

evident, it was said, from this, "That if ten Commissioners should be appointed, still the house may provide for such a number as they may think proper."

In support of the motion it was said—that it is entirely improper to limit the number of the commissioners—that the constitution has expressly vested the power of forming treaties in the executive—that in fact the House has nothing further to do in the business, than to provide the necessary supplies—that if we are to be deterred from adopting the motion by the fear of abuses, the same principle may prevent the decision of the House upon almost any question that comes before them—but there are more serious abuses to be apprehended from neglect and delay in this business, than from the supposed fraudulency of those who may be appointed commissioners.—War will open a wider door to frauds and speculations—and is not (it was asked) the shedding of blood a greater evil? Is not the lacerating our defenceless citizens an abuse of a much more alarming consequence? It was further observed, that we have every reason to suppose, that such persons will be appointed, as have a character to form or support—A magnanimous policy it is expected, will be adopted by the new government—such a policy as will inspire a veneration and confidence in the minds of the Indian tribes—and if agreeable to this idea, a respectable commission is appointed in due season, much expence in future, and a cruel war may be prevented.—It was said, that the constitution has assigned to the several parts of administration, its respective powers.—The power of forming treaties is not in the House; and if they usurp this power, they may upon the same principle assume all the powers of the constitution:—If we restrain the President as to the number of commissioners, it may be necessary for him to exceed the limitation, and it would in that case, certainly be his duty to do it—which would render the restriction nugatory.

Many more ingenious observations were offered on both sides of the question—when the vote being taken, the motion for striking out the words, passed in the affirmative by a large majority.

A motion was then made, that the committee should rise, and report the bill—upon which

Mr. JACKSON rose, and said, That he conceived it to be his indispensable duty to give the house some information respecting the deplorable situation of the defenceless, plundered, and wretched inhabitants of the State of Georgia. Whatever Congress may do respecting the sending Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, except they at the same time are given to understand, and made to believe, that if they will not treat, the arm of power will be extended to teach them justice, the appointment of commissioners will be of no avail: We have lately sent commissioners, who were treated with contempt—and since that time, the people have been plundered, their houses destroyed, and numbers of them butchered, no age or sex has been spared. Mere paper negotiations they are taught to despise: Congress alone can strike them with awe: To Congress the people look for redress—and if they are not succoured and relieved by the Union, they must seek protection elsewhere: In full confidence of this support and protection they were led to the unanimous adoption of the New Constitution—And shall their hopes and expectations be defeated? I trust not. Their chief has his emissaries in S. and North-Carolina, and in Georgia—and the determination of this Legislature will be soon known to him. It is in vain to think of giving security to the citizens of Georgia, or bringing these Indians to treat, without inspiring a full apprehension that a sufficient force will be raised to convince them of the power of the United States to bring them to terms. Mr. Jackson added several other observations, and concluded by reading a clause, which he moved should be added to the bill—providing for the raising a sufficient military force, for the protection of the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, in case the Creeks refuse to enter into a treaty.

This motion was seconded, but after some debate it was withdrawn.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported the bill, with the amendments, to which the house acceded, and voted that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The message received from the President yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. Mr. JACKSON then brought forward his clause in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of the joint committee appointed to consider and report when it will be convenient for Congress to adjourn—also to report what business, now before Congress, must be necessarily attended to previous to a recess, brought in a report to this effect:—That it will be proper and convenient for Congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next—and that postponing other business, till the next session, it will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

For establishing the Treasury, and Judicial departments.

To regulate the Coasting Trade. For allowing compensations to The President, and Vice-President.

For allowing compensations to the members, and officers of both Houses of Congress.

For providing for the expences of negotiations and treating with the Indians.

Also the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot.

And on the subject of Amendments. The Bills to regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate processes in the Federal Courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the Judges. The salaries of the Executive Officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States.

This report being read, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 12.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The opposers of honorary distinctions for our federal rulers refer to the Constitution with the greatest propriety—for that is totally silent upon the subject: The word PRESIDENT cannot be considered as a Title, any more than that of Governor: It is therefore evident that no titles were ever intended to be given by the framers of the Constitution.

It seems to have been forgotten by some persons, in contemplating the pay of the Federal Legislators, that every citizen of the United States, of 25 or 30 years of age, is eligible to a seat in that legislature—and that consequently the compensation proposed, is not the grant of money to any particular man, or body of men exclusively—but is an allowance held up to the view of every Son of Columbia, as a stimulus to excite a most laudable ambition, to qualify himself to serve his country as a Legislator. However benevolent and patriotic their motives are, who are opposed to this compensation, it may eventually appear, that they are not advocating the cause of an independent Legislature, which shall be composed not only of the affluent, but of characters in medium and inferior circumstances—for genius and patriotism are confined to no rank or condition of life.—Every class of citizens has its rights to support and defend—the pay therefore of our delegates, ought to be at such a rate, as to encourage and enable such competent characters, let their circumstances in life be ever so humble, to quit their particular professions for a season, as will enter into the feelings of their constituents, more intimately than those in more elevated situations.

Who will probably be most benefited by the independency of the Legislature, especially of the democratical branch? Surely the body of the people at large. Whether the proposed allowance is extended beyond the limits necessary to obtain this important object, is hardly a matter of opinion: A respectable majority of the House of Representatives, that branch which must be supposed to have the tenderest feelings for the people, and which has exhibited unequivocal proofs of its attachment to their dearest rights, has declared that it does not.

A correspondent asks, how it came to pass that the President of the old Congress was stiled Excellency, when there is a clause in the Confederation which forbids all titles of nobility?—He can account for it on no other principle than this, that "Excellency" was not then a title of that import.

The idea of distinctions among the same species of beings is odious—we all had the same origin, and "dust thou art" is written upon all the children of mortality.—

Blest be the golden age, pure, and refin'd,  
When one low level, level'd all mankind.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TOM TELLTRUTH's humorous letter is received—but we must be excused from publishing it—the subject it alludes to (compensations) has already excited apprehensions, and some degree of uneasiness: Personalities we are determined to avoid—and as Congress appear as tenacious of the rights of the people, as they are solicitous to support the independence of the Federal Legislature, there can be no doubt that their decisions will eventually satisfy their constituents.

OF TITLES, PRO AND CON.

A late writer in the Massachusetts Centinel observes, as follow, viz. As for the article about "titles of nobility," it is too absurd to merit a minute's attention. The same article was in the Confederation; but was never even supposed to affect titles given to Constitutional officers. Besides, the title of "His Majesty" would not be a "title of nobility," but a title of sovereignty—A title which the person who represents the "MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE" of the United States, well deserves—and which he will ere long receive. The Supreme Executive will then be considered in Europe, as on a par with their Sovereigns—and that efficiency be found in the head of our Empire, which the voice of the whole continent has been so long and so loudly calling for.

THE PROGRESS.

Honorary Titles lead to permanent distinctions and hereditary establishments, these to monstrous taxes, and both to the ruin of liberty: For nothing is more certain, than that the pay must be raised in proportion to the imaginary consequence of the officers, to which it is appropriated. If we mean to be free let us begin early, and not suffer any innovations, which like the ignis fatuus of the evening, may lead we know not where.

[Boston Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Bristol, May 22.

"A bill is brought into Parliament to regulate the corn and flour import and export trade, and which is expected to pass into a law, and by it great difficulties are expected to attend the importation of these articles, of which I deem it right to advise you, lest by the account I gave, you should be induced to export, and be a loser."

It should have been noticed before, in this paper, that in balloting for their respective classes in the Senate, Mr. KING drew the class for six years, and Mr. SCHUYLER that for two years.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, formerly a citizen of this state, to his friend in this town.

"I have read, with singular pleasure, the debates of the New Congress, and in particular those on the question, "whether the Secretary of Foreign Affairs shall be removed by the President;" and must candidly confess that the speeches and debates thereon, are not to be equalled in any public assembly on earth, every expression breathes sentiments of liberty from the soul?—How happy must your situation be, under a government formed by tried patriots, culled from among millions? A government administered by men, who, if we may judge from action and speech, express themselves as if it were upon their eternal happiness; ruled by a President, whose conduct calls for a comparison from a higher power than earth: To the citizens of the United States the name of WASHINGTON sounds in their ears like the name of a friend.—How happy should I be to live under such a government—and how pleasing would it be to my friend, if he could say that I, instead of flying my country in the hour of difficulty, now lie numbered with those heroes, who fell to establish liberty for their posterity! Heroes who sleep on earth to live in glory. But the wish of your friend is, that the proceedings of the sons of America, may be a pattern and precedent to the world, and that she may soar unrivalled in the hemisphere of glory."

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Table listing arrivals with columns for day, ship name, origin, and duration. Includes Schooner Nancy, Schooner Maria, Schooner Neptune, Sloop Phoenix, Sloop Wining, Sloop Betsey and Polly, Schooner Betsey, Sloop Rover, and Sloop Nancy.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

Table listing prices for various commodities such as Jamaica Spirits, Antigua Rum, St. Croix, Country, Molasses, Brandy, Geneva, Do. in casks, Muscovado Sugar, Loaf, Lump, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate, Cocoa, Coffee, Indigo, Rice, Superfine Flour, Common do., Rye do., Indian Meal, Rye, Corn, Do., Beef, Pork, Hams, Carolina Tobacco, and Virginia.