



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, November 19.

Mr. Mercer from Maryland took his seat this day.

A bill received from the senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, on Friday, entitled "an act to regulate foreign coins and for other purposes" passed the senate, was read the first and second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A report was read from the trustees of the fund for reducing the public debt, stating their progress in the business pursuant to the acts of Congress.

A petition was read from the executor of the estate of the late general Schriever, of Georgia, stating the loss of certain continental securities, the property of the heirs of said deceased; referred to the committee of the whole on the subject of lost certificates.

Several petitions from invalids were read and referred to the committee already appointed on similar applications.

A memorial was read from the society of the people called Quakers, respecting the Indian war, suggesting the importance of an investigation of the grievances of the Indians, and of peace on just and equitable terms.

Mr. Williamson called the attention of the house to the subject of American seamen—he observed, that it was of the greatest importance that the number of native seamen should be increased, and measures adopted promotive of that object.

Mr. Williamson accordingly moved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for the relief of sick and infirm seamen; this motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Williamson, Lawrence, Goodhue, B. Bourn and Barnwell were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on marine hospitals—also the report of a select committee on the same subject were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Williamson then offered the following motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for promoting commerce, by the increase of American seamen: agreed to and referred to the above committee.

Mr. Boudinot moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill or bills providing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

This motion was laid on the table. In committee of the whole on the President's speech to both houses, (Mr. Lawrence in the chair.) The speech was read by the clerk, and then in paragraphs by the chairman.

On the first paragraph, respecting the Indian war, Mr. Boudinot after adverting to the confidential communications received from the supreme executive, relative to Indian affairs, proposed a resolution expressive of the satisfaction of the house at the measures which have been pursued by the executive to effect a peace with the hostile tribes—this motion was withdrawn for the

purpose of bringing it forward in the house.

Mr. Parker moved this resolution—That it is the opinion of this committee, that provision should be made for the widows and orphans of those persons who may have been killed while under the protection of flags of truce to the Indian tribes, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that it be resolved as the opinion of this committee, that that part of the President's speech which relates to the Judiciary system, be referred to a select committee, to consider and report. Mr. William Smith proposed an addition, by incorporating in the motion the clause in the speech, which refers to a description of offences against the laws of the United States—This addition was waved, that it might be made the subject of a separate and particular reference.

Some conversation ensued respecting the most eligible mode of taking up this business, whether by a committee of the whole, or by a select committee; the result was, the withdrawing of the motion by Mr. Sedgwick, for the present.

On the paragraph of the speech relative to the intercourse with foreign nations, Mr. W. Smith moved a resolution to this purport, That provision ought to be made for that object. This resolution was agreed to.

The paragraph relative to the foreign loans being read, Mr. Fitzsimons proposed a resolution to the following purport: Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that measures ought to be taken for the redemption of so much of the public debt, as by law the government has a right to redeem; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for that purpose.

This motion occasioned a debate, particularly with respect to the last clause, referring to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Madison, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Findley and Mr. Page, objected to, and Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Murray, in various views supported the proposition. A motion to strike out the words, toward the close of the debate, was not decided when the committee rose, and reported progress.

Mr. Murray moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to alter and amend the clause in the Militia Law relative to arming—A difference of opinion taking place between Mr. Murray and some other gentlemen respecting the extent of the revision of that law, and the hour of adjournment being past, the motion was not decided on.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion respecting a revision of the Militia Law. He offered a resolution in the following words—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the Militia Law, passed the last session."

This resolution was altered, on motion of Mr. Williamson, and by consent of Mr. Murray, to read, "a bill to amend the Militia Law."—Some debate ensued on the question to agree to the resolution—Mr. Murray, Mr. Greenup, and Mr. Mercer, supported the motion; Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hillhouse, and Mr. Fitzsimons, opposed it. On taking the question, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Militia Law as relates to the arming of the Militia."

On motion of Mr. Ames, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was taken into consideration—this report being read, the following resolution was submitted, viz.

Resolved, That there be allowed per annum, to Joseph Henderson, for his services as Naval Paymaster to the Navy Board for the Eastern Department, from 5th August, 1778, to 1782.

This resolution, with the Secretary's report were referred to the committee of the whole, to-morrow. The petition of Mirandus Stigar was read, and referred to Messrs. Giles, Macon and Niles.

The memorial of William Constable and Co. merchants of New-York, was read—stating, that owing to an unavoidable accident, they have not been able to furnish, complete, the requisite formalities, to obtain the draw-back of the duties on a quantity of tea, actually exported from New-York to Dunkirk, and not re-landed in the United States—and praying relief in the premises; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Petition of Dr. John Bartlet was read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. B. Bourn, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kittera. The petition of William Mackay was read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the President's Speech—Mr. Lawrence in the chair—The consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Fitzsimons yesterday, was resumed—The motion for striking out these words, "and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report

a plan for that purpose," was further debated—and on the question to agree to this motion, it was negatived, 31 to 25.—An amendment was proposed by Mr. White, in these words, "so far as conflicts with the present revenue of the United States." This motion was negatived.—The original resolution was then put, and adopted.

The paragraph of the Speech relating to the loan of the bank of the United States being read, Mr. Dayton proposed a resolution to the following purport—

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for reimbursing the loan of the bank of the United States, agreeable to the provisions made by law—This resolution was agreed to.

The Speech being gone through with, the committee rose and reported that they had come to sundry resolutions on the same—The report was laid on the table, and the House Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

By the ship Fanny, Capt. Braine, from Glasgow, arrived at New-York, London and Glasgow papers are received to the 4th October—By these it appears that the National Assembly closed its career the 21st September—On that day an address to the National Convention was agreed on by the Assembly—After the address was read, and approved, a deputation from the National Convention having entered the Hall, their spokesman said,

"The National Convention has sent us to inform you, that they are constituted, and that they are going to repair hither, to commence their sittings."

M. Francois, who was in the chair, informed the deputation, that the National Legislative Assembly had just decreed, that they should proceed in a body to the Tuilleries, to serve as a guard to the Convention—All the members immediately rose up, and thus terminated, after the existence of a year, the National Assembly, under which the French nation marched with giant strides towards Republicanism.

The first sitting of the National Convention was on Friday, the 21st of September—M. Petion, President—The Secretaries, Messrs. Camus, Condorcet, Vergniaud, Brissot, La-fayette, and Rabaut-de-St. Etienne.

Two propositions by M. Manuel and Mathieu, caused a long debate—the first moved that the President, whom he called the President of France, should reside in the National Palace; that he should always be preceded by the badges of the law; and that when he entered the Hall, the people should always honor the National Sovereignty, represented in his person, by rising up.—The latter moved, "that the Convention, invested with the Sovereignty of the People, should begin its proceedings by a grand act of that sovereignty.—It must, (said he) annihilate in their name all those authorities which subsist in the empire, in order that the power may revert to the people."

These propositions were combated by M. Chabot, who concluded his remarks by saying, "Declare that you will invite the French people, in the Sections or Assemblies of the Commons, to ratify or reject those decrees which you pass."

M. Gouthon said, "Let us all swear to maintain the Sovereignty of the People—the whole of that Sovereignty—and nothing but that Sovereignty."

After various propositions, which occasioned some debate, the following, presented by M. Chenier, was decreed by the Convention:

"The National Convention declare, that there can be no Constitution, but that which is accepted by the people. They declare also that persons and property are under the protection of the law; that they will afterwards concert the mode which the French people at large shall pursue to manifest their opinion, respecting that Constitution which shall be presented to them."

It was then moved, "that the National Convention should expressly declare, that all the authorities at present in the exercise of their functions, shall be provisionally maintained until further orders."

This occasioned some debate, and at last the principle of the motion was decreed in the following words:

I. Those laws which have not been abrogated, and those powers which have not been suspended, shall be provisionally preserved and supported.

II. The taxes actually existing shall be collected as formerly.

The Convention was about to terminate the sitting, when M. Collot d'Herbois, starting up, cried out, "There is one declaration which ought not to be deferred, even till the evening—it is THE ETERNAL ABOLITION OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE."

The Deputies all rose up, and demanded, that it might be put to the votes.

M. Bazire exclaimed against the enthusiasm which had taken possession of their minds, and requested that a question of such magnitude should be debated with that calmness and dignity becoming the Representatives of a great People.

Various plans were then offered, and the Convention at length passed the following Decree:

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECREE, THAT ROYALTY IS ABOLISHED IN FRANCE."

This Decree was followed by loud and long continued applauses, and the exclamations of Vive la Nation!

The process-verbal of this sitting was ordered to be sent by expresses to all the departments, and the armies, and to be proclaimed on the morning of the 22d, in the City of Paris.—The sitting rose at half after four o'clock.—In Saturday's sitting the Convention decreed,

I. That all public acts shall be dated, "The first year of the French Republic."

II. That the State Seal shall be changed, and have for legend, "French Republic."

III. That the National Seal shall represent a woman sitting on a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike with the cap of liberty upon it; and on the exergue, "Archives of the French Republic."

IV. That all the Administrative and Judiciary Bodies should be re-elected.

"That all Judges may be chosen without distinction from among the Citizens."

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola, October 15.

"A ship is arrived at Cayes, with 350 men of the battalion of Aube. These troops, who were much abused by the enemies of the public good, appear to be well disposed, perfectly well disciplined, and show great impatience to be led against the revolted."

"The ship St. Anne, which brings the remainder of the battalion, appeared for a moment, but has been again driven out to sea by the currents."

"It is time France should think of us.—Fifteen days more and all was lost."

"We wish much for the arrival of M. de Montesquieu, to re-establish good order and enforce that obedience which is due to legal authority."

"We just now hear, and the intelligence may be depended on, that Cavillon, Jeremie, Cayemite, Petit Trout, and L'Anse a Veau, have surrounded the rebels of Petit Trout, had pursued them for nine days, and killed almost the whole of them; the survivors prayed for mercy, and all is restored to order. It should be observed that they had as commander, no agent of the old executive."

A correspondent observes, that the opposers of the re-election of the Vice-President, have carefully avoided the affirmative in their discussion of that gentleman's pretensions to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—well knowing that his abilities and services oppose an insurmountable barrier to the force of those wire-drawn insinuations which have an influence on uninformed and prejudiced minds—but, continues our correspondent, the artifices of these theoretical and intolerant politicians, who torture opinions, not imbibed in their school, into crimes, will most assuredly fail, so long as reason and common sense shall influence the conduct of the citizens of the United States.

A correspondent observes, that the experience of the good people of this country is altogether opposed to the doctrine of those who appear so zealous for constituting a board of sixty or seventy financiers. It is not perhaps too much to say, that the public debt of this country has been enhanced one quarter part from the mode of managing the state and continental money concerns by boards and committees—and the event is devoutly to be deprecated, when the idea of responsibility, by being transferred from an individual to a collective body, shall vanish into air—into thin air.

A correspondent, who heard the motion made by the gentleman from New-Jersey, for bringing forward the business of a Bankrupt Law for the United States, cannot refrain from expressing his satisfaction on the occasion. The efforts heretofore made to bring that subject to maturity, have certainly fallen short of the exertions made on many other points, to say the least, not more interesting to the people.

BOSTON, November 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Law, in London, to his friend in Massachusetts, dated July 10, 1792.

"PAINE has been endeavoring to excite the people of this country to destroy our government, and to substitute his Utopia. I fancy he knows more of the 'Rights' than of the nature of man; and can have paid but little attention to the sagacious, temperate, humane and practicable doctrines of that true friend to mankind, our illustrious ADAMS. If we really suffered those grievances here which alone could sanction a revolt of the people—I mean, such as outweighed our prosperity and happiness, a MASSACHUSETT OF A WAT TYLER, would perhaps be more likely to carry it than PAINE; for our mob, I find, cannot understand his visions:—America, I take it, has no mob, nor ever had. In that country he spoke to a people, under the very menaces of oppression, and who were generally intelligent enough to understand his spirited sentiments: And as to the several descriptions of people here, who are superior to the mob (such people, less than any, will not be reasoned out of their feelings) I take these to feel so individually, so substantially, and so generally happy, that it will be at present impossible to persuade them that they are otherwise."

"We see plain enough how it is in France. They have squandered out so much liberty among a people, ignorant of the use of it, that there is scarcely energy enough left in the executive power to extinguish a riot of drunken Weavers."

"Several attempts have been made here, by vain Frenchmen (and others who appear to know full as little of the genius of JOHN BULL) to make the 'Ca ira' popular; but they might as well offer him a Frog—He will never pronounce the one, any more than he will swallow the other."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Barque Hope, Miller, Oporto Schooner Prince of Wales, Inham, St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 21/8
3 per Cents, 12/7
Deferred, 13/3
Full shares Bank U. S. 47 per cent. prem.
3 shares, 57
Unfunded debt of U. S. 21/6 on the principal.
And on the Interest 1/2 to 1 1/2 Jan. 1788; 13/4