ees of ROBERT ry next is limitted he creditors of the declare their reat the same may afted; due notice n's and Mr. God-

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HOWARD,

OUSE, **FIONS** 

VELLERS,

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May 4, 1789. inst the estate of late of St. Mato bring them in lebted to the faid payment. The e paid to this non the state longer VELL, Exr.

RICKand BEN.

## Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1789 W MXXXX HB, bill for the establishment of a department of war, and the bill for the establishment of a department of foreign affairs, were read a tecond time and committed to a committee of the whole house, to be taken up

MXXXX on Tuesday next. A message was received from the senate, that they had agreed to the resolution of the house of the 28th ult. respecting the printing business.

The senate also sent a message informing the house, that they this day intended to take the oath required by the constitution, and therefore requested the original law respecting oaths, which had been yesterday returned to the house by the president.

The house then went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded to establish further ports of entry and delivery. The following were agreed on: In the flate of Maryland

George-town, Chester-town, Annapolis, St. Mary's and Patuxent. Baltimore, Snow-Hill,

Kingiale, Norfolk and Portimouth, oley's Landing Hampton, Cherris-town and York-town, South Quay. Urbanna, Alexandria,

In the state of South-Carolina. Beaufort. Charleston, George-town and

In the flate of Georgia. St. Patrick's, on St. Ma-Savanna,

ry switters Sunbuty,

In the province of Maine, being the casterly part of

Passamaquoddy, Bath, on Kennebeck

Barnstable, in the coun-Wiffcaffer, on Sheepty of Barnstable. cut river, Penobicot and

The committee then role, and the house adjourn-

THURSDAY, JUNE 4 The house went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded to name ports of delive-

Kennebunck, in the province of Maine. In the state of New-Jersey-Burlington, Newark, New-Bruniwick.

In the state of Virginia-West-Point, on York river, Newport, on Patowinack, Tappahannock and Fredericksburg, on Rappahannock, Suffolk, Bermuda-Hundred and Rockett's Landing, on James river, were the house to go into a committee of the whole, in orseverally constituted ports of delivery.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, a clause was inserted, that all ships or vessels coming into the port of New-York, and up the Hudson river to Albany, Hudion, Elopus creek, Poughkeepsie, or Newburg, should enter at the port of New-York, and that having there paid the duties, or secured the payment of the fame, they might proceed to deliver their cargoes, or any part thereof, at the places aforefaid—the collector of New-York putting on board a land or tide waiter, and having taken effectual means to prevent frauds in the

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a clause was inserted, dividing the state of Georgia, on the sea coast, into tour great districts.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a clause on the table, confining the unloading of vessels to those places only which were

Mr. Parker accompanied it with one, restricting fo-

reign vessels to particular ports.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a clause similar to Mr. Lawrence's, giving liberty to land goods at Salisbury, Hornfbury and Braintree, after fecuring the duties a Newbury-Port, in Massachusetts.

The committee now rose and reported.

of the particular states. Mr. Baldwin, from the committee, for bringing in bills to establish the executive departments, reported a thought should be incorporated in the constitution, and

bill for the establishment of the department of the treasury; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Lenson gave notice, that to morrow he should move for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the union, in order to bring forward his proposition respecting Rhode-Island.

The following we understand is the resolution: The congress of the United States do resolve and declare it to be their most earnest desire, that the legislature of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations do recommend to the people of that state, to chapte delegates to meet in convention and to whom ried. the constitution of the United States is to be submitted, conformably to the unanimous resolution of the United States in congress assembled, of the 28th September, 1787.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

A message from the senate, which was received yesterday, providing for the transmission of the acts of congress to the executives of the several states, was read a second time and received the unanimous concurrence of the house.

Mr. Wynkoop asked leave of absence for a tortnight, which was granted him.

The bill providing for the arrangement of the treasu-Ty department was read a fecond time and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Jackson gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should move for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the cstablishment of a system of naturalization for the United States.

Mr. Benson proposed, that the house should then form itself into a committe of the whole on the state of the union, and take into consideration the proposed resolution respecting Rhode-Island.

This occasioned a short discussion, which terminated in taking the previous question-Whether the house should now form itself into a committee of the whole for the above purpole? This passed in the negative, and so the proposed resolution was lost.

The house then formed into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue. The article of "ports of delivery" being under consideration, the following addition was made to those agreed upon yesterday, viz.

Mancheiler Beverly, Danvers, - Massachusetts. Lynn, Charles-town, Medford, Swanzey or Free-town, Westport, Duxbury, Petersburgh, Virginia. Cumber!and,

Smithfield, Mr. Ames introduced a petition from the artificers and manufacturers of the town of Boston-which being read, was laid on the table.

Mr. Vining gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should submit to the house a resolve, providing for the establishment of a fourth subordinate executive department, to be denominated, the department of the secretary of the United States for domestic affairs.

The house adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Mr. Madison, according to notice, this day moved der to take into consideration the subject of amendments, in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitu-

This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, &c. on the ground of its being improper to enter on fuch a subject till the government was perfectly orgadiscussion of so important a business would take up so much time, as to produce too much delay in the bills already before congress for the establishment of the judiciary, the executive departments, and the revenue system. Mr. Jackson in particular, argued that an attempt at amendments would be entirely improper before the constitution had been tried, and experience had ascertained its defects. That all investigation now would be merely speculative and theoretical, and that it was no time now to try experiments.

Mr. Madison replied in a long and able speech, in which he enforced the propriety of entering, at an early period, into the subject of amendments. He had no design to propose any alterations which in the view of the most sanguine friends to the constitution, could affect its main fructure or principles, or do it any poffible injury. His object was to quiet the minds of the people, by giving them some early assurance of a dif-A message from the senate, directing twenty-two position in the house to provide expressly against all encertified copies of the laws to be fent to the executives eroschments on their liberties, and against the abuses to which the principles of the constitution were liable. He then stated a number of amendments, which he

enforced the propriety of each by various explanations and arguments.

The opposition the original motion received induced him at last to withdraw it, in order to propose, that a special committee should be appointed to consider and report what amendments it would be proper to adopt.

He afterwards waved this proposition, and offered to the house a resolution, comprehending the amendments at large, together with a bill of rights, which he moved might be referred to the committee of the whole, when sitting on the state of the union. This was car-

Mr. Gerry moved, that the ratifications of the several states, and the amendments accompanying the same. be laid on the clerk's table for the information of the members; which was carried.

The house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9. The house met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair. On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the committee agreed to add a clause to the bill for dividing the coasts, bays creeks and harbours, of the United States, into port

It was afterwards agreed, that a naval officer, collector and surveyor, should be stationed at Boston in Masfachusetts, New-York in New-York, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Baltimore and George-town in Maryland, Norfolk and Alexandria in Virginia, Charleston in South-Carolina, and Savanna in Georgia.

The committee rose and reported. Adjourned till to-morrow.

LONDON, March 31.

HEY write from Vienna, of the 7th instants that marshal Romanzow has requested to retire, owing to his bad state of health. In this case, it is said, the prince Potemkin will have the command of the Russian army, destined to drive the Turks beyond the Danube, and to invade Moldavia and Wallachia. On the 4th the emperor was again indisposed; but was the next day well enough to give an audience to the foreign ministers.

The prince Coberg is directing his march, at the head of 12,000 men, towards the trontiers of Poland. As the attempt to destroy the Russian and Danish fleets causes much emotion in the north, and may be very important in its confequences, we think our readers will be gratified in having a more detailed account than we have hitherto been able to procure.

In the night of the 18th of February, a person came to the admiralty, with intelligence of a very alarming nature, and which required the most speedy measures. The auditor-general of the navy, and the king's solicitor tor the same department, were immediately fent for, and went at three in the morning to vice-admiral de Fontenay's, who is the chief, to affift at the examination and deposition of the informer, and the captain of an English merchant ship, whom they had secured; and discovered a most atrucious plot, which was to have been executed the Wednesday following: It was to burn all the Russian men of war at anchor in the harbour of Copenhagen, and to involve. if possible, the Danish seet in the same destruction.

A foreigner, who is faid to be a Swedish officer of distinction, and has been some time at Copenhagen, had bought of the English captain his ship and cargo for twelve thousand rix-dollars, and paid him in bills of exchange. The ship was at anchor near the citadel. and the cargo being fold, the buyer, affifted by the captain, reloaded the ship with a freight of tar, pitch, gunpowder, and spirituous liquors, and payed the vesfel and rigging all over with tar.

The English captain had agreed with his employers to bear down upon the Russian squadron on the night nised and in operation. It was contended, that the of the 4th of March, and then to fire his ship, which, filled with inflammable matter, could not fail to spread fire and destruction to every thing around it. The for reigner had promised a reward of five thousand rixdollars for every Ruffian vessel which should be de-

> The English captain, however, was very uneasy: his inquietude increased as the fatal time drew near ! and on Saturday the 28th of February, in the afternoon, being more melancholy and thoughtful than usual, he began to reflect that the man whose soul was black enough to form a project of this nature, would not be very scrupulous in defrauding him of the stipulated payments; and upon examining the bills he found they were seconds. These suspicions increasing, he went to the foreigner, and discovered with the conversation he had with him, sufficient cause to increase his mistruft. A person immediately after gave information; the English captain was seized, but the Swede had sufficient time to hide himfelf, and, notwithstanding every search, he has not yes been found.

> We fincerely wish he may be laid hold on, for it is of importance to all countries that the matter should be thoroughly investigated, and that we should discover,