

THE DAY!

The anniversary of Independence is to be celebrated this day with unusual demonstrations of joy, by the citizens of New-York. The Cincinnati are to assemble at St. Paul's, at 12 o'clock, where an Eulogium to the memory of the immortal GREENE, will be delivered by The Hon. Mr. HAMILTON.

Now ye patriotic band,
Hail your Country's natal day!
Saviours of a happy land!
Sov'reign, free America!

Independence! pleasing sound!
Now your labors shall repay;
Washington with glory crown'd!
Rejoice this dear America!

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1789.

MR. SHERMAN moved, that a clause be now added to the bill for establishing the Treasury Department, which should prohibit any of the officers named in that bill from being either directly or indirectly concerned in trade or commerce: The clause was similar to the provision made in the ordinance of Congress for establishing the Board of Treasury—this was amended by adding the substance of Mr. BURKE's motion, which extends the prohibition to speculations in public securities of all kinds, or in public lands, &c.

Mr. FITZSIMONS proposed a further amendment by which these officers are not to exercise any other profession whatever, during the time they are in said department.

The proposed addition to the bill occasioned some conversation, and there appeared to be a variety of sentiments among the members; but on motion of Mr. GERRY to commit the clause, the vote passed in the negative by a great majority.

He then moved that the whole bill should be committed: This also was negatived—after which Mr. SHERMAN's motion, with an addition proposed by Mr. BURKE and Mr. FITZSIMONS, were adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate with the bill imposing duties on tonnage—the Secretary informed the Hon. House that the Senate adhered to their third, fourth, fifth and sixth amendments, but at the same time agreed to the amendment of the House for laying a duty of 30 cents per ton on vessels built in America, and owned by foreigners.

The Secretary further informed, that the Senate had appointed Mr. WINGATE to join a committee on the part of the Hon. House, to present the enrolled bill, laying an Impost on goods, wares, and merchandize, to THE PRESIDENT for his approbation.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendments of the Senate to the tonnage bill.

Mr. GERRY moved that the House should concur with the Senate in their third amendment, which was to strike out from the bill the clause which discriminates in the duty upon tonnage, between nations in treaty, and those who are not. This produced a short but animated conversation.

It was urged by Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. LAURANCE, Mr. GERRY, Mr. JACKSON, and some others, that the House had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the question involved a dilemma, whether the House would concur with the Senate in amendments which they had before rejected, but which secured an abundant discrimination between American and foreign ships, or would lose this important bill, which would be so productive, so necessary to the regulation of trade, and to the just and equal balance of the whole impost system: The dilemma was easily solved. The question was, whether a final good was to be preferred to a great one—whether the whole revenue arising from the American navigation should be given up, for the sake of exercising a fanciful predilection and preference of one foreign nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too serious an object to be neglected, even for a short time, without some important compensation; and especially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other measures being devised to embrace so desirable a prize. The Senate had receded in some instances; the obligation is mutual, and without these concessions no object can ever be achieved.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this House, in which the policy of a discrimination had been determined, in the last instance only by a majority of one, to persevere in opposing so large and respectable a majority of the Senate as had joined in disapproving a discrimination. It was unreasonable to force a large number of the Senate to sacrifice their principles to the opinion of a single man.

It was contended on the other side by Mr. MATSON, Mr. VINING and Mr. PAGE that a concurrence with the Senate at this time, after three full and deliberate discussions and resolutions of the House in favor of this discrimination, and without a single new argument advanced to induce a change of sentiment, was an inconsistent measure, and dangerous to the privileges of the House. It would establish, it was said, the worst

of precedents—It would establish a perpetual argument for the submission of the representatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of losing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to destroy the balance of the constitution, as it always might be urged when the Senate chose to persevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the House, or of negating any favorite measure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reason was offered, but the ultimate determination of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the House of representatives, and inconsistent with their dignity.

If it were a measure of conciliation, it was objected, much might be plead in its favor. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation; which was always understood to be a meeting of the parties on some middle line, by the mutual sacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was further urged that it was not true that a further opposition would involve the necessity of losing the bill. It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to devise some mode of accommodating the differences; or if it was, yet if the bill were sent back to the Senate, some considerations might induce them to recede, which, consistently with the rules of parliamentary proceedings, they might do previous to a second adherence.

On the question of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. PAGE, and the question was carried by 31 against 19.

This concurrence being determined, the other amendments followed, and were acceded to.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported a bill to regulate light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. PARTRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill, for laying an impost on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, reported that said bill had passed examination—was corrected, and now ready for the Speaker's signature.—A similar report was made respecting the bill imposing a duty on tonnage.

A letter from The Baron STEUBEN, president of the Cincinnati of the State of New-York, addressed to the Speaker, requesting that the House would honour the Society by their presence, at the celebration of the 4th July, was read.

The engrossed bill for establishing the Treasury Department was read a third time: The House then proceeded to fill the blanks: The Treasurer is to exhibit his accounts to the House of Representatives on the "third" day of every session of Congress.

The blank in the clause which provides for his giving a bond with sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the persons employed by him, was filled with "one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

The blank in the penalty to be incurred by the Secretary of this Department, for being concerned in commerce, speculations, &c. was filled with "five thousand dollars"—and for like delinquency in the Comptroller, Register, &c. "two thousand dollars."

The bill was then passed to be enacted, by a large majority.

The bill for establishing light-houses, regulating pilots, &c. was read a second time, and referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

In committee of the whole—

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair—

The bill to regulate the collection of the impost was taken into consideration—and the committee having made some progress in discussing the same—rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

In committee of the whole—

The bill to regulate the collection of the impost, still under consideration.

The clause which restricts foreign ships to particular enumerated ports, it was moved should be struck out—this occasioned some debate; the substance of which occurred in the former discussion of the same subject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. GERRY then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, should be struck out, and the following words be substituted, "nor shall any foreign vessel enter or unlade, but at those ports, to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed.—This also after some conversation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in discussing the bill—several ports were added to the list, at which foreign vessels may enter.—The committee having made further progress—rose—the chairman reported—and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE DAY!

In commemorating the present DISTINGUISHED DAY, what additional motives to joy, and gratitude to Heaven, naturally crowd upon, and dilate the soul of every American. Our happiness on every preceding anniversary has been more or less interrupted, either by the din of war, or civil discord: All those clouds are now happily dispelled—a prospect new and splendid dawns upon us: Our common FATHER and DELIVERER, to whose prudence, wisdom, and valour we owe our PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY, now leads and directs in the grand councils of the nation, for their preservation. As the CONQUERER of our enemies he is entitled to our praise: As the SUPPORTER and DEFENDER of the rights of mankind, he is the just object of our love, reverence, gratitude and esteem. As we have crowned the HERO with laurels, let us honor the PATRIOT by an humble imitation of his exalted virtues. Let us rejoice that AMERICA can boast a SON.

Whole loud-trumpt fame o'er the wide welkin rings,
And wakes to virtue the proud hearts of kings;
Remotest realms reverberate his name,
Stern Despots kindle with a patriot flame;
Their frigid bosoms new sensations warm,
And against tyranny, e'en Tyrants arm.

HIS sacred fire, o'er all COLUMBIA streams,
And FREEDOM basks beneath THE PATRIOT's beams.

From all parts of the Union accounts agree, that THIS DAY, will be celebrated with a degree of hilarity and festivity, hitherto unknown. We have had the name of Independence—the shadow without the substance. As a nation, the Independence of the whole was suspended on the whims and caprices of a single State, and our individual, separate sovereignty and independence, were continually infringed upon by partial and local regulations, which were subversive of the dignity and independence of the Union. This idea became so general at last, that the people were convinced, that they amused themselves with a *façade*, while the prospect of real Independence was receding, and growing more uncertain every day. This roused us to action, to deliberation, to decision—and now we celebrate an independent Government—an original, independent Constitution! an independent Legislature, at the head of which we THIS DAY celebrate THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY—We celebrate WASHINGTON! We celebrate an INDEPENDENT EMPIRE!

"Now shall COLUMBIA lift her cheerful head,
Put forth the leaves of glad prosperity,
And after all her gloomy scenes of grief,
And sad affliction, flourish and revive,
In all the bright serenity of peace."

In congratulating our readers upon this anniversary day of their independence, we hope to excite the most pleasing emotions.—When the citizens of this nation have on former occasions celebrated this memorable day, the ardor of their festivity was checked by the gloom and uncertainty of their political prospects. As the object of the revolution was not only Independence, but Government, our success must have been deemed incomplete at any period before the adoption of the glorious constitution, which is to secure our liberty by giving rise to a system of just legislation. With peculiar propriety may this our birth day be considered as a most elevated occasion of joy and congratulation. Whether we reflect on the vast and astonishing scenes through which we have passed in our progress through the war; or whether we contemplate the conspicuous advantages that offer themselves to our view in our present situation; great must be our admiration for the past! and elevated our hopes for the future. On whatever side we turn our eyes the prospect is bright and captivating. The spirit of peace and accommodation that reign in the great bulk of our citizens; the wisdom and patriotism of our legislative fathers; the talents and integrity that will characterize the executive officers from the mode of their appointment, and noble example of their illustrious head and director, are all circumstances that authorize us to indulge in the gay scenes and amusements that are marked out for this auspicious day. It is however to be hoped that excess and indecency of every description will be restrained; and that the ennobling idea that we are a free and virtuous as well as an independent people, will prevent our staining our characters with vicious indulgence or rude mirth and hilarity, and bringing reproach on a day which should be dedicated to joy and gratitude, rather than to dissipation and intemperance. To associate in cheerful parties of festivity however is no unfruitful method of expressing the feelings which rise out of the occasion. May we long continue to enjoy equal reason for amusement and congratulations!

We felicitate the public that THE PRESIDENT is so recovered from his late indisposition, as to take the air in his carriage for several days past.

The people of the United States are distinguished from all others upon the face of the earth, for an enlightened understanding, and a just estimate of the blessings of society, and government: This can be attributed to nothing, but a spirit of universal freedom of enquiry—the general diffusion of knowledge by means of their numberless seminaries of learning, scattered through all parts of the country, and that generous concern for the public interest, which pervades all ranks of citizens.

Money is the nerve of war—and industry the soul of a commonwealth: In a free and just government, the wealth of the industrious and prosperous citizen, is the wealth of the State. For when the inhabitants of a country are under the protection of good laws, when they find their confidence is justly placed in the administration, and they realize that their persons are protected, and their property secured, advances to aid the public are always prompt, and liberal. Hence the rich become bankers for the public, and the public have an exhaustless source to draw upon.

The propriety and importance of attention to the coin of the United States is obvious: Revolutions in every line produce a temporary inconvenience—and that of an universal alteration in the currency of a country, not one of the least. The late Congress aware of this in the ordinance upon this subject, have studied that simplicity and plainness, which will obviate all difficulty, provided any attention is paid to the same by the people at large.

The general court of Massachusetts is adjourned to January next. Both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts previous to their adjournment, took the oath prescribed by law to support the constitution of the United States.

The address to THE PRESIDENT of the United States having passed both Houses of the legislature of Massachusetts, the Secretary of that State was directed to forward it to their SENATORS in Congress, with a request that they would present the same.

In Mr. VINING's speech, published in our last, instead of "Hercules rose brawling from his cradle," read, brawny—and then the sense will be, that the government, although an infant as to age, had in strength and constitution, the vigour of manhood; and should therefore consult, in its first operations, the wisdom and experience of former nations, as to its distributive powers.