

A motion was made to go into committee of the whole immediately.

Mr. Forrest supported the motion.

Mr. Parker observed that he was not ready to enter into a consideration of the subject; he informed the house that there are 500 of the refugees in and about Norfolk; the people there had made very generous contributions for their relief. The legislature of Virginia had also granted them aid; he thought the subject ought to be taken up on general principles, and if any thing is to be done by government the circumstances of these persons wherever they are, if distressed, ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Murray replied to Mr. Parker, by observing that if there were as many persons of the description under consideration in Norfolk, as the gentleman stated, and the legislature of Virginia has granted them relief, the presumption was, that that relief was sufficient—no application is received from that place for the interposition of government. But the present case is different, an immediate application is made; the unfortunate persons must be reduced to extreme misery if no provision is made; that provided by the legislature of Baltimore extends only to next month.

Some constitutional objections were made to entering into the business—these were replied to by some general remarks on the superiority of the claims of humanity to all precedents whatever.

Mr. Madison remarked that he presumed no arguments, no efforts of oratory were necessary to excite emotions of benevolence in the mind of any member of the house towards these unfortunate fugitives. He had no doubt that the feelings of every man were alive to a sympathy for their situation, but he remarked that the government of the United States is a definite government, confined to specified objects—it is not like the state governments whose powers are more general. Charity is no part of the legislative duty of the government; it would puzzle him to lay his finger on any part of the constitution which would authorize the government to interpose in this business; the report of the committee he observed, involved this constitutional question—Whether the money of our constituents can be appropriated to any other than specific purposes.

He concluded his remarks by saying, that tho' he was of opinion that the relief contemplated could not be granted in the way proposed; yet he supposed a mode might be adopted which would answer the purpose without infringing the constitution. He adverted to the measures which had taken place under the direction of the executive.

Mr. Nicholas concurred in sentiment with Mr. Madison. He considered the constitution as defining the duty of the legislature so expressly, as that it left them no option in the present case.

Mr. Murray observed that as the states individually cannot prevent persons from landing on their shores; as the regulations of tonnage, commerce, and foreign intercourse with nations are exclusively vested in the general government, he inferred that it must inevitably follow, that the government can with perfect consistency afford relief to those who may come in circumstances of unavoidable necessity and distress. This he considered as firm and constitutional ground.

Mr. Boudinot supported the question on constitutional grounds, he instanced several cases which had occurred and might occur, in which relief must be necessarily granted, and that without occasioning any doubt of the constitutionality of the business; such as granting pensions, affording relief to Indians, supporting prisoners, &c. He alluded to the circumstance of the alliance between the United States and France, the connection between the citizens of the United States and that country, &c.

Mr. Dexter stated sundry objections from the constitution. It will not be pretended, he supposed, that the grant of monies, on this occasion, was for the general welfare, it is merely a private charity, he was in favour of going into a committee on the subject, but wished a short delay, that he might revolve the question more fully in his own mind.

Mr. Giles enlarged on the unconstitutionality of the power proposed to be exercised by the legislature. The scope of his argument turned on the force of an amendment to the constitution, which precludes Congress from the exercise of powers not expressly delegated. He hoped some expedient would be fallen upon, in

the course of the discussion, without involving a constitutional question as to its legality.

His wish was to postpone the business. Sudden impulses, he remarked, often led to assumptions of power, which were unwarranted, and which afterwards acquired a force extremely detrimental to the public welfare.

Mr. Murray observed that the general welfare was involved in relieving any part of the community burthened by an unavoidable necessity. An imperious necessity has imposed a great burthen on the state of Maryland; any other part of the community might have been exposed to the same call of humanity, and a similar burthen thrown on them. As part of the great whole, the general welfare is most undoubtedly promoted by dividing the burthen.

Mr. S. Smith stated as a case in point, the relief granted and sent to the people of St. Domingo, on the first insurrection of the negroes.

Mr. Madison, in reply to Mr. Boudinot who had stated several cases as in point observed that those cases came within the law of nations of which this government has express cognizance, the support of prisoners, in a case provided for by the law of nations, but the present question, he remarked, could not be considered in any such point of view.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole immediately, was at length withdrawn, and the report laid on the table.

A message from the President of the United States, respecting the appointment of a superintendent of the issues of supplies was taken into consideration, and referred to a special committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of such an officer.

Adjourned till Monday.

It should have been noticed in the minute of Wednesday's proceedings, that Mr. Giles moved to go into committee of the whole, on the enquiry into the transactions of the Treasury Department—this motion was superseded by the pressure of other business.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Resolutions of the Democratic Society, Continued.

#### ARTICLE I.

Resolved, That the experience both of France and America, has evinced the absurdity of governments within governments; as they are calculated merely to create an encroaching aristocracy by multiplying titles, places, and pensioners, who prey like leeches, upon the vital blood of the body politic, and by the numbers and a daily increasing strength threaten every where a total destruction of the principles of liberty and equality. That the misfortunes of ancient Greece and of France, may soon be experienced, if parts of the grand union are allowed in future, to enact laws hostile to the views of the freely constituted Supreme Law-givers of the general government of the Republic of America—Therefore resolved, that this society do recommend to their brethren, throughout the union, to consult on a mode by which, to abolish the ridiculous distinction of States within States, with all their absurd trappings and appendages, saving only such as may be conducive to the Grand Union of a free government—One and indivisible.

#### ARTICLE II.

Resolved, That as a war between Republican states, will cause great triumph to the monarchical league—Therefore, a peace should be concluded between this republic and that of Algiers, at all events.

#### ARTICLE III.

That this society, do recommend in the most ardent and pressing terms, the speedy abolition of slavery, throughout the union; a principle so disgraceful, and so dangerous to all existing liberty and equality, ought by no means, to be suffered to exist for a moment, in any free country.

Extract from the minutes of the Society.

### PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 11.

Abstract of further intelligence by the late arrival at New-York. The Combined forces at Toulon for the security of the outer harbor have been obliged to erect a fort on an out post.

By the proceedings of the National Convention, it appears that a bloody battle was fought between the Patriots and Insurgents on the 9th October, in which the latter were totally defeated, and their Army of Twenty-Thousand Men, dispersed over an extent of Country of 30 Leagues circumference—That the 28 sections of Bourdeaux, had sent a deputation to the Convention informing them of their approbation of the Revolutions of the 31st May and 2d June—and advising them to stand firm at their post.

That the army of the republic entered Lyons without disorder, and crowned its glory by acts of humanity—No person had reason to complain of any injury—General Dagobert at the head of a republican army has entered Spain—and taken the town of Campredon.—The Spanish Army is in the most dismal situation, afraid even of attempting a retreat.

The patriotic municipalities are re-established in Lyons—the Popular Society re-inflated—the disarming began, and a committee of vigilance appointed—the rebels reduced to 300, who are enclosed in a wood by 6000—a military commission has entered on its office—and four aids-de-camp ordered for execution—several of the chiefs of the Counter-Revolutionists have destroyed themselves.

#### LONDON.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, October 23.

The dispatches of which the following are extracts and copies, were received on Sunday last, at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Toulon, September 27, 1793.

SIR,

Since I closed my dispatch to you this day, the first division of Neapolitan troops came into the harbor, consisting of two thousand men, all in perfect health, conveyed by two ships of seventy-four guns each, two frigates and two sloops—they have been eleven days on their passage. Two thousand more troops were to sail in three days after that of their departure, and a third division also of 2000 men were to sail in twenty days from the day on which the first division sailed. After the confident manner in which I have ventured to assure you that no impression was likely to be made on our posts, inadequately garrisoned as they were by our original small body, I need hardly express the comfortable security I feel with our last reinforcements.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

SIR,

The Squadron under Adm. Gell have been delayed by contrary winds, I have the opportunity of informing you, in addition to my last dispatches, that on the 28th inst. the first division of the Neapolitan troops disembarked under the command of Brigadier-General Pignatelli.—The troops are in perfect health, and are a very fine body of men, and well appointed.

The detachment of the King of Sardinia's troops consists entirely of grenadiers and chasseurs, and are of the best of his Sardinian majesty's troops. I have great confidence in the zeal and willingness expressed, both by the officers and soldiers of this corps.

It is with extreme concern that I have to inform you of the loss which the service has sustained by the death of lieut. Newham of the navy; to whose private and professional merits, the sincere and marked regret of the Spanish as well as English officers, who were witnesses of his able & active conduct, bears the most honourable testimony. His wound, which was not at first judged to be dangerous, took an unfavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very short period.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

Right. hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

#### PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10 1/2.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

#### MARIA ANTONIETTE.

The fate of this woman, like that of her husband, must excite no small degree of regret and indignation in the surrounding nations; especially in Germany, where her relations have power and influence. If any thing can allay this resentment or suppress the sympathy of honest hearts, it is the character of Maria, who, it is said, indulged herself in base and scandalous crimes.—In these ferocious times, what may not be expected in France, where government is prostrated, and the demon of jealousy, with an iron rod in one hand, and the Guillotine in the other, stalks uncontrolled, and thus the population of that distracted country!

Amer. Minerva.

The American Schooner Britania, Barnam, from Boston to Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Weymouth, by the Achilles privateer.

The Betsey, a new ship from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, is taken by a Spanish packet and carried into Corunna.

By a list of the names and cures of the patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, it appears that there have been admitted within the year ending the 27th of the fourth month 1793, two hundred and thirteen diseased persons, amongst whom were seventy-one lunatics, or such as are disordered in their understandings, and discharged as under.

Cured,	88
Relieved,	35
Taken by their friends,	7
Incurable,	3
Eloped,	7
Irregular behaviour,	4
Died,	16
Remains 4th month 27th,	
1793,	53
of whom 15 poor, & 38 on pay	213

#### American Philosophical Society.

JANUARY 3, 1794.

At the annual election of Officers, the following persons were duly appointed, viz.

President—Dr. David Rittenhouse.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. Thomas Jefferson,

Dr. John Ewing, Dr. William Smith.

Secretaries—Dr. Nicholas Collin, Mr. William Barton, Dr. Samuel Magaw, Mr. Robert Patterson.

Treasurer—Mr. John Vaughan.

Curators—Dr. Benj. S. Barton, Mr.

Charles W. Peale, Dr. Casper Wistar.

Counsellors for three years—Dr. John Andrews, Mr. James Davidson, Mr. Andrew Ellicot, Dr. S. P. Griffiths, Mr. Jonathan Williams.

Married at Providence, Mr. WILLIAM F. MAGEE, merchant, to Miss SUSANNAH NIGHTINGALE.—Mr. JAYKEE DANA, to Miss KESIAH WARNER.

at Coventry, Mr. BENJAMIN D. GREENE, to Miss ESTHER BUCKLIN.

To the Creditors of the French Republic.

SUCH persons as are Creditors of the Republic of France, for supplies sold to their commissioners in the West-India islands, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. to consider of the best means of making application for payment of their respective debts.

#### SHIP NEWS.

The following vessels are advertised for different ports in the United States, in Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of Oct. 31, 1793.

For New-York, the American brig Eliza, David Harding, master; the ship Palas, Lushington Goodwin, master, to sail in ten days; the American ship Sisters, William Provoost, master, will sail on the 10th November.

For Norfolk, Virg. the American snow Venus, Alexander McConnel, master, to sail in 10 days.

Wants a Freight to New-York, Charleston, Baltimore or Philadelphia, the American brig Hannah, Joshua Batton, master, must sail about the 1st of November.

Capt. Hallowell, in the ship Betsey, arrived at Providence, (R. I.) from Martinico. He informs, that the brig Triton, Capt. Ridgaway, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the Rochambeau privateer, and carried in there; and that the Captain had ransomed her for one hundred Joes.