reported in the Pennsylvania convention; and if it is finally adopted, as it most probably will be, their government, from being the most unskilful, will become the most complete in the union.

E DENTON, December 20.

By accounts from Fayetteville we learn, that the General Assembly have elected the honorable ALEXANDER MARTIN, Esq. Governor of this state, in the room of his Excellency SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. appointed a Senator to Congress of the United States: That Fayetteville was the place for the next session of the General Assembly, and that the appointment of the other Senator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the Houses in favor of any person.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9.

The President of the United States, when he addressed the two Houses of Congress yesterday, was dressed in a crow colored suit of clothes, of American manufacture: The cloth appeared to be of the finest texture—the color of that beautiful changeable hue, remarked in shades not quite black. This elegant fabric was from the manufactory in Hartford.

The accession of North-Carolina to the present confederation of the states, is an event that gives sincere pleasure to the friends of our country; especially as the majority is so large and respectable—and the joy excited on the occasion, may be heightened, when the public are assured, as they are from the best authority, that the minority have discovered similar sentiments to those which have done so much honor to the principles of patriotism, and good citizenship, discovered by the minorities in some of the other states.

A noble spirit of emulation is discovering itself in the several states—well endowed colleges, and other seminaries of learning are springing up, upon liberal and enlightened plans—medical and other societies are forming to extend the blessings of useful professions, and extenuate the inevitable miseries of human life—while the principles of benevolence are exciting the sons of clemency, and compassion to devise the most feasible methods to extinguish every vestige of tyranny and slavery from off the face of the earth.—Our mechanics and artizans are forming into companies to enable them more effectually to promote their general interest.—Our merchants encouraged by the protection of the laws, and a uniform system of revenue, are extending their enterprizes to all quarters of the globe—while their patriotic associations strengthen the hands of government, and prevent the honest and conscientious traders from being sacrificed by the arts of those who would evade the laws.—To crown the whole, the great American Republic appears to realize its eligible situation, by giving the most indubitable evidence of its growing attachment to that Constitution, which with so much unanimity they have adopted—and which every day's experience proves was the great desideratum in their late embarrassed situation.

“United here, and realiz'd we see,  
“LAWS, INDEPENDENCE, LIBERTY!  
“The triple cord which binds all fast,  
“Like the golden chain of Jove,  
“Combining all below, with all above,  
“To make the sacred Union last.”

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sloop Sea Flower, Whiting, Cape Francois, 30 days.  
Thursday, Brig Amelia, Lewis, Cape Francois, 9 days.

A few copies of The President's SPEECH, on fine paper, may be had at the Office of the Editor.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,  
No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jacknet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Cassas,
Chintzes,	Seeruckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

And a few pair large handsome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790.

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