

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, enclosing an account of the result of assays and experiments on the gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal. Read, and ordered that 100 copies be printed for the use of the members.

The bill received from the Senate this forenoon, was twice read, and committed for Thursday—interim, 100 copies to be printed.

In Committee of the Whole, on the Invalid Pension Bill. Mr. Dayton in the Chair.

The question was taken on Mr. Venable's motion, and was negatived, 29 to 19.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with the amendments agreed to. The House took the same into consideration; they adopted all of them: other amendments were made. A motion to adjourn, prevailing, the bill was not completed.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

The petition of Bridget Parry was read, praying compensation for her services as a nurse in one of the continental hospitals, and for the pay of her husband, a soldier who died in the service.

Mr. Hillhouse presented the petition of John Reed and others, manufacturers of combs, praying an augmentation of the impost duty on imported combs. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An engrossed bill, making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793, was read the third time and passed.

The petition of Nathan Fuller was read, praying the settlement of the accounts of a regiment of which he is the oldest remaining officer, in the service of the United States during the late war; which accounts through various unforeseen and unavoidable accidents, were not settled within the time prescribed by the act of limitation. Referred to the Secretary of War.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Venable, the object of which was to provide for a revision of the proceedings of the judges, under a law passed last session,—occasioned some debate.

Messrs. Sedgwick, Livermore and Hillhouse opposed the motion; Messrs. Boudinot, Dayton, Giles, Madison, Kittera and Venable supported it.

After various alterations and amendments to this motion, the yeas and noes were taken, as follow:

A Y E S.

Messieurs Albe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gordon, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Millidge, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Orr, Parker, Schonmaker, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Venable, White, Willis, Williamson—40.

N O E S.

Messieurs Ames, Barnwell, Banfon, Bourne, Bourn, Gerry, Gilman, Hillhouse, Lavarance, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Tucker, Thatchers, Ward—20.

Some other amendments were made, and then the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee on enrolled bills reported the bill as truly enrolled, entitled, "An act to provide for the payment of interest on a sum due to the persons therein mentioned, &c. The Speaker signed the same.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the House that they have passed with amendments, the bill entitled, "An act to amend the act for establishing a mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States, so far as respects the coinage of copper. These amendments being taken into consideration, were agreed to by the House. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 10.

An engrossed bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions was read the third time, and passed—Yeas 36, Noes 13—as follow.

Yeas. Messrs. Albe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Boudinot, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Giles, Gilman, Gordon, Greenup, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Orr, Parker, Schonmaker, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadsworth White, Williamson, Willis. 36.

Noes. S. Bourne, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Lawrence, Learned, Leonard, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, I. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher, Ward. 13.

Mr. Moore, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill to amend the act, establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, so far as respects the coinage of copper. The Speaker signed the same.

The report on the petition of the Illinois and Wabash land companies, made the last session, was taken into consideration: this report is in favour of the petition. It was moved that the report should be referred to a committee of the whole House. This motion was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith made the following motion, That the Attorney General be directed to report a table of fees in the judicial courts of the United States, at the next session. Laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot moved the following, That a committee be appointed to report a list of the names of such invalids, who, since the 21st of March 1792, have had their names returned into the War Office, together with the vouchers accompanying the same.

In committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair. The resolutions respecting the loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual states, were taken into consideration; the resolutions were read by the chairman. The report of the commissioners for settling the accounts, was called for, and read—a debate ensued, which continued till near the time of ad-

journalment, they then rose and reported progress.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to claim against the United States, which are not barred by any act of limitation and which have not been already adjusted. Mr. Dayton in the chair. The bill was read through by the clerk, and then discussed by paragraphs. Mr. Giles moved to strike out the third section, and to substitute a section, which makes it the duty of the officers of the treasury to report to Congress on the claims presented pursuant to this act, which was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill with an amendment. Adjourned.

F R I D A Y, Jan. 11.

Mr. Goodhue presented the petition of William Stearns—praying compensation for property taken for the use of the army in Charlestown, Massachusetts—read and laid on the table.

Mr. Sturges presented the petition of Peter Perrin, a Capt. in the late Continental army, praying compensation for services—read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the Loans made in the United States pursuant to law;—100 copies it was ordered should be printed.

Mr. Gregg presented the petition of John and Mary Moore, praying compensation for the services of their son during the late war; read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Boudinot's motion for a committee to report a list of the invalids who since the 23d March, 1792, have had their vouchers returned into the war office, together with the vouchers accompanying the same—was taken into consideration—This motion after some debate was negatived.

Mr. W. Smith's motion for directing the Attorney General to report a table of costs and fees for the Judicial Courts of the United States, at the next session, was agreed to.

In committee of the whole, Mr. White in the chair—The consideration of the Resolutions providing for a loan of the balances due from the United States to the individual states, was resumed—A motion offered yesterday by Mr. Livermore, the object of which appeared to be an exoneration of those states, which shall, on a final settlement of accounts, be debtor states, being withdrawn by the mover—The debate was renewed on the original resolutions—and was continued till the time of adjournment—It was then moved that the committee should rise and report the resolutions without amendments—this motion was agreed to, 32 to 26—The committee rose and reported accordingly. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.

ABSTRACT OF FURTHER ACCOUNTS BY THE PACKET.

THE successes of France were celebrated at Sheffield, and other parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, by bonfires, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. &c.—A treaty was concluded the 1st November between the French republic and that of Geneva.—The Court of Vienna, it is said, has promised to redress all the grievances of Brabant.—Among the toasts drunk by the Belfast volunteers, Ireland, was the following—

"The auspicious day on which the French National Convention decreed that Royalty was abolished."—In the French account of the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, they state, That the day preceding the retreat, a council of war was summoned. In opinion the Duke of Brunswick stood alone. All the officers declared, that a more favorable opportunity for overthrowing Dumourier could not occur, and that he ought instantly to be attacked. The Duke continued to enforce the declaration which he had advanced, not by rational argument, but by the peevish pertinacity of a commander enamoured of his own judgment. The other officers became indignant, and even tumultuous. From murmurs and gentle remonstrances they proceeded to audacious assertions, the tendency of which rather provoked thanfoothed or convinced the Commander. Clairfayt offered to commence the attack, and to receive the first shock of the ensanguined enemy, at the head of the Austrians; and Marechal Broglio, supported by the French Princes, insisted, that as it was the cause of the Emigrants, he and his followers considered it a duty incumbent upon them to run the hazard expected from the first onset. This corps consisted of 10,000, formerly officers and gentlemen of France, proud of their late distinctions in society, impatient for the conflict to display their prowess, and impelled to action by every motive of revenge. The Duke of Brunswick not only refused to listen to the admonitions now eagerly urged, but threatened to punish the officers for disobedience.

The King of Prussia has undertaken to furnish every Emigrant, to the number of 8000, with rations of bread daily, and 15 livres a month.—Coblentz is garrisoned with 6000 men, part Prussians. Apprehensions prevail of an insurrection in Turin, the capital of Sardinia.—The Paris accounts state that the Emigrants are crying peccavi, and are petitioning for leave to return.

The Pope, apprehensive of a visit from a French fleet is putting Civita Vecchia into a posture of defence.—The King of Sardinia has wrote to the 13 Cantons, and the allies of the Helvetic Body, on account of the invasion of Savoy; but received for answer, that the Helvetic Body would scrupulously adhere to their neutrality.—M. Dumourier, in a letter to the National Convention, says, "The more successes I obtain against the enemies of Liberty, the more do my internal enemies encrease." This letter refers to one to the Minister of War, in which he announces his wish and determination to retire from public life at the end of the war. "I desire (says he) not only my own repose, but that also

of the republic, otium cum dignitate, shall be the only object of my wishes both for my country and myself."—Great Britain, in concert with the United Netherlands, it is said, is exerting herself to bring about a peace.—The King of Prussia is returned to Berlin. The Duke of Brunswick returns to Lunenburg. Gen. Mollendorf, it is said, commands his army.—The Convention of Savoy has decreed the ecclesiastical property, national property, the abolition of convents, and the liquidation of the effects of Emigrants.—A Spanish vessel loaded with grain, destined for the King of Sardinia, was made a prize of by the French in the port of Ville Franche.—Dublin was illuminated on account of the successes of the French.—The citizens of Mentz have petitioned to be annexed to France. Citizen Pache has succeeded Le Brun as Minister at War.—A new and more severe decree has passed against the Emigrants: they are banished forever from the French territory; they are civilly dead, and their goods sequestrated to the State.—Gen. Biron has placed himself under the orders of Gen. Custine.—Sebastian Huet has petitioned the Convention for a month's delay of the trial of the King.—Tournay is taken by the French.—The citizens of Namur have revolted from Austria.—The French armies in the Low Countries amount to 140,000 men.

On the 6th November the French army, consisting of 40,000 men, attacked the Austrian, amounting to 28,000. The battle began at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued till 4 in the afternoon, when victory declared in favor of the French. The Austrians were totally routed, all their intrenchments forced at the point of the bayonet, and a number of their cannon taken: they were strongly posted on the Heights of Geneppe, in the neighbourhood of Mons.—Three tiers of redoubts rose one above another like an amphitheatre; these were filled with cannon; but the French carried them one after another, to use the words of Gen. Dumourier, with infinite vivacity. The French loss is estimated at about 300 killed, and 600 wounded; that of the Austrians at 600 killed; their whole loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, at 4000. The city of Mons opened its gates to the conquerors, and wherever the French appear, they are cordially received. Lieut. Gen. Egalite, son of the ci-devant Duke of Orleans, is mentioned in the highest terms of applause for his bravery and intrepidity in the above battle.

The arms of France have overrun all the Austrian Netherlands; Brussels, the capital, being in their hands; the general opinion appears to be, that there is an end to the authority of the House of Austria over that country.

M. Servan is to command an army destined to act against Spain in the Spring. Kellerman takes the command of the Alpine army, in the place of Montequiou. Italy is to be invaded. On the palace gate at Turin, was fixed the following label—In 1792, a kingdom without a King; in 1793, a King without a kingdom.

Paris is quiet—though secret attempts are continually making to excite commotions and insurrections.

English papers were received by the Packet as late as the 22d November.—They inform that Paine's Rights of Man has been translated into the Swedish language, and published at Stockholm.

The King and Queen, according to the Paris papers, were both sick on the 16th November. The council general of the commons had ordered a bulletin of the state of their health to be published every day.

On the 13th of September last, a fire broke out at Constantinople, which completely consumed 6000 houses, 6000 shops, 5 mosques, numberless ware-houses, and 100 noble buildings, the residence of the principal ministers, great officers, and Generals of the Porte.

The Court of Stockholm has afforded an example to the several powers of Europe, of magnanimity and the pure love of liberty. The Duke of Sudermania has appointed M. de Stahl, the son-in-law of the great Financier Neckar, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden at Paris, to recognize the new Government and Republic of France.

There is a very general report (says a London paper) that the Cabinet of St. James's, is disposed to acknowledge the new French Republic. This event, which some people pretend will be made public previous to the meeting of Parliament, will open a new field for politicians.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOVEMBER 22.

Extraordinary Sitting—Thursday Night.

Letter from Gen. DUMOURIER.

Brussels, Nov. 14.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

I yesterday presented myself before Brussels with my advanced guard. The Austrians disputed with me the heights of Anderlecht. I was unwilling to expose my brave comrades to shed blood in vain; night came on; I kept my troops under arms; and, in the morning, I was received at Brussels as the deliverer of the nation!—The Citizen Minister at War will lay before you the concise details which I have sent to him.—The army of the Republic is more animated than ever; it may receive for motto, "Vives acquirit eundo."

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

General in Chief of the Army in the Austrian Netherlands.

By letters from Cape-François, and by papers from that quarter, we learn, that on the 2d and 3d of December there were disturbances in that unfortunate place.—The want of a cordial union between the whites and the free people of colour appears to have been the cause, the shedding of more blood, the effect. The consequences had like to have been very serious; the negroes made an attack upon the Cape during the disturbance, and were nearly successful.

It appears that the military service which the colony requires, is not performed with very great ardour on the part of the citizens.

All was again quiet on the 5th, and our papers to the 7th made no mention of an interruption of tranquillity.

We are informed, that the inhabitants of the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, have lately captured, by an armed force, the islands of St. Lucia and Marigalante, two French islands. It is said, the two former colonies have renounced the jurisdiction of France, and have established themselves as an independent state.

The Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan, is arrived at New-York. Mr. Wignol and Company are not passengers in this vessel.

The successes of the French armies were celebrated at New-Brunswick, by a public dinner, on the 1st of January.

We hear that on the first instant a beginning was made of the State Canal, at the Conowago falls, of which the celebrated Mr. Brindley has at present the direction. On new-years day 17 rocks were blown, one for each gentleman of the Canal Company: The quality of the stones are such as easily admit blowing, which render it a matter of more consequence to the holders of share.

It is reported that Mr. Pitt, the British prime Minister has resigned.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"The Packet brings an account of a probable revolution in Ireland; 80,000 men are already raised for the purpose."

Mr. BLANCHARD, agreeably to his advertisement, at five minutes past ten o'clock last Wednesday morning, rose with his Balloon from the Prison Court in this city, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, assembled on the occasion. The process of inflating the balloon commenced about nine o'clock. Several cannon were fired from the dawn of day until the moment of elevation; a band of music played during the time of inflating, and when it began to rise, the majestic sight was truly interesting—the flow movement of the band, added solemnity to the scene. Indeed the attention of the multitude was so absorbed, that it was a considerable time ere silence was broke by the acclamations which succeeded.

As soon as the clock had struck ten, every thing being ready, Mr. Blanchard took a respectful leave of all the spectators, and received from the hands of the President a paper, at the same time the President spoke a few words to this bold adventurer, who immediately leaped into his boat, which was painted blue and spangled; the balloon was of a yellowish coloured silk, highly varnished, over which there was a strong net-work. Mr. Blanchard was dressed in a plain blue suit, a cock'd hat and white feathers. As soon as he was in the boat, he threw out some ballast, and the balloon began to ascend slowly and perpendicularly, whilst Mr. Blanchard waved the colours of the United States, and also those of the French Republic, and flourished his hat to the thousands of citizens from every part of the country, who stood gratified and astonished at his intrepidity. After a few minutes, the wind blowing from the northward and westward, the balloon rose to an immense height, and then shaped its course toward the southward and eastward. Several gentlemen galloped down the point road, but soon lost sight of it, for it moved at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

About half after 6 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Blanchard returned to the city, and paid his respects to the President of the United States.—His aerial voyage lasted 46 minutes, in which time he ran over a space of more than 15 miles, and then descended a little to the eastward of Woodbury, in the state of New-Jersey, where he took a carriage and returned to Cooper's Ferry.

WE the subscribers, appointed Judges of the Election of Directors for the Insurance Company of North-America, held this day at their office, do certify, that the following gentlemen were duly elected:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| John M. Nesbitt | Charles Petit |
| John Rofs | Thomas L. Moore |
| Walter Stewart | John Swanwick |
| Samuel Blodget, jun. | John Barclay |
| Magnus Miller | Robert Ralston |
| John Leamy | John Craig |
| Joseph Ball | Francis West |
| Michael Prager | |

MICHAEL PRAGER, JOHN WEST.

Philadelphia, January 8.

Yesterday the Directors of the Insurance Company of North-America, met for the choice of a President, when JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT, Esq. was unanimously re-elected.

No papers printed east of New-York have come to hand since Tuesday.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	20/4
3 per Cents,	18/8
Deferred,	12/6
Full shares Bank U. S.	36 per cent. prem.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, THAT the Cashier be authorized to receive from the proprietor of any number of complete shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of complete shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

epgw JOHN KEAN, Cashier.