

# CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Joseph Henderson was referred, brought in a report, which was read: this was partially in favour of the petitioner. Laid on the table.

The petition of John Roland was read, praying compensation for services performed, and disabilities incurred during the late war. Laid on the table.

The committee on the petition of Ebenezer Cowell, brought in a report, which was against the prayer of the petition. This report was accepted.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time, and passed, viz.

A bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Lewis Garanger, for military services, during the late war.

A bill to amend the act establishing a mint, so far as respects the coinage of copper. And

A bill to allow the payment of interest, on a claim of the persons therein mentioned.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed, reported a bill to compensate John Tucker.—Read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the several petitions of the officers of the late army, were referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A letter was read from the Secretary of State, containing a list of the Clerk's employed in his department, and the salaries received by each, communicated pursuant to a resolution of the house of Monday last.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Steele's motion for reducing the military establishment of the United States, &c.

Mr. White in the chair. The motion was read by the Chairman, and debated till near three o'clock. They then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making compensation to the widows and orphans of persons killed while acting under the sanction of flags of truce.

Mr. Dayton in the chair. The committee discussed the bill. They then rose, reported progress—and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

The petition of Charles King, praying to be placed on the pension list, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. W. Smith, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War enclosing a list of the several persons employed in the Department of War, with the salaries allowed to each. Laid on the table.

The report of a select committee on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making compensation to the widows and orphans of persons killed, bearing flags of truce to the Indians.

Mr. Dayton in the chair. The committee filled up the blanks and made several amendments to the bill, which were reported to the house, and laid on the table.

The House then, in committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair, resumed the consideration of Mr. Steele's motion, for reducing the military establishment of the United States. The motion was again read, and debated. Mr. Steele and Mr. Clark supported the motion; Mr. Milledge and Mr. Findley opposed it. A motion for the committee's rising and reporting progress, after some opposition, was carried.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that when the House adjourn, they should adjourn to meet at Ten o'clock. After some remarks from Mr. Livermore, on the want of punctuality in attending at Eleven o'clock, the usual hour of adjournment,—he suggested, as an expedient, the calling over the names of the members at Eleven o'clock. Mr. Smith withdrew his motion to substitute the idea of Mr. Livermore, and made a motion accordingly, in the following words: That there be a call of the members at the usual hour of adjournment, and that the names of those then absent, be entered on the journal. This motion was laid on the table. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Sterrett Member from Maryland, took his seat at this day.

The bill providing compensations for the widows and orphans of the persons who were killed, while acting under the sanction of flags of truce to the Indians, was further discussed in committee of the whole; additional amendments were made, which the committee reported in the House—the House took the same into consideration; they made further amendments, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing lists of the persons employed in the Treasury Department with the salaries allowed to each;—also a statement of the several Loans made by the executive of the United States, pursuant to law, with the appropriations of the same; ordered that 200 copies of this communication be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions—Mr. Dayton in the chair—The bill was read by the chairman.

A motion by Mr. Livermore, to strike out a clause which provides that applications from persons whose cases have heretofore been decided upon, and their claims rejected, should

not be again received and allowed—was after some opposition negatived.

Mr. Venable moved an amendment, the object of which was to invalidate the doings of the judges, acting as commissioners in the cases of applications for pensions, pursuant to the law passed the last session—and to place those pensioners on the same footing with such as are the subjects of the bill now under consideration—this motion occasioned a debate which continued till the time of adjournment—the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.

We are concerned to be under the necessity of following up our accounts from the western territory, with more disagreeable intelligence from thence.

Some time in the last month, Captain Handley with his company of (disfranchised) militia, and an escort under their care, marched from Knoxville for Cumberland; on their route they were surprised on the Cumberland river, between Knoxville and Nashville, by a party of Indians, consisting of about 200;—on their first fire, Capt. Handley and eleven of his men fell, and the remainder of the company and the escort instantly dispersed;—of which twenty-four are still missing, supposed to be killed or taken prisoners.

The militia had no suspicion of being near an enemy, until they received the fatal fire, which brought their commander and so many of their fellow soldiers to the ground.

It is barely justice to the memory of Capt. Handley, to mention, that he had served his country, in a military capacity, five campaigns with distinguished reputation and applause; and that equally in public and private life he lived beloved and respected, and has died universally lamented.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 19.

Last week a piece of timber, designed for masts of a large India ship, was drawn over the new Bridge, by upwards of twenty oxen, without so much as causing the least crack to be heard in the Bridge, notwithstanding the enormous weight of the load.

## Philadelphia, Jan. 5.

The Directors of the Bank of North-America have declared a dividend of seven and an half per cent. for the six months ending January 1st.

Tuesday afternoon, a number of friends of equality and of the French revolution, Americans and French, partook of a splendid entertainment at Mr. Oeller's hotel, in commemoration of the intelligence lately received of the success of the Gallic arms against those of despotism.

Tickets of admission to the ærotatic experiment by the celebrated Mr. Blanchard, will continue to be sold till Wednesday next, at Oeller's Hotel. Tickets for the first places, five dollars—second places, two dollars.

Since the celebration of the successes of France on the 1st inst. at Oeller's Hotel, a correspondent has observed, that a number of persons have been decorated with the tricoloured ribbon at their button-holes. The blue ribbons talked of, have not yet appeared.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, (S.C.) Dec. 9.

The Electors of President and Vice-President have voted for the present gentlemen in office. Major Butler is re-elected to the Senate of the United States. The gentlemen in nomination were Gov. Pinckney and Maj. Butler; the former had eight votes, the latter one hundred and eighteen;—a pretty strong evidence of the sentiments of this country in favor of Major Butler's public conduct.—There is no man possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens more highly than Major Butler."

Abstract of Foreign Intelligence.

In the attack of Spire, the Austrians lost 800 men, besides a great number mortally wounded—and though they fought bravely, yet the French had only 20 killed and thirty wounded.

Spain has openly declared its disposition to co-operate with Austria and Prussia against France.

The Porte has refused permission for eight ships of the line, and the same number of frigates of the Russian navy, to pass the Dardanelles, in order to act against the French.

A grand civic feast, on account of the success of the French armies, was to be celebrated in Paris in October.

A serious rupture has taken place among the Jacobins, and it is said they have expelled Brissot, and ordered his name to be erased from their minute-book.

M. Peiron is re-elected Mayor of Paris—and M. Garat has accepted the office of Minister of justice.

Tranquillity reigns generally in Paris; a general opinion prevails, that neither Louis nor the Queen will be punished with death.—The majority of the Convention appear to be disposed to conciliate parties, rather than encourage animosity; little doubt however exists but that republicanifm will remain the French form of government, till future experience shall point out its inefficacy.

M. Danton demanded in the Convention, that the country be declared out of danger; this proposition was combated and deferred.

By a letter of the Commissioners to the Convention, dated the 10th October, it appears, that the enemy had 30,000 men encamped without Verdun; and were in possession of the Heights which command that town, in which they have a great number of sick. Kellerman was making his arrangements to attack this army when it retreated.

Died, in South-Carolina, Hon. HENRY LAURENS, formerly President of Congress, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Vanderhorst, Consul of the United States at Bristol, to the Secretary of State, dated October 10.

"A very uncommon wet harvest-time here, has done much injury to the crops of grain, which were before very promising.—Corn, in consequence, has considerably advanced in price, and it is expected, will still be higher—so that there is at present no doubt among our merchants in this place, but the ports of this kingdom will, in the course of next month, be opened for the admission of foreign grain of all sorts—indeed, so confident are they of this, that many of them have already sent large orders abroad for the purchasing of corn."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Consul of the United States at Bordeaux, to the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 28.

"The crops of grain have proved much less than was expected; in all the southern departments of France, considerable foreign supplies will be wanting. Mr. Cathalan, Vice Consul of Marseilles, is now here—encouraged by the citizens of that place, and the prospect of the scarcity of grain, to come as far as this, and go even to America, in order to buy and procure supplies of wheat and flour; but the uncertainty of the times has deterred him from going on to America. We shall also want much in this and the neighboring departments, and I presume the prices will be high."

## DECREE

OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. SEPT. 5, 1792.

1. THE importation of every kind of tobacco in the leaf is to be permitted, from and after the first day of October next, on paying 10 livres the quintal for the tobaccos which are subject to the duty of 18 livres 15 sous; 12 livres 10 sous for those which pay 25 livres; & 15 livres for all others, except those in segars, which shall pay 25 livres. The duties of ten livres & 12 livres 10 sous, shall be levied as well on the tobacco which shall be imported, reckoning from the above date, as on those which shall then be in entrepot. The tobaccos of the Levant shall be admitted in bales; those of Amersfort, in hampers; and those of the Colonies, in bundles.

2. Leaf tobacco imported by sea, shall have the right of entrepot eighteen months. They may even pass, by a continuation of entrepot from one port to another. They shall pay the duty on the actual weight, and only at the expiration of the time of entrepot, or when they shall be taken from thence for national consumption. The whole on condition that the warehouses shall only be in the ports furnished by the merchants at their own expense, and of which the Directors of the Régie shall have a key.

3. Manufactured tobacco, which shall be sold in consequence of seizure, shall be subject to a duty of 15 livres per quintal.

4. Tobaccos seized from persons unknown, and not reclaimed, may be sold three days after notice, to the Solicitor of the Corporation, and advertising the decree of confiscation: the net proceeds of the sales shall be paid immediately to the persons seizing, and divided according to the rules established, or to be established.

5. When several seizures of tobacco shall be separately made from persons unknown within the jurisdiction of the same district-tribunal, and the value of each parcel seized shall not exceed 50 livres, the Régie may demand confiscation by a single petition which shall contain the estimate of each parcel of the tobacco, and a decision shall be issued on the said petition by one and the same judgment.

6. The resolutions in the two preceding articles shall be executed, in respect to all seizures made from persons unknown, of things which shall not have been reclaimed.

We are sorry to see (says a correspondent) the spirit of discord is so predominant in the choice of a Vice-President of the United States:—When our country is blessed with faithful disinterested servants, whose chief study is the good of mankind, change them not, lest you change for the worse; and monarchy and all its dreadful concomitants be again seen stalking among us. If the gentleman, who has the honor of filling that office, has not performed with strict justice and equity, the function allotted to him—why not made known? If on the contrary he has, why a change?—Americans be not duped by the exclamations of the Anties, who wish to plant the bitter weeds of discord in this land of liberty: Let it be engraven on your hearts, that "An honest man's the noblest work of God." Virginia Gazette.

The votes which have been given in the respective states for Vice-President (says a correspondent) will decide the state of the National pulse as to federal principles. The two candidates are represented at extreme points—the one a full-blooded anti-federalist, the other a reputed aristocrat, at the same time an honest man, the noblest work of GOD. The electors being chosen by the immediate representatives of the people, doubtless carried with them their sentiments in the aggregate—hence a very important point will be decided.

Albany Paper.

We have the pleasure to announce to every well-wisher to our excellent Constitution, that the firm Patriot and Friend to the true interest of the Union JOHN ADAMS, is re-elected Vice-President by a handsome Majority.

Newport Paper.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Those who vindicate the federal side of the question, take it for a fact that the people are intelligent and enlightened. Therefore they offer reasons to the understandings of the people, supposing them fully capable of perceiving their force. And this has been constantly attempted against the current of prejudice and ignorance, which carries away the least informed part of our citizens in certain districts of the union. This is treating the people respectfully, and as experience has happily proved, according to their real character. It is a fact in corroboration of the remark just made, that the most enlightened part of the United States, is the most federal.

The faction, on the other hand, has treated the people as if it were easy to dupe them. They have made a property of a few words, such as monarchy, aristocracy, &c. and it is half the employment of their hireling priests to ring the changes upon them. But we are happy to see that these frequent appeals to the supposed ignorance of the country, are as ineffectual as they are insulting.

Whoever sees the conduct of another with the eyes of an enemy will find matter of blame. No man will come off clear when his enemies act as his judges. It is on the other hand no less true, that he to whom every action of a man appears wrong, is that man's enemy.—For as there is some defects in the best man's character, there is some good in the worst, and he who condemns all the words thoughts and actions of the latter, is more the foe of the man than of his faults. Apply this remark to our party scriblers and the faction that supports them. The government of the United States has, with them, no bright spot. It has done nothing praise-worthy. Its best acts, or what its admirers call its best, the restoration of public credit, an adherence to system and order, are termed a curse—a scourge, an oppression. The intention, they say too, is worse than the deed.—The very change of our affairs from adverse to prosperous and happy, they pretend, does no credit to government, and that prosperity was intended and is made the engine of deceiving and corrupting the people in order the more certainly to bind them in chains.

Yet these scribblers have lately, it is but lately, dared to say they are federalists, friends of the republican constitution we enjoy. If the government is half as bad they pretend they ought not to be its friends. No man is the friend of what he abhors, and no man will try to make others abhor what he admires. Therefore, Hypocrits, lay aside your mask; it serves no longer to hide the mark of the beast.

It is devoutly to be wished that France may finally succeed in her form of government without a King. A great republic, wisely constituted and administered so as to secure life liberty and property, not only from violation but from the fear of it, will make the cause of liberty respectable, and in the end triumphant throughout the civilized part of the world. One reflection occurs—It is highly interesting to the happiness of the human race that great rather than small portions of the earth should be subject to one government—provided the many millions forming one nation enjoy a perfectly free constitution. There are many obstacles which small and feeble independent nations oppose to the diffusion of that principle of the fraternity of mankind, so earnestly inculcated by the French National Assembly. A great nation is a great family.—But fear, jealousy, rivalry, and the spirit of commercial monopoly which has afflicted and disgraced this age of improvement more than any other remnant of barbarism build up Alps and Pyrenees to separate the little independent States of the old world. The means they adopt to guard against evil are the worst of evils. They arm, and their security against each other requires taxes and oppression.—But a great nation not having cause to fear the loss of an independent government is less prone to quarrel with its neighbors.—For surely a free nation will not seek conquests—therefore it is happy for posterity, that America and France being great nations will have nothing to fear—being free will have nothing to wish—their power and their example will do much towards diffusing over the earth that system of peace, that fraternity among nations which will give the greatest possible scope for the improvements of science and the happiness of the people.—He therefore that would break the union of America would blast the hopes of mankind.

## SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA, IN THE YEAR 1792.

From Foreign Ports.	From Ports in the U. S.
Ships 136	Ships 22
Barques 1	Barques 1
Polacres 1	Snows 1
Snows 11	Brigs 56
Brigs 265	Schooners 286
Schooners 107	Sloops 477
Sloops 136	
Total 652	Total 843

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	20/10
3 per Cents,	18/4
Deferred,	12/11
Full shares Bank U. S.	37 per cent. prem.

Advertisements, &c. omitted, in consequence of the lengthy Debate in this day's Gazette, shall be attended to in our next.