

Convention. The President endeavored to restore order, and was obliged twice to put on his hat. This confusion continued for two hours, during the whole of which time hardly a word could be heard.

It was at last proposed to except Equality from the Decree, and so adjourn the question, so far as it related to him, for three days. This motion was adopted.

Some original letters of Mr. Laporte, were transmitted to the Convention by Madame Olympia Degouges, who offered at the same time to undertake the defence of Louis XVI.

On this offer the Convention proceeded to the order of the day.

Some suspicions having been excited from certain passages in the papers, to be employed as proofs against Louis XVI, that Bailly, formerly Mayor of Paris, attempted to favor the flight of the ex-monarch. Bailly wrote to the Convention, declaring, that during the whole time of his magistracy, he always acted upon the same principles—the support of the law; and that he never favored any party or faction whatever.

DECEMBER 22.

A debate took place respecting the existing Committees; some Members having insisted on the execution of the law, which ordains, that one half of the Members of each shall, at the end of every two months, be removed, and their places be filled by new Members.

The Convention at length decreed, that this law should be put in execution, and that all the Committees, that of the Constitution excepted, should be one half renewed.

Coutthon remonstrated against the Decree which enacts, that in all countries occupied by the armies of the Republic, the functions of provisional administrators cannot be performed by any *ci-devant* Nobleman, Priest, or Agent, of the Austrian Government. He said the above was unjust and implicit; that it infringed the Sovereignty of the People, solemnly acknowledged by the Convention; and that it was unworthy of the representatives of a free nation to enchain the consciences of those whom they had delivered from tyrants. He concluded by moving, that these restrictions might be annulled.

After some debate the motion was decreed with an amendment—that nobility and clergy, before they could be elected, must have renounced all their prerogatives and privileges.

Young Equality came to Paris the other day to visit his sister—He exclaimed, 'I know they meditate our banishment: If the sentence find me here, I will instantly depart and give an example without a murmur, of fidelity and submission: If it reaches me in time of action, I will plunge into the enemy's battalions, and in dying receive the consolation of falling for my country.' This young man has been in seventeen actions.

Domestic Articles.

NORFOLK, February 16.

NOTICE.

The Consul of the French Republic informs the descendants of French families in this country, that on the 21st September, 1792, the National Assembly enacted, on the proposal of citizen La Grevole, "that the Executive Power shall, without delay, enroll the names of the French families, which were persecuted on account of religion by Louis XVI. in that they may recover their property so unjustly confiscated."

The Consul will send to France, with the utmost pleasure, the claim and grievances of his brethren.

The Citizen-Consul, M. A. B. MANGOURT.

January 24, 1793, and first of the French Republic.

WINCHESTER (Vir.) February 18.

On Monday evening last a BALL was given in commemoration of the PRESIDENT'S BIRTH, at Mr. Daugherty's tavern in this town.—The occasion gave peculiar happiness to the company, by having another opportunity of demonstrating their love and veneration for that great and good citizen. The evening was spent with great hilarity, and, among many others, the following patriotic toasts were given:

Our beloved President, may he long be enabled to render his important services to a grateful country—The Majority in Congress; may they continue to deserve the confidence of their constituents—The Federal Constitution; may its basis of wisdom be invulnerable to the shafts of revilers, or the friends of anarchy—May unanimity and affection banish local distinctions in United America—May our National Laws remove every obstacle to the payment of honest debts—The Vice-President; may his exertions in his country's cause be still remembered—Our unfortunate friend the Marquis de la Fayette.

EASTON (Maryland) Feb. 19.

Monday the 11th instant, being the Anniversary of the Birth of our beloved President, the same was celebrated here by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its neighborhood. The Ball-room was filled with Ladies, whose smiles testified the joy with which they embrace every opportunity of expressing their gratitude to, and veneration for, their protector and benefactor. At the upper end of the Ball-room was hung a handsome picture of the President, ornamented with a crown of laurel and wreaths of flowers, which the Ladies had previously prepared. The Ball was opened with the favorite dance of "The President's Birth-Night"—and the evening was spent with the utmost hilarity and refined pleasure—On no occasion have we seen a more brilliant or a more happy company.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

CONGRESS are drawing to a close—there are some important matters yet pending; but though the men who have hitherto done the business, are solicitous still to do as much as possible; they have to encounter very extraordinary exertions made to procrastinate almost every thing to the next Congress—not with a wish or expectation that business will then be done better; but, that it will be *undone*. This is not an uncharitable supposition—for when opposition finds its arguments against the principles of measures refused, it constantly brings forward the next Congress; and this is the concluding idea of every declamation against doing any thing the present session.

I should most sincerely lament the circumstance, if by electing an anti-federal character, Massachusetts should increase the juno against herself: That this would be the case, should some names be brought forward, which have so deeply pledged themselves against the public measures already adopted, is so evident, that I am astonished to see how your votes have run. If those who never did any thing for their country—if those who bellow the loudest against the Constitution, and the laws of the union—if those who have no personal honor, or private reputation are the patriots of our country, then will the people of Massachusetts act a wise and consistent part in committing the public interest to the care and guidance of men, who will coincide with persons of the above description.

You see what has been the result of the attack on the War-Department, in the House: The Committee on St. Clair's expedition, will probably make a new report this week: I think they will be puzzled—Knox will stand acquitted, justified and honored, if strict justice is done, or I am much mistaken—and so will Hodgdon: The Secretary of the Treasury comes next—He will come forth like gold—His friends are mistaken in the man, if his reputation is not of more value in his own estimation, than all the produce of Mexico since avarice first opened a mine. These investigations will do good, if the people are wise and just in appreciating the merits of their faithful servants—and in shewing a proper contempt for the sham patriots, who raise a smoke as a cover to facilitate their access to public appointments—There is, however, another object in these investigations; it is procrastination.

We have much talk here of resignations in the executive departments—even of the chief—but this I do not believe; Mr. Jefferson certainly goes out in March—he has given up his house—some say, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, will resign; but it is mere conjecture. However, this may be observed, that it is a most flagrant and scandalous violation of republican principles, to asperse, arraign and condemn public characters, without mercy and without trial, or without the shadow of proof.—What must be the consequence of such conduct, but this, that men of honor and sensibility will shrink from, and avoid public trusts—their places will be filled with these unprincipled calumniators, who will despise the public opinion, while they speculate in the public interests.

The President of the United States has come in for a due share of the dirt thrown from the mud-carts of these traducers of all good men: But his patriotism is proof against every assault, and the confidence and veneration of the friends of virtue will support him to the end of his days, in being the protector and preserver of our free and glorious Constitution."

On Tuesday evening departed this life, in the 60th year of his age, JOHN MANLY, Esq. Captain and Commander in the Navy of the United States. This gallant officer distinguished himself by his early, spirited and successful enterprises during the late war. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, the Free Malons, and by the Independent Company of Fusiliers, with arms reversed, drums muffled, music playing a solemn dirge—at the place of interment three volleys were fired.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE progress of truth is sometimes slow, but its steps are always sure towards final victory over error and deception. Sometimes it has a tedious course to travel, and many obstacles to pass over, thrown in its way by the inimical artifices of men interested to keep those divided and opposed in their views of things who have one and the same interest, cause, and sentiment, that ought to unite and harmonize their minds and measures. It is a pleasing and comforting testimony which the friends of true liberty and public virtue now see, in the sympathetic and joyful demonstrations going forward, that notwithstanding all the manoeuvres of a designing cabal against liberty, to sow the seeds of aristocracy in the rank soil of avarice, and to manure their growth by the stimulating mixture of political and monied operations; and at the same juncture, to sap the public confidence and affection towards republican government, by calumnies against republicans in France, and sneering at the principles of equality and the rights of man among ourselves, that notwithstanding these things, truth is every where lifting up her awful voice, and speaking forth the same pure patriotic sentiments, which liberty ever breathes into generous and manly hearts; nor can the time be far off when the same solemn voice of the people will proclaim their indignant feelings against all such as have endeavored to turn them from the plain path of honest republicanism, which leads to the universal good of all, and to involve them in the mysteries of a crooked and cunningly devised policy, tending in the end to blind and fetter the many, and to make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to the few, who are satisfied with sucking up the wealth of the community, wisely aspire and aim at vaulting into dignities, emoluments, and power independent of the people.

COLUMBIA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

A report on the petition of Lewis Pintard was read, which proposes an extension of the time limited for receiving drawbacks—referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The discussion of the bill engaged the committee till near the time of adjournment. Various verbal and other amendments were agreed to, and reported to the house;—those were adopted by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The French inhabitants of Gallipolis purchased from persons calling themselves Agents of the Scioto Company, a large tract of land, for which they paid a high price, on condition that the Company would give them certain stipulated assistance in making their settlement. They removed to this country from France, and found that the title of the land on which they were seated by the Scioto Company, is disputed by the Ohio Company. From motives of benevolence, humanity and policy, and in consequence of their voluntary military services, a grant of land is by the bill directed to be conveyed to them, independent of their disputed claim to their present settlement.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House that they have concurred, with amendments, in the amendments of the House, to the bill in addition to the act for establishing the judicial courts of the United States.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported four bills as truly enrolled, viz.

"An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1793." "An act to regulate claims to invalid pensions." "An act to repeal the several impost laws, so far as they impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed." And "An act for settling the claims of certain persons therein mentioned."

The Speaker signed these acts.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Griffin and Treadwell, was appointed to bring in a bill to provide for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, not ceded to the United States.

A bill making an appropriation to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes, north-west of the river Ohio, was taken into consideration. An amendment reported yesterday by the committee of the whole, was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that the Senate have concurred with amendments in two bills sent from the House, viz. A bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—and a bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

Mr. Hartley moved, that the House should go into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair. This motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Livermore then moved, that the committee of the whole should be discharged from the consideration of said report. This motion was made on a supposition that the time remaining of the session will not admit of finishing the discussion of the subject. This motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Madison then moved the following in substance, viz.

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair, ought to be printed, together with the observations of the Secretary of War, the commanding General, and the Quarter-master General, relative thereto.

Resolved, That each member of Congress be furnished with two copies of the same, and that such measures as may be eligible, be taken to circulate them thro' the United States.

These resolutions were debated for some time; but without deciding, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

The bill to authorize a grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis—and the bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio, were severally read the third time and passed.

A bill supplementary to the act providing for the establishment and maintenance of Light Houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole this day.

The bill for extending the time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the United States was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid the following motion on the table viz. "Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to make further provision for securing the collection of the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines, and teas; this motion was agreed to, and referred to a select committee.

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the house to the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States were read; also their amendments to the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, complaining of some inaccuracies in the printing of the Reports which he had made to the house during the present session: this letter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Sedgwick and Dayton.

In committee of the whole Mr. Dayton in the chair, on the bill for altering the places of holding the Circuit Courts of the U. States, in the states of North Carolina and Vermont, and for other purposes. The committee made some amendments, which being reported to the house,

a motion was made and agreed to recommit the bill to a select committee.

A message from the President of the U. S. informed the house that he has this day approved and signed two acts, which originated in the house, viz. one an act repealing the several impost laws of the U. States so far as the same may be deemed to impose duties on useful beasts imported for breed; the other, "an act making provision for the persons therein mentioned.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill intitled, an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house. The amendments of the Senate to the amendments of the house to the bill supplementary to the act for establishing the Judicial Courts were next taken up, these were concurred in with amendments.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the house that they have passed a bill providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer. The Secretary also informed the house, that the President of the U. States has approved and signed, an act, in addition to and for alteration of an act for extending the time limited for settling the accounts between the U. States and the individual states.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congress were read—this proposed the last Monday in December, in lieu of the first Monday of Nov. as in the bill; the house negatived this amendment.

A second message from the Senate informed the house that they have passed the bill entitled an act, to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district Courts of the U. States, with amendments.

The bill received from the Senate providing an allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer was read the first time: the second reading of this bill, being opposed, as unconstitutional, the question, shall the bill be rejected, was put, agreeable to the rules of the house, this was negatived. The bill was then referred to a committee of the whole.

An estimate of additional appropriations for the services of the year 1793, was received from the Secretary of the Treasury; read and referred to a select committee consisting of messieurs Fitzsimons, Madison, and W. Smith, with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Heister brought in a report on the petition of relative to a discovery in the improvement of fire arms. This report is favorable to the petitioner.

Mr. Giles, after some pointed animadversions, on the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the House, pursuant to the resolutions which have been passed, read several resolutions relative thereto, which were handed to the Clerk, again read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barnwell, it was voted, that when the House adjourn, they adjourn to 6 o'clock in the evening.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, with the copy of an explication of an act of the state of New York, ceding to the United States the jurisdiction of a certain tract of land on Montok Point, in said state.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of the United States, covering the report of the accounting Officers of the Treasury, on his accounts to the 31st of Dec. 1792.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing an abstract of the exports of the United States,—referred to a select committee to examine and report on such parts as it may be proper to print.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday Evening, February 27.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for ascertaining the fees in cases of Admiralty proceedings, in the District Courts of the United States, were agreed to by the House.

A bill, providing for the reimbursement of a loan made of the Bank of the United States, was taken into consideration. On motion, the bill was re-committed to the committee of the whole. The House immediately went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made to strike out the first section, which authorizes a loan.

Mr. Barnwell said, as he had been in favour of making the loan of two millions, as contemplated in the section; he thought it due to himself and to the committee to state the reason which will induce him to agree to the motion for striking out the section. It is, said he, because there is not time during the session to go into such an investigation of the subject as it merited; such an investigation, he was persuaded, would convince every unprejudiced mind, that it would be for the interest of the United States to effect the loan.

Mr. Madison was in favour of striking out the section—setting aside the consideration that the United States are not under obligation to discharge the whole sum of two millions at the present time; he very much doubted the policy of making loans at that amount, when the question, Whether any saving could be made thereby, is problematical, considering the rate of interest in Europe. He thought it probable, that before the time came round, when the United States might be obliged to discharge the whole of this debt, money may be obtained on more advantageous terms than at present, if it should be found necessary to borrow.

The section was struck out *nem. con.* Several amendments were made to the next section; the committee then rose and reported the same; and the House adopted the amendments, and ordered the bill to be engrossed.

Mr. Williamson, of the committee on the Secretary of the Treasury's communication respecting the exports and imports of the United States, reported that the same ought to be published.

In committee of the whole, on the bill directing the accounting officers of the Treasury, to