

The bill "in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States" was read the second time—

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

After the consideration of the executive business—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday February 18.

Mr. Strong from the committee to whom was recommended the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," reported amendments.

Ordered, That the bill be printed as the committee have reported it amended.

The bill "in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, that the title thereof be "An act in alteration of the act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States"—that it be ingrossed, and that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives therein.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported, that they had this day, laid the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons," before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary from the department of Treasury, together with fourteen statements of tonnage, for a year ending the 30th of Sept. 1792, according to the entries of vessels in the United States during that period, which were read.

Ordered that they lie for consideration. The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, February 19.

The honorable James Gunn from the state of Georgia took his seat in the Senate.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States.

On motion, Ordered, That the consideration thereof be further postponed until to-morrow.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, February 19, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter which I have received from the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; and, at their desire, the representation, mentioned in the same letter, pointing out certain defects in the judiciary system.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and representation therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Strong, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Potts, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Conformable to the order of the day the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 16th of January last, that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judiciary capacity.

On motion by Mr. Martin that the question be now taken on the propositions, generally.

A motion was made for the previous question to wit: Shall the question be now put on the following preliminary resolutions?

"Resolved, That in all representative governments, the Representatives are responsible for their conduct to their constituents, who are entitled to such information that a discrimination and just estimate be made thereof.

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States being the representatives of the sovereignties of the individual states, whose basis is the people, owe equal responsibility to the powers by which they are appointed, as if that body were derived immediately from the people, and that all questions and debates arising thereupon, in their legislative and judiciary capacity, ought to be public.

"Resolved, That the mode adopted by the Senate of publishing their journals, and extracts from them in newspapers, is not adequate to the purpose of circulating

satisfactory information—while the principles and designs of the individual members are withheld from public view, responsibility is destroyed, which on the publicity of their deliberations, would be restored;—the constitutional powers of the Senate become more important, in being more influential over the other branch of the legislature;—abuse of power—maladministration of office, more easily detected, and corrected;—jealousies rising in the public mind from secret legislation prevented;—and greater confidence placed by our fellow-citizens in the national government, by which their lives, liberties and properties are to be secured and protected."

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

To postpone the main question to the next session of Congress, to wit:

"Resolved, That it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judiciary capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy, and that this rule commence on day of "

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 14—Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Izard, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherford, Strong and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, King, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Taylor.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "authorizing and directing the settlement of the accounts of Major-General La Fayette," and having amended the same,

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

On motion,

Mr. Rutherford obtained leave of absence for a few days.

On motion,

To reconsider the following motion, to wit:

"Resolved, That it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open, while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judiciary capacity, except on such occasions, as in their judgment, may require secrecy, and that this rule commence on day of "

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Foster, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherford, Strong and Vining.

A motion was made to amend the motion last re-considered, as follows:

"Resolved, That after the end of the present session of Congress, and so soon as suitable galleries shall be provided for the Senate chamber, the said galleries shall be permitted to be opened every morning, so long as the Senate shall be engaged in their legislative capacity, (unless in such cases as may in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy) after which, the said galleries shall be closed;" and after debate,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday, to amend the motion then reconsidered, respecting the opening the doors of the Senate chamber, whilst sitting in a legislative capacity.

On motion, To commit the motion for amendment:

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

That the amendment be agreed to:

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 18—Nays—9.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Ellsworth, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, King, Langdon, Liver-

more, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Taylor, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Chabot, Frelinghuysen, Gallatin, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherford, and Strong.

On motion to adopt the resolution amended, as follows:

"Resolved, That after the end of the present session of Congress, and so soon as suitable galleries shall be provided for the Senate chamber, the said galleries shall be permitted to be opened every morning, so long as the Senate shall be engaged in their legislative capacity, unless in such cases as may in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy; after which, the said galleries shall be closed."

It passed in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Ellsworth, Foster, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Taylor, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Frelinghuysen, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherford, and Strong.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he yesterday approved and signed the act entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons."

"The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties arising on the tonnage of sundry French vessels, which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States" in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill last mentioned was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

On motion,

Resolved, That on a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the President shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and that during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin, to be a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin exhibited to the Senate a written statement of facts agreed to between himself and the petitioners, which was read—and after debate,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the report of the committee be postponed until to-morrow, and that in the mean time, the statement of facts exhibited on the part of Mr. Gallatin, be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," as reported to be amended by the committee, be the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Feb. 21.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties arising on the tonnage of sundry French vessels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States," was read the second time.

On motion,

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Burr, and Mr. Langdon, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary for the department of War, stating certain defects in the act passed the last session of Congress; entitled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions," which was read.

Ordered that it lie for consideration.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting

the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, and after proceedings—

On motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. FENNO,

You are requested to publish the following remarks on an article from a correspondent in the General Advertiser of Tuesday last, entitled,

"RELIGION OF FRANCE."

St. Bartholomew's, Wars, Murders, &c. Mr. Bache's correspondent, I suppose, has logic enough, and religion little enough, to charge the crimes of mankind to the score of religion itself. If any existing society of men is to be described by the abuse committed in the dreadful times of civil or religious revolutions, where religion unfortunately was complicated with temporal interests, let that immaculate society step forward; let modern philosophy itself say, if it dare, *Munda Sum a sanguine*. Let the curious read the most partial historians, even Rapin himself, relating the religious persecutions in England; let them read a few sheets published in the year 1789, Dublin, by Amyas Griffith, who was no papist; let them read, if they can without horror, the executions of most innocent men, for the cause of religion alone, as their sentences proclaimed, in the days of Elizabeth. Let them see those penal laws that punished men before they were born, or before they were able to be guilty of a breach of the peace—why men were to be robbed for not believing what they could not? Sir, I do not defend popery, for popery I understand with Mr. Fox, to be the Catholic religion, with such creeds as are made for us, but not with those we hold ourselves. Popery, in the first sense, I am convinced, is the rankest of all heresies. The Catholic religion, in the last sense, has done no harm, and can do no harm to mankind any where. Protestants, with reason, appeal to their doctrines to be judged by them, and why are not Catholics to be allowed the same privilege? The liberal Protestant condemns persecution as wickedness, and so does the liberal Catholic. Certain exclusions of citizenship, &c. are still in force in some Catholic countries, and the same temper is to be found in some protestant countries also. The American Protestant grieves to find any of his brethren possessed by the spirit of persecution, and in this point the American Catholic is of the same sentiment.—But the massacre of Vassi!—&c.

Sir, certain houses of Philadelphia are the chief places of resort of the people of a certain nation, even on that solemn day when christians are employed in divine worship. Must the Catholic religion answer for this also? What reason is there, or what justice, to throw in the face of the Catholics of America, crimes committed hundreds of years ago, thousands and thousands of miles off? What has the Catholic, as well as the Protestant, to do with such men, unless to condemn the wickedness of the times, and frown on the perpetrators of robbery and murder? for shame! Mr. Bache's correspondent, become liberal. You are now at least in a land of freedom—let the air of America impregnate your soul with sentiments worthy of a man and of a christian. If you think it lawful to cut off every head that may conceive a federal government a good one, at least leave your fellow citizens unoffended, who conceive their religion the true one. There are laws in this country which we observe and revere. Many among us fought for the liberty to make and enjoy them. When we transgress them, we shall also transgress our religion, and even then, it is the false Catholic, but not the Catholic religion that ought to bear the blame.

Feb. 18. CATHOLICUS.

P. S. Catholic as I am, it is my very heart's creed, that the persecutors of all religious societies whatsoever, not only deserve to be cut off from the churches they claim but even that by persecution they are ipso facto separated from the spirit of Christ, as well as by adultery or murder. Were a Turk to write a history of all the murders, wars, proscriptions, &c. that have been practised and committed by christians of all denominations, and paint the Gospel of Christ in such bloody colours, what in general would be a