

Monday, March 24.

Kenley Johns, Esq. appeared and produced credentials of an appointment by the Governor of the state of Delaware as a Senator for the United States, which were read.

Whereupon

It was moved, that they be referred to the consideration of the committee of elections, before the said Kenley Johns should be permitted to qualify, who are directed to report thereon; and it passed in the affirmative—Yeas 13—Nays 12.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

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

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Lambert, in absence of Mr. Beckley, detained by sickness.

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, “an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river,” in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

“The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he did on the 21st instant approve and sign the act, entitled, “an act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; and on the 22d instant, the act, entitled, “an act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.” And he withdrew.

The memorial of a number of citizens of the state of South-Carolina was presented and read, complaining of the system continued and pursued in the capture, detention and condemnation in British ports, of a number of vessels with their cargoes, the property of the citizens of the United States.

Ordered, That this memorial lie for consideration.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney-General, on the memorial of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and it was read.

Ordered, That this report and the papers referred to be committed to Mr. Burr, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

Mr. Jackson gave notice that he should to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forsyth, who was killed in the service of the United States.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled “an act for the relief of Stephen Paraque,” was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Morris, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled “an act for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river,” was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

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

Tuesday, March 25th; 1794.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled “an act allowing to Major-General La Fayette his pay and emoluments while in the service of the United States,” and that it was duly enrolled.

The bill to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases, to alter the place for holding a session of Congress, was read the third time and being amended,

Resolved, That this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, “an act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress.”

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the

concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled “an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river,” was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Jackson, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Foster, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Lambert.

“Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate, for the signature of the Vice-President.

“The House of Representatives disagree to the first amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled “an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes—ask a conference on the subject matter of all the amendments to the said bill, and have appointed managers at the said conference on their part.”—And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled “an act allowing to Major-General La Fayette his pay and emoluments, while in the service of the United States,” and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the President of the United States,” for his approbation.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of the House of Representatives, disagreeing to the first amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled “an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes,” and asking a conference on the subject matter of all the said amendments—Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Senate agree to the proposed conference, and that Mr. Gunn, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Ellsworth be managers at the same, on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

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

United States, 25th March, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The two letters, which I now forward to Congress, were written by a consul of the United States; and contain information, which will probably be thought to require some pecuniary provision.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The consideration of the report of the committee on the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “an act limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates of certain descriptions,” was resumed, and it was agreed that the bill be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

(To be continued.)

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

March 28.

Proceedings of Congress, relative to the Embargo.

A message from the President of the United States.

United States, 28th March, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

In the execution of the Resolution of Congress, bearing date the 26th of March 1794, and imposing an embargo I have requested the governors of several states to call forth the force of their militia, if it should be necessary for the detention of vessels. This power is conceived to be incidental to an embargo.

It also deserves the attention of Congress how far the clearances from one district to another, under the law as it now stands, may give rise to evasion of the embargo. As one security, the collector, have been instructed to refuse to receive the surrender of coasting licences for the purpose of taking out registers, and to require bonds from registered vessels bound from one district to another, for

the delivery of the cargo within the United States.

It is not understood, that the resolution applies to coasting vessels, although their occupations lie generally in parts beyond the United States. But without further restrictions, there is an opportunity of their privileges being used as means of eluding the embargo.

All armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power (letters of marque excepted) are considered as not liable to the embargo.

These circumstances are transmitted to Congress for their consideration.

Go: WASHINGTON.

The said message and papers were read, & committed to Mr. Dexter, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Goodhue.

Mr. Dexter from the committee to whom was referred the above message of the President of the United States, the next day reported the following resolution, which was agreed to by the House.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that during the continuance of the present embargo, no registered vessel, having on board goods, wares and merchandize, shall be allowed to depart from one part of the United States, to any other port within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor, shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district from which she is about to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall be relanded in some port of the United States, which bond, and also a certificate from the collector of the district where the same may be relanded, shall, by the collectors respectively, be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury.—That the several collectors be prohibited from granting a clearance to any foreign ship or vessel, in any case whatever, during the continuance of the present embargo; and all armed vessels, possessing public commissions from any foreign power (letters of marque excepted,) are to be considered as not liable to the embargo.

A message from the senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, informed the house, that the senate have agreed to a resolution, to carry into more complete effect, the resolution directing an embargo, to which they desire the concurrence of this house.

The said resolution was considered and disagreed to.

Another message from the senate, by Mr. Otis was received, which announced that the senate have agreed to the resolution of the house, to carry into more complete effect the resolutions directing an embargo.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE

BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

(CONTINUED.)

PARIS, December 31.

On the 19th instant the Count and Countess of Affeld and her daughter, a child nine years old, entered the Abbey a prison, in order to be detained there as hostages for the French prisoners, who are in the power of the Austrians; on the 21st, Mr. Schneider, public accuser to the Revolutionary Tribunal at Straßburgh, was conducted into the same prison.

On the 25th, Dreffay, Cordier, Bonneuil, the Widow Gravaud, Germain, Bellevau, and Dufour entered the prison of the Conciergerie.

The Revolutionary tribunal has condemned to death La Fosse, for fraudulent actions committed in the furnishing of cloaths destined for the armies; Morin, valet de chambre to Madame du Barry, for having carried on a correspondence with the enemies of the Republic; La Bondie, commissary of the navy, and the Widow Gravaud, native of Berlin, for the same reason.

COURTRAY, Dec. 31.

The report of the evacuation of Toulon by the Allies was received here two or three days ago. We are here at present very quiet. It does not appear that there are any troops on the French frontiers between Ypres and Tournay. On the other parts of the Frontier they do not exceed 6000; nor does it appear that even Lille contains many at present. It is supposed that they are all drawn off to the side of Normandy.

From Mons down to Nieuport, we have a strong cordon of excellent troops.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December, 26.

A letter from Carriere, Representative of

the people, dated Nantz, December 24, confirmed the details of the letter from Savegnay; and added, that a single Rebel would not have escaped, if General Maulin had not given passports to some of them. This General is put under arrest.

The Officer who was the bearer of this letter, said, that before he left Nantz, the country people had brought in 500 Rebels, who had thrown away their arms and implored pardon. This was refused, and they were all put to death. On the road from Nantz to Ancenis, he met many detachments of volunteers and country people, who were leading along Rebels they had taken in the forests. At Ancenis, the Administrative Bodies, told him, that more than 600 had been brought in there the same day; 800 were brought to Angers; and a great number to Saumur, of whom the Representatives of the people would rid the earth by ordering them to be thrown into the Loire. The number of the killed and taken in the late actions, amounts to 30,000.

Barrere, in the name of the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety, made a report on the mode of deciding expeditiously on the charges against persons under arrest. The Convention ordered it to be printed, and repealed the Decree which directed that a Commission chosen of the Committees of Public Welfare and General Safety should decide on such charges.

December 31.

The Public Functionaries in the department of Correre, had been the chief authors and promoters of the insurrection in that quarter. They have over-run the whole country, to preach a counter revolutionary crusade, and, under pretence of the liberty of religious worship, to infligate all the inhabitants to take up arms, and to assemble at the sound of the tocsin, in order to fall upon the great communes, and exterminate the Protestants, who, they said, intended to take from them, with their Priests, their sacred vessels and their holy religion. These miscreants have now expiated their crimes. The Representative of the People, Laner, wrote from Maymas, that they had all been guillotined.

“The Tribunal,” he added, “fulfills its duty with dignity; other conspirators are now on their trial, and will be judged without delay; none of them shall escape our researches; every day throws new light on a dark and vast plot, projected by Priests. I have just learnt that many of them, disguised as poor people, over-run the country, in order to light up the torch of fanaticism, and to announce an impending famine, as a visitation of God. I am going to carry the torch of truth into those regions, and to chase from their haunts and caverns, all those wretched beings. Some fugitives from the forests of Ladozere and Aveyron are said to have taken refuge there.” Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

Mauitte informed the Convention of the gallant behaviour of a farmer in La Vendee. This brave Republican fell into the hands of the rebels, who endeavored to cut down the Tree of Liberty. “No, (said he) I have myself planted this Tree; it is dearer to me than my existence, I will rather die than do it the least harm.” At these words he was killed by the banditti, but his last words were, Vive la Liberte, and his last sigh, a wish of success and prosperity to the Republic. Insertion into the annals of Civism.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.

In the first audience granted on Tuesday last by the Emperor to the Marquis Luchefini; this minister declared, on the part of the King of Prussia, that his majesty would continue, with redoubled zeal, to support the operations of the coalesced powers against the common enemy. The minister then demanded, and immediately obtained, a free passage through Bohemia, for some Prussian regiments which were to join the army on the Rhine.

According to the last advices from Semlen, the commandant of that frontier employed all his attention to stop the progress and the communication of an epidemic disorder which prevailed in Servia, and chiefly at Belgrade, where five persons are already dead of the plague.

In the famous church of St. Dennis, the commissioners of the National Convention discovered a hundred vessels of agate, three score services for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones of considerable value; exclusive of which they discovered an Unicorn's horn of an immense value, with fourteen unpolished pearls; and a cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thousand livres, besides many other ornaments, and ecclesiastical appendages of inferior estimation.

LONDON, January 4.

By letters from the most respectable persons at Manchester, we understand that the House of Taylor, & Co. in that town, is in want of a thousand more weavers than it can procure—a convincing proof that the war has not affected the manufactures of this country in the manner that the Jacobins would wish to represent.