

NEW-YORK, MAY 30, 1789.

It was then moved, that a select committee be now appointed, to enquire into the state of the unappropriated lands in the Western Territory, and to report what steps are necessary to be taken for the sale of those lands.

This motion was opposed upon various grounds: Some considered it as an expedient to get rid of the business; others contended that it entered into the decision of a question, as to the sale of the lands, which the committee were in no measure sufficiently informed to determine.—The motion after considerable discussion, was divided, and the latter clause, negatived.—A committee was then appointed agreeably to the first part, consisting of Mr. SCOTT, Mr. HUNTINGDON, and Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. HEISTER introduced a resolve to the following effect, That every such member of this present Congress as is not furnished with the journals of the late Congress, upon application to the keeper of the records, be furnished with a complete set of such journals.

This resolve was adopted unanimously.

Mr. SENY then moved, that the report of the joint committee upon the subject of news-papers, and printing, which had lain several days on the table, should be taken up.

This report being read, the first part which provides for supplying every member of Congress with "one news-paper" at the public expence; was objected to—a variety of observations were made, and the clause finally rejected—the latter part respecting the public printing, and giving power to the Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, to form the necessary contract, was adopted, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The engrossed bill, imposing a duty on tonnage, was read the third time—and passed.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate, on a proper mode of receiving bills and messages from the President, reported—That until the public offices are established, and proper officers appointed, messages or bills may be received by either House, under cover, directed to the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—This report, with some amendments, was accepted.

A motion was then made, that the bill regulating the collection of the revenue, should be considered in a committee of the whole, on Monday next.—This passed in the affirmative.

Mr. WHITE introduced an amendment of the rule of the House, respecting the appointment of committees by ballot.—It was proposed, that all committees should be appointed by the Speaker, except when the House should order otherwise.

This was objected to by divers members—and advocated by others:—Several modifications were proposed, as expedients to get rid of the mode of balloting, which was considered as tedious, and occasioning unnecessary loss of time;—but after some spirited observations on both sides the question, Mr. WHITE's motion, with every qualification of it, was lost by a large majority—and the rule of the House remains as it originally stood.—Adjourned until Monday next.

[The following Selection of MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE, from *European and American papers*, comprises the whole, that our limits will permit us to insert this day.]

EAST-INDIES.

At Delhi, a revolution was effected in September, by the Rohilla Confederates, aided by one of their most daring Chiefs, Gholan Kadar Cawn, taking advantage of Madajee Scindia's remissness, in neglecting to station a proper number of troops round the city.

The consequences were truly terrible to the unfortunate old King, whose eyes the inhuman Chief deprived him of, putting the robes of royalty at the same time on one of his creatures, Ackmed Shaw.

Scindia did not long leave the tyrant in possession of Delhi; he very shortly gained, not only a complete victory over the Rohillas, but possession of the city. The modern Bajazet, Gholan Kadar Cawn, fared himself by an ignominious and rapid flight.

The Mahattah Chief, Scindia, in consequence of this victory, it is thought, will regain his wonted influence in the Upper Provinces, and the miserable cyclops Monarch of Delhi once more be restored to his throne and regal power.

The young Prince of Delhi, Johander Shaw, lived not to behold his Royal Father's miseries; he fell a victim in June, to the warmth of the climate, having over-heated himself in a pious excursion to Chunar.

LONDON, March 31. Government have resolved to pursue the plan they laid down some time since, in respect to the Governors of the different settlements in India; who are to reside only a certain time, the same as is customary with the Viceroy of Ireland. This system of peculation, so long unhappily pursued in that part of the globe, is, by this step alone, completely done away.

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

The House of Lords sent a message by the Masters in Chancery, to the Commons, informing them of their determination to proceed in the trial of Warren Hastings, on Tuesday the 21st of April. [Mr. Hastings has presented a most ingenious and affecting petition to the House of Lords, praying that his trial may be proceeded in, and finished, without any future interruptions.]

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 13. The following is the present state of the kingdom: The number of the inhabitants 10 millions and a half; our military forces consist of 74,779 infantry, 18,360 cavalry, and 10,208 guards belonging to the King's household, exclusive of thirty-three battalions of militia 62 companies of invalids, and some companies called Michelets. Our marine forces are composed of 72

ships of the line, viz. nine of 112, one of 110, three of 94, eight of 88, forty-two of 74, seven of 68, and two 64 guns, with forty-six frigates, sixteen sloop-boats, &c. in all 288 ships of war, which together carry 8984 guns, and they are still building a large number, at Cadiz, Carthage and Ferrol. The revenues of the crown amount to 30 millions of piastres.

The accidental omission of a number in the drawing of the late Irish lottery, is like to be productive of very serious consequences: The number, it appears, was not put into the wheel. The first legal authorities in that kingdom have been consulted, and the leading opinion amongst them is, that the lottery should be drawn over again. The confusion attendant on such a measure, it is much more easy to imagine than describe.

April 2. The backwardness of the present spring, is likely to be productive of the worst consequences to the northern parts of this island. The eastern coast of Scotland, is at this moment covered with snow, and the usual tillage cannot take place for some time; a late seed time, always occasions in that country a late, and from the shortness of the summer, a scanty harvest.

A negotiation, it is said, has for some time past been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the islands of Guadeloupe and Marie Gallante in the West-Indies. Various opinions are formed respecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great-Britain by this exchange.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE COURIER DE LONDRES.

FEBRUARY 25, 1789. THE three orders of the Provinces of Saintonge and Angoumois, being met in general assembly, the clergy and nobility have unanimously voted to renounce all pecuniary privileges in taxation, and to bear any public expences in common with the third estate. As to the manner of voting in the States-General (per capita, or by order) the opinions were divided; and it was resolved to submit, in this point, to the decision of his Majesty.

The following resolution deserves to be noticed:—
"The Nobility of Roussillon, duly assembled, considering that its members are men and citizens before they are Nobles, and being desirous to give to their fellow-citizens, of the third estate, a convincing proof of their dispositions to cement the union between all orders—have unanimously agreed on the solemn resolution to pay, on the principles of a perfect equality, and each of them in proportion to their fortune, the imposts and general contributions of the province, without any pecuniary exemption; reserving to themselves only the sacred rights of property, and those distinctions which are necessary in a monarchy, in order to support the rights and liberties of the people, the respect due to the Sovereign, and the authority of the laws."

We may form an idea of the principles upon which the States-General of France will establish their first deliberations, from the following extract of the public instructions, given by the Duke of Orleans to his Representatives.

1. Individual liberty. No man shall be imprisoned but by the ordinary course of law. It shall be death for any person to arrest, or cause to be arrested, any citizen without the interference of his natural judge.
2. The liberty of the press, considered as a part of individual liberty; with such restrictions, however, as the States-General shall think proper.
3. Property shall be sacred, and no man deprived of it, even for the public good, without a sufficient compensation.
4. No tax or impost shall be levied without the special consent of the States-General of the nation; the grant of such tax or impost shall be limited to the time of the next meeting of the States, so that, if no such meeting takes place, the said tax or impost shall not be continued.
5. The periodical meeting of the States-General to be fixed on short terms.
6. The Ministers shall be responsible to the States in all matters relative to the finances, and to the laws of the country.
7. The public debt shall be consolidated.
8. The tax shall be laid equally on every citizen of the kingdom.
9. No impost shall be granted, until all the measures, relative to public and private liberty, shall have been agreed upon.

AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22. The amiable LADY of our beloved PRESIDENT arrived in this place on Tuesday Evening, and set out early next morning for New-York. She was met at Hammond's ferry by several of our citizens, and received by such other demonstrations of affection and respect as her short stay admitted. Fireworks were discharged before and after supper, and she was serenaded by an excellent band of Music, conducted by gentlemen of the town. We shall only add, that, like her illustrious husband, she was clothed in the manufacture of our country, in which her native goodness and patriotism appeared to the greatest advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 26. Intelligence being received on Thursday last, by an express appointed for that purpose, that the Consort of our illustrious President was on her way from Mount Vernon to New-York, and would breakfast at Chester next morning—the two city troops of light-dragoons paraded early on Friday, and marched to form her escort. His Excellency the President of the State, and the Hon. the Speaker of the Assembly, attended by a numerous suite of gentlemen on horseback, preceded the troops—and the whole halting ten miles from the city, waited the approach of this much-respected Personage. While they paid the compliment of military honors due to her exalted rank, they offered a still more grateful tribute of heartfelt regard to the amiable virtues, which distinguish and adorn her character. The present occasion recalled the remembrance of those interesting scenes, in which, by her presence, she contributed to relieve the cares of our beloved Chief, and to soothe the anxious moments of his military concern—gratitude marked the recollection, and every countenance bespoke the feelings of affectionate respect.

Seven miles from the city she was met by a brilliant company of ladies, in carriages, who attended her to Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill, where an elegant entertainment of upwards of one hundred covers was prepared at a few hours notice. The repast being finished, the procession was recommenced; and the corps of artillery, being formed on their parade near the city, saluted with a discharge of 13 cannon—the bells were rung, and a joyous concourse of citizens welcomed, with affectionate shouts, the much-respected and beloved MRS. WASHINGTON to Philadelphia.

Mrs. [Robert] MORRIS is having met her honored guest at Darby (8 miles from town) conducted her to her house in Market-Street, where, taking leave of her escort, Mrs. Washington, in the most gracious manner, thanked the troops for their polite attention.

Having fixed her departure for yesterday morning, the troops paraded, with an intention to escort her to Trenton—His Excellency the President of the State, and many gentlemen on horseback, attending, at ten o'clock the procession moved from Mrs. Morris's house, who, in her own carriage, accompanies Mrs. Washington to New-York. The weather proving rainy, she requested that the troops might return; and they took a respectful leave of her a few miles from the city.

During her short stay in Philadelphia, the citizens have vied with each other in demonstrations of respectful attachment to this most amiable woman.

ARRIVALS AT BOSTON.

Ship Dianna Folger, in 40 days from St. Jago, left at Isle of May, Capt. Bentley, of Providence, a brig belonging to Mr. W. Gray, of Salem, and others.

Capt. Magee, from Salem, arrived at St. Jago, March 15, and 21st sailed for Canton. Ship Ceres, Sturges, arrived 16th, and 24th sailed for Bombay.

Wednesday arrived in this city from Mount Vernon, Mrs. WASHINGTON, the amiable consort of THE PRESIDENT of the United States. Mrs. Washington from Philadelphia was accompanied by the Lady of Mr. Robert Morris. At Elizabethtown point she was met by the THE PRESIDENT, Mr. Morris, and several other gentlemen of distinction, who had gone there for that purpose.—She was conducted over the bay in the President's Barge, rowed by 13 eminent pilots, in a handsome white dress; on passing the Battery a salute was fired; and on her landing she was welcomed by crowds of citizens, who had assembled to testify their joy on this happy occasion.

The principal ladies of the city have, with the earliest attention and respect, paid their devoirs to the amiable consort of our beloved PRESIDENT, viz. The Lady of His Excellency the Governor—Lady Sterling—Lady Mary Watts—Lady Kitty Duer—La Marchioness de Brehan—the Ladies of the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, and the Most Hon. Mr. Dalton—the Mayoresse—Mrs. Livingston of Clermont—Mrs. Chancellor Livingston—the Miss Livingstons—Lady Tenthife—Madam de la Force—Mrs. Montgomery—Mrs. Knox—Mr. Thompson—Mrs. Gerry—Mrs. Edgar—Mrs. M'Comb—Mrs. Lynch—Mrs. Houston—Mrs. Griffin—Mrs. Provost—the Miss Bayards, and a great number of other respectable characters.

Although THE PRESIDENT makes no formal invitations, yet the day after the arrival of Mrs. WASHINGTON, the following distinguished personages dined at his house, *en famille*.—Their Excellencies the Vice-President—the Governor of this State—the Ministers of France and Spain—and the Governor of the Western Territory—the Hon. Secretary of the United States for Foreign Affairs—the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Muhlenburg, Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States.

The PRESIDENT's Levee yesterday, was attended by a very numerous and most respectable company.—The circumstance of the PRESIDENT's entering the Drawing Room at 3 o'clock, not being universally known, occasioned some inaccuracies as to the time of attendance.

By a gentleman who arrived a few days since from Boston, we are happy to learn, that a favourable disposition prevails towards the proceedings of Congress, as far as they had then been communicated. It was a general determination to support the revenue laws and to discountenance every species of fraud or opposition against the impost system. This resolution which was passed, (as far as scrupulous and repeated conversation in which sentiments were honestly expressed, and tending to the same point, can be called a resolution) under the full expectation that the impost would be laid in a just and reasonable manner; and whatever shape it may wear after passing both Houses, they will no doubt be a good disposition in its favour, among the great body of an enlightened people.

We are likewise happy in hearing from the southern States, that the minds of the people are accommodating themselves to the measures of the new government, and all denominations of citizens anticipate better times, as they well know nothing contributes so essentially to make times good, as such laws as will encourage industry, reward the effects of enterprise and genius, and bear testimony against the idle, the vicious, and extravagant. The good examples that are set, by some distinguished characters, of order, economy, and diligence, will produce most beneficial effects.

In tracing the historic page, a thousand years contract into a very limited compass—"We measure time by ideas"—And to form some competent idea of the existence of States and Empires, we must attend to those events which have marked the several periods of their existence—a long series of ages have rolled over the States and Kingdoms of the Eastern Hemisphere, since they were first noticed by the pen of history;—but their transactions, their improvements in knowledge, wisdom, arts and humanity, make no elevated figure in their annals—a smooth stream of oblivion has rolled over them, from age to age, except when interrupted by that foulest of all imputations upon human nature, WAR—and has left us little to learn from, or to admire.—But the case is far otherwise with America, every page of the volume of independence unfolds some thing new, great and glorious—and there is every reason to suppose, that contrasted with the dark ages of bigotry and enthusiasm, if ideas lengthen the period of life, Americans may realize an antediluvian existence.

Extract of a letter from the State of Rhode-Island, dated May 23, 1789.

"The enemies of the Federal Government, triumph more than ever in this State, since the bill passed the House of Representatives of Congress, for levying a duty on all foreign merchandise, exported from this to any other State. As that bill exempts articles that are the growth and manufacture of this State, from being subject to impost, it places the farmers who are generally antifederalists in just such a situation as they have wished. They now derive all the benefits that the new government is capable of producing by encouraging the sale of domestic articles; while they are not exposed to any of its inconveniences.—In addition to this reason, they are exceedingly gratified at such a stroke levelled against the mercantile interest. The legislature of this State have laid duties similar to what Congress impose. Our merchants therefore pay duties at home in the first instance, and afterwards in the State, to which they export such goods. This operates peculiarly hard, and will, I fear, be a means of hindering our majority from consenting to have a convention called, as they take pleasure in seeing the merchants crushed. They say they have greater advantages without entering into the union, than they could derive by becoming a member of it. I hope Congress will consider our situation and put the different classes of people in this State in a predicament equally disagreeable, by subjecting domestic articles to a similar imposition as they do foreign, that are exported from this, to any other State. Such a measure would soon draw our obstinate majority into the views of honesty, and the United States."

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Wednesday. Sloop Amphion, Barry, Jamaica, 33 days.
Thursday. Ship Bell, Boyd, London, 49 days.
Friday. Schooner Catharine, Aitken, Halifax, 10 days.
Snow Maria, Walkie, London, 50 days.