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atics on eleven hogheads of Coffee, which have been destroyed by fire."

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

The engrossed bill to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress, was read the third time.

On motion,

To strike out the words "first Monday in November next," and insert "second Monday in November next."

It passed in the negative.

On motion, That this bill pass as engrossed,

It passed in the negative.

Mr. Brown from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, reported,

"That Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Green, do appear before the Senate on the day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of a grant and deed of conveyance for seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land bordering on the Ohio River, executed by the President of the United States, to the said Putnam, &c. in trust for the Ohio company of associates pursuant to an act, entitled, "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Gallipolis.

"Ordered, That the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one week, in one of the Gazette's printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof."

Ordered, That this report lie for consideration.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, May 12th, 1794.

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

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenses incurred by Fulwar Skipwith, on public account," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate."

"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." And he withdrew.

The bill last brought up for concurrence, was read.

On motion,

Ordered, That the rule be so far dispensed with as that this bill be now read the second time.

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

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to erect a light house on the head land of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Shell Castle Island in the harbor of Occacock in the State of North-Carolina," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States.

On motion,

Ordered, That the rule be so far dispensed with, as that Mr. Ellsworth have permission to bring in a bill, to authorize District Judges to adjourn Circuit Courts; which was read the first time.

On motion,

Ordered, That the rule be so far dispensed with as that this bill, be now read the second time.

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

(To be Continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As there have been misrepresentations respecting the military bill, lately rejected in the House of Representatives, the facts attending the progress of that subject should be known, and the public will then be able to judge without comment on the propriety of the rejection.

On the original motion of Mr. Sedgwick, at a time when the probability of war seemed great, a resolution on a motion of that gentleman was adopted, "that

the military force of the United States ought to be rendered more efficient." This was committed to a select committee of nine, of very different and opposite political opinions and connexions. The report of this committee was unanimous. It consisted of four parts, 1, to complete the present military establishment; 2, to detach 80,000 men from the militia; 3, to raise a corps of artillery and engineers; and 4, to augment the military establishment in case of war.

The three first, after some discussion, were adopted. Respecting the last there was much opposition. The resolutions of the select committee proposed delegating an authority to the President to decide on the fact of the existence of war; and in that event to commence the augmentation of the military force. This delegation of authority was made the principal ground of opposition. After considerable discussion, Mr. Mercer proposed that the resolutions should be adopted and a bill reported to purport an immediate raising of the force, that the bill might remain undetermined till towards the close of the session, and then be rendered in its operation direct or provisional, as the circumstances of the country might require. This proposition was acceded to almost unanimously; the number of men, to wit, 25,000, which was proposed by General Irvine was, it is believed, reported unanimously, and a bill accordingly reported.

On the discussion of this bill, Mr. Sedgwick believing on the one hand, that the circumstances of the United States were not so urgent as to authorize the expense of immediately raising an army; and on the other, that the abandoning altogether the obtaining an efficient force was not authorized by our present prospects, proposed to amend the bill by the following sections:

Sec. 1. That there shall be raised, upon the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, an additional provisional military force to consist of non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, together with a proper proportion of commissioned officers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, to be raised as aforesaid, shall be enlisted upon these conditions, (to wit) unless war shall break out between the United States and some European power, they shall not be liable to be called into service for more than days in a year, and then only for the purpose of being mustered, exercised and trained. But if war shall break out with any European power, then they shall be bound to serve for the term of three years after the breaking out of such war, or during the continuance thereof as they shall respectively engage; and every non-commissioned officer, private and musician shall be entitled by virtue of his enlistment, if to serve for a term of three years in case of war, to an allowance of dollars, and if to serve during the continuance of such war to an allowance of dollars, and yearly thereafter until the breaking out of war, (if the same shall happen) to the further allowance of dollars.

And be it further enacted that for every day of attendance or service of a commissioned officer, previous to the breaking out of war, he shall be entitled to pay and subsistence, after the rate of the monthly pay and subsistence now allowed to the officers of the army, according to the grade of such commissioned officer, and for every day of attendance or service of a non-commissioned officer, private or musician, previous to the breaking out of war, he shall be entitled to the compensation of cents per day; and in the case of the breaking out of such war the said commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians shall remain the same pay and allowances in all respects as the troops on the military establishment of the United States; and they shall also as well before as after the breaking out of such war, be governed by and subject to the rules and articles of war which have been or shall be established by law.

And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, previous to the breaking out of such war, to assemble and keep together, with their consent, such and so many of the officers and non-commissioned officers aforesaid, as he may think proper for the purpose of being instructed and exercised; which officers and non-commissioned officers so assembled shall during the time they are together receive the like pay and allowances to which they would be entitled in time of war.

And be it further enacted that if war shall not break out with some European power within after the passing of this act, the military force to be raised as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and shall be reduced and dissolved.

Be it further enacted, that the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians from the time of their engaging in the service aforesaid, shall, during their respective continuance therein, be exempted from the performance of any militia duty.

By these it will appear that neither number of men, nor time of service were fixed by the motion; the simple question was whether any provision should be made to augment the military force in case war should break out? Whether those who supported, or those who rejected this measure were right, the public will judge; whether it was the duty of the Legislature to give aid to negotiation, or provide by a stable force for the defence of the country or not? It will undoubtedly appear that the bill which was rejected was not Mr. Sedgwick's bill, but a bill in exact conformity to the resolutions of the House—It was not a bill for raising a standing army of 25,000 men.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, March 15.

It is now resolved, to search and take all Danish and Swedish vessels bound to France; no body therefore will ship in them, nor can any insurance be done on them either here or in London.

OSTEND, March 12.

On Saturday last a fisherman came in here with the account that on the preceding day he spoke a Swedish vessel, coming from Sweden and bound for Dunkirk, laden with cannon powder &c. and which had several French soldiers on board.—The Swedish Captain desired the fisherman to give him a man to pilot him into Dunkirk which he could not refuse him, whereupon he continued his voyage. The fisherman having made this report, the commander of the English men of war here, dispatched immediately a cutter in order to take the Swedish vessel: but the cutter not being returned yet, and a strong easterly wind blowing it is feared the Swedish vessel has reached Dunkirk before the cutter could come up with it; the day before yesterday an English transport arrived here from London, with 12 beautiful horses on board for the Duke of York, which the king makes him a present of.

TURIN, February 26.

The French notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the badness of the roads cannot be quiet; lately they attacked from Nigga the post at Colonesta, and made 50 of our soldiers with 2 officers prisoners, they now threaten a post which commands the city of Saorgie.

ALGIERS, February 7.

The Dey is very favorably inclined towards the French, to these alone it is allowed to export grain; a permission which has been refused to the Spaniards. The truce with Portugal has procured to the Algerines already 10 American and 6 Genoese prizes. The plague is raging yet in the interior parts of the country, but the city has been clear of it ever since last August.

LONDON, February 28.

The Lawyers employed on the subject of the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick with Lady A. Murray, have had several meetings. The result of their deliberation is favourable to the young couple. Marriages solemnized abroad are, by various Acts of the British Parliament, recognized in this country; and the Act of Parliament, which was passed in the beginning of the present reign, prohibiting the marriage of any of the Royal family, without the consent of his Majesty, and on which the present application for a divorce is founded, does not extend to marriages contracted abroad. Nothing can, therefore, invalidate the union which took place between his Royal Highness and his Princess in Italy, although the marriage here may be annulled.

A reputable mercantile house in the city had a recent and urgent claim made on them by their French correspondents of 26,000l. but, as it was supposed to be done in consequence of the late order of the National Convention, decreeing that French property in foreign hands should be immediately called in, application has been made on the subject to Mr. Pitt, who, it is said, has advised the parties to keep possession of the money for the present.

The crew of the Crescent, on Thursday, received their prize money for the Reunion: including head-money, the men shared 6l. 10s. 6d.

General Washington has no children; he has nine nephews; and, notwithstanding they possess talents that would shed luf-

tre on any situation, only one, Colonel Washington, is in Congress; and not one holds a place, although every office in the Executive Government is at the disposal of the President.

March 19.

Extract of a letter from Captain William Simpson, of the ship Ark, bound from London to Ancona.

Toulon, January 17.

This is the first day I have liberty granted me to write you, and I am sorry to have to inform you, of my being taken on the 31st of December, in the outer bay of Toulon.

I arrived at Gibraltar the 17th, and on the 18th a signal for a convoy to the eastward was hoisted on board the Ardent. On the 19th I went on board, and received my instructions for Toulon, as there were none for Leghorn: but that from Toulon there was an opportunity every day, and was informed that they should get under way as soon as it moderated, which was in the afternoon of the same day. Four ships and a frigate (the said frigate came in two days before us, and shared the same fate) and I got under way, in company with several others, and sailed. The next day we could see nothing of our convoy. I kept along the coast of Spain, and saw nothing to trouble us. In the Gulph of Lyons we saw several English and Spanish men of war, but not one of them came to speak with us.

On the 31st ult. we came off this place, and seeing all appear friendly, and white colors hoisted on all the forts, we stood in to the outer bay; I put the ship about to stand out again, when it fell calm all at once; and the Grand Fort of Malgues poured the shot so quick upon us, and a large boat being a-head, full of soldiers, I was obliged to strike, and now am in close confinement, in company with my two mates, without money, cloaths, or friends.

We have been well used since we have been prisoners.

P. S. Dated Feb. 16. Since I wrote you the above, there have been three more English vessels taken; one in the harbor from Guernsey, a Captain Wood, and a Captain Barrell, of Yarmouth. Since Lord Hood left this, there have been 15 or 16 vessels, Spanish and English taken in the harbor—so you may judge what a good look out is kept by the English.

The Ark is estimated to be worth 40,000l.

EDINBURGH, February 28.

The House of Lords, on Friday last, heard council in the Appeal from the Court of Session; Reid, King, and Co. of New-York, against Messrs. Coats, of Glasgow, and reversed the decree on the motion of Lord Thurlow. This judgment establishes an important point in mercantile law, contrary to a train of decisions in the Court of Session, viz. That when a bill of Exchange is given not in the usual course, but deposited as a collateral security for a debt, the person with whom it is deposited, must negotiate it, or do diligence just as in the common case of foreign bills, otherwise he makes it his own; and if the money is lost by his negligence, it must be accounted as payment of the original debt. In this case, the terms of the receipt given for the deposited bill were, that the taking it should not exonerate the acceptors, &c. of the original bill, unless actual payment was made; but the House declared, that these words did not exempt the holder from the obligation to negotiate duly.

A M E R I C A.

St. JOHN'S (Antigua) April 17.

We have just been informed by Capt. Barnes from Martinique, that on his passage from that Island he spoke the Experiment Capt. Carcy, which a short time past was sent from this port to the Admiral at Guadaloupe, and by him had been dispatched express to Martinique; Capt. Carcy informed Capt. Barnes, that Point Petre had been taken with all the Forts near it and that 40 men had fallen on our side in the contest.

A court of Vice-Admiralty was to have been held at the court house yesterday for the trial of the schooner La Fayette, * J. Wyatt commander, but postponed sine die.

* By an arrival 3 days ago, from Antigua, the public were informed that this vessel had been condemned—A mistake somewhere.