

New-York, Sept. 14, 1789.

SIR, The constant hostilities between the Indians who live upon the river Wabash, and the people of Kentucky, must necessarily be attended with such embarrassing circumstances to the government of the Western Territory, that I am induced to request you will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and give me the orders you may think proper.

It is not to be expected, Sir, that the Kentucky people will or can submit patiently to the cruelties and depredations of those savages—they are in the habits of retaliation, perhaps without attending precisely to the nations from which the injuries are received. They will continue to retaliate, or they will apply to the Governor of the Western Country (through which the Indians must pass to attack them) for redress;—if he cannot redress them (and in the present circumstances he cannot) they also will march thro that country to redress themselves, and the government will be laid prostrate.—The United States on the other hand, are at peace with several of the nations; and should the resentment of these people fall upon any of them, which it is likely enough to happen, very bad consequences may follow; for it must appear to them that the United States either pay no regard to their treaties, or that they are unable or unwilling to carry their engagements into effect. Remonstrances will probably be made by them also to the Governor, and he will be found in a situation from which he can neither redress the one, nor protect the other; they will unite with the hostile nations, prudently preferring open war to a delusive and uncertain peace.

By a resolution of the late Congress, the Governor of the Western Territory had power in case of hostilities, to call upon Virginia and Pennsylvania, for a number of men to act in conjunction with the continental troops, and carry war into the Indian settlements; that resolution, it is supposed, is now no longer in force. The revival of it might be of use, as it would tend to conciliate the western people, by shewing them that they are not unattended to;—and would in some measure justify me, in holding a language to the Indians, which might obviate the necessity of employing a force against them.

The handful of troops, Sir, that are scattered in that country, though they may afford protection to some settlements, cannot possibly act offensively by themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant, ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The President of the United States.

This message was referred to a select committee.

The House then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee, to the judicial bill, and having gone thro the same, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Sundry petitions were read and committed.

Mr. BOUDINOT of the committee on the message received yesterday, brought in a bill to recognize the establishment of troops on the Western Frontiers—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GOODHUE of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill to amend that part of the Collection Law, by which the Rouble of Russia is estimated at 100 cents, and to fix it at 66 cents—this bill to be in force till the end of the next session of Congress.

The bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was read a second and third time, and passed the House.

Mr. BALDWIN of the committee of conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, respecting the salary of the Vice President, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made by Mr. STONE, that the House should recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after some debate was negatived, and the House resolved to adhere to their disagreement.

Mr. SHERMAN, in the conversation on this motion, observed, that he had a high esteem for the person of the present Vice President, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotism. His eminent services during the whole course of the late contest, were a sufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unnecessary. He had, he said, in an uncommon degree, one virtue which was rarely found; a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought therefore that it was unnecessary, at present, to allow the Vice President so large a salary as six thousand dollars, especially, considering the present low state of our finances.

The bill for the establishing Judicial Courts in the United States with the amendments, was read the third time.

Mr. GERRY then rose, and stated a number of objections against passing this bill—these went to its principles and operation. But he further observed, that as it is acknowledged the bill is an experiment, and as it has been precipitated thro

the House he wished if it did pass, that a clause to limit its duration might be added.

Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BURKE, and Mr. STONE also objected to passing the bill—they observed that the bill is oppressive in its nature, and will have a mischievous operation.

Mr. MADISON and Mr. BENSON made a few observations in reply.—As to the bill's being experimental, it was said, that all legislative acts are necessarily of that nature, and must be so, till mankind possess perfect wisdom and foreknowledge.—The bill may not exactly suit any one member of the House, in all its parts—but it is as good as we can at present make it.—It is absolutely necessary that a judicial law should pass the present session: Experience may point out its defects. As to its being precipitated, it was observed, that the bill had been in existence many months—had been printed for the inspection of the members, and had been a long time in their hands.—That it had undergone a lengthy discussion in committee—after which it had been taken up in the House, when numerous amendments had been proposed and agreed to.—From these considerations it was inferred, that the observation of the gentleman, that the bill had been precipitated was unjust.

On the question, Shall the bill pass? Mr. BURKE called for the Ayes and Noes, which are as follow—

AYES. Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Silvester, Simmickson, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop. 37. NOES. Messrs. Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackson, Livermore, Matthews, Parker, Van Rensselaer, Seney, Stone, Sumpter, Tucker. 16.

Mr. BENSON, introduced the following resolution—That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated the present session of Congress for payment of the civil list—the department of war, and warrants drawn on the Treasury, which have not been discharged—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto—laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the salaries of the judicial department, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The salaries proposed are as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Chief Justice, 4,500 dollars per annum. Judges of the Supreme Court each, 4,000. Judge of District of Maine, 800. New-Hampshire, 1,000. Massachusetts, 2,000. Connecticut, 1,250. New-York, 2,000. New-Jersey, 1,200. Pennsylvania, 2,000. Delaware, 800. Maryland, 1,600. Virginia, 2,250. Kentucky, 800. South-Carolina, 2,000. Georgia, 1,600. Attorney General, 2,000.

Mr. GERRY introduced a resolution that the Secretary of State be directed to procure, from time to time, such statutes of the several States as may not be already in his office.

On motion of Mr. GERRY, the committee of ways and means were discharged, and the several matters committed to them referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent seat of government.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. VINING moved that the first paragraph of the bill be struck out in order to insert one to this effect—That a district of ten miles square, comprehending the borough of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, to be located as hereafter directed, should be selected as the seat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place should be fixed on, for the permanent seat; and that measures should be taken to accommodate Congress within that district, as soon as conveniently might be. Provided that no session be accepted till acts should be passed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, to open a water communication between the bay of Chesapeake and Delaware.

This motion was negatived. Ayes 23. Noes 28.

Mr. GALE then moved to amend the first clause, by annexing the following proviso—That no district be accepted as aforesaid, until the President of the United States should be satisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the seat of government to the mouth of the said river; and that this law should not be carried into effect, until the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland should pass acts (not including any expence to the said States) providing for removing the obstructions of the same.

A division of this motion was called for, at the word "river," and the question on the first part was negatived. Ayes 25. Noes 29.

The question on the second part was then put, and the committee was equally divided. Ayes 27. Noes 27. The chairman gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported, and the House took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. GALE, was agreed to. Ayes 28. Noes 26.

Mr. GALE then moved to insert after the words "Susquehanna in the State of Pennsylvania" the words "or Maryland."

On the question upon this motion there was an equal division of the House, and the speaker gave the casting vote in the negative.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

A bill making provision for the invalids of the United States, was read.

A petition from the Rev. Wm. STOR, stating that he had discovered an effectual remedy for the Hydrophobia, and praying the house that in their wisdom they would devise some way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompensed for his expence and time in making the discovery, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the part of the Collection Law, which estimates the Rouble of Russia at 100 cents, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The enrolled bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

A petition from BARNES, Attorney to JAMES RUMSEY, respecting a variety of curious discoveries, and original inventions of the said Rumsey was read, and laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. GERRY, enjoining on the Secretary of State the procuring such Statutes of the respective States as are not in his office, was read, and adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The report of the committee on the motion of Mr. WHITTE, respecting the cession of lands made by the State of Virginia, &c. was read, and referred over to the next session.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the salaries of the Judicial Department.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The Bill was then read, and on motion of Mr. GOODHUE to strike out 4500 dollars, the proposed salary of the Chief Justice, and to insert 3000. A lengthy debate ensued. The committee finally agreed on the following salaries, viz: pr. ann.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Chief Justice, 4000 dollars. Judges of the Supreme Court, each, 3000. Judge of District of Maine, 800. New-Hampshire, 1000. Massachusetts, 1200. Connecticut, 1000. New-York, 1500. New-Jersey, 1000. Pennsylvania, 1600. Delaware, 800. Maryland, 1500. Virginia, 1800. Kentucky, 800. South-Carolina, 1800. Georgia, 1600. Attorney General, 2000.

The committee then rose.

A message was received from the Senate, with the resolution respecting the Statutes of the respective States, concurred.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 19.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS SINCE OUR LAST.

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq. of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the United States; and Major WILLIAM Mc PHERSON, Surveyor of Philadelphia, vice SAMUEL MEREDITH.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has agreed upon calling a Convention for the purpose of revising and amending their State Constitution! The people of that Commonwealth are remarkably united in the measure: The Convention is to meet in Philadelphia, on the 4th Tuesday of November next.

The Legislature has also at its present session, ceded to the United States the exclusive jurisdiction over such district as may become the seat of the Federal government in that Commonwealth.

English accounts of French affairs exhibit a very uncertain state of their real situation. It appears from them that the recent compliance of the King with the demands and requests of the TIERS ETAT, was a temporizing measure, and only designed to amuse, while preparations were made to reestablish the power of the crown upon its former foundation. Should this be the case, the question is, whether it is probable that in this enlightened age the people can be so deceived? If it is, the reign of liberty is not yet commenced in France. Should the people be triumphant, may they be so wise as to establish a just and equal form of government, and not do as their neighbors, who when they had destroyed one tyrant set up another.

Mankind are prone to extremes, and too seldom learn wisdom but in the school of experience: The transitions from rule and order are infinitely easier and more rapid to licentiousness and confusion, than from the latter to the former. At the moment of peace we found ourselves in a very unenviable situation: A sense of common danger had kept us in union with each other, without the restraints of law; but the period, tho not a long one in the age of a nation, was sufficient to relax our principles, and to infuse very pernicious maxims into the minds of a great proportion of our citizens: Many were ready to say, that a state of nature was preferable to the restrictions of civilized society, and that human nature, especially the American human nature, was so refined, and so enlightened, that we should spontaneously do right.—Experience only taught us the delusive nature of our sentiments, and so gradual has our recovery been, that almost seven years of peace have scarcely brought us back to our senses.

From realizing that we are composed of the same materials with the rest of mankind, and require the aid of government to make life tolerable, and to secure the blessings of freedom, property and peace, we have been led to the adoption of a constitution of government: It is devoutly to be wished that we may continue to discern wherein our true interest lies, by giving the government we have erected, that support which may realize to ourselves and posterity the happiness, which under its auspices we so fondly anticipate.

Monday evening last THE PRESIDENT of the United States, his Lady, and Family, and several other persons of distinction, were pleased to honor Mr. BOWEN'S exhibition of WAX WORK, with their company, at No. 74, Water Street, and appeared exceedingly well pleased with the late improvements made by the proprietor.

On Wednesday morning the 16th inst. departed this life, in the 33d year of his age, JOB SUMNER, Esq. late Major in the Massachusetts line of the Continental army: His remains were on the succeeding day, attended to St. Paul's Church Yard, where they were solemnly deposited with military honors.

Order of Procession.

Regiment of Artillery with reversed Arms. Drums muffled and Fifes in mourning. State Society of the Cincinnati. Band of Music in mourning.

Clergy.

Col. BAUMAN, Col. PLATT, Col. WALKER, Col. SMITH, Col. HAMILTON, Col. WHITE, Col. WILLET, Gen. WEBB.

VICE PRESIDENT.

SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES. SECRETARY AT WAR.

Other SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES.

With a number of respectable citizens, closed the solemn procession.

His military friends, being witnesses of his abilities and virtues as a soldier, shed the tear of sorrow on his grave, and the citizens of New-York, recollecting the protection afforded them on the evacuation, by the troops under the immediate command of their departed friend, gave a sigh to his memory, and generously paid the last friendly tribute to his virtues.

Saturday 8th inst. died at the hospitable mansion of JOHN SMOOT, Esq. of Dorchester county, on the Eastern shore of the State of Maryland, Capt. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, late of Boston, Massachusetts.

EXTRACTS.

If the GOLDEN LAW OF LIBERTY was observed—IF ALL WERE RESTRAINED FROM DOING INJURY TO ANY, what a Heaven we should speedily see upon earth! The habit of such a restraint, would, in time, suppress every emotion to evil. The WEAK would have the strength of this law for their support—the poor would have the benevolence of it for their riches. Under the light and delightful yoke of such a restraint, how would industry be encouraged! and how sweet would be the secure rewards of labor! how would benignity rejoice to call neighbors, friends, and strangers to come and participate of the fruits thereof.

How has the sacred name of liberty been perverted and profaned by the mouths of maddening demagogues at the head of a deluded rabble, who mean nothing better than a licentious unmuzzling from all restraint, that they may ravage and lay desolate the works and fruits of peace, law, and justice.