

THE TRIO.

The leaders of the Demon-frantic club, Who Congress with their conclave labors drub, Are Doctors L—n L—b and F—B—e,

These learned Cacklers nightly take their stand, With leathern bell, and goose-quill in their hand, Lord, how of rapes on Liberty, they preach!

The creatures of a faction, full of war, Would keep the Country in a ceaseless jar; But blast the measures which its friends devise To meet the foe, should adverse fate decree,

That Peace an exile from our shores shall be, And build their fabric on a base of lies. Let Doctor L—n shew the man of sense— And Doctor L—b, if you would touch the penne,

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, June 2d, 1794. (Continued.)

Mr. Vining from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had this day laid the five bills last referred to, before the President of the United States.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

“Mr. President—The President of the United States this day, approved and signed, “An act for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes.”

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

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail,” reported amendments, which were adopted—

On motion, It was agreed to dispense with the rule and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed “A resolution that a joint committee of both houses be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and request, that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public humiliation and prayer; to be observed, by supplicating almighty God, for the safety peace and welfare of these states;” and they have appointed a committee on the part of the House.” And he withdrew.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act laying duties on property sold at auction,” reported amendments which were read, and adopted.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act to make further compensation for the services of the late Robert Forsyth marshal of Georgia,” was read.

On motion, It was agreed that the rule be dispensed with and that this bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Vining, Mr. Jackson and Mr.

King to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Vining from the committee last named, reported amendments, which were read and adopted, and

On motion, It was agreed that the rule be dispensed with, and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, that the secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution of the House of Representatives disagreeing to sundry of their amendments to the bill, entitled, “An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.”

On motion, That the Senate recede from their amendments disagreeing to; It passed in the negative.

Resolved, that the Senate insist on their said amendments, and ask a conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses thereon; and that Mr. Gunn, Mr. King and Mr. Ellsworth be managers at the same, on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the secretary acquaint the house of Representatives therewith, and desire the appointment of managers at the proposed conference on their part.

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the proposed conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill, entitled, “An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels;” and have appointed managers at the same on their part.” And he withdrew.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act supplementary to the act, intitled, “An act to promote the progress of useful arts,” was read.

On motion, It was agreed to dispense with the rule, and that this bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Potts, Mr. Burr and Mr. Cabot, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Potts from the committee on the bill last named, reported amendments, which were read and adopted.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

United States, June 4th, 1794. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before Congress the copy of a letter, with its enclosures from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty; it being an answer to a letter from the Minister to him, bearing date the 22d ultimo, and already communicated.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, that they lie for consideration.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act making certain alterations in the act for establishing the judicial courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts,” was read.

On motion, It was agreed to dispense with the rule, and that this bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Vining, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Brown, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. King from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western Frontier Settlers,” reported amendments, which were read.

Ordered, That the amendments be printed for the use of the Senate.

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the bill, sent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, “An act to authorize the President of the United States during the recess of the present Congress, to cause to be purchased or built a number of vessels, to be equipped as gallees, in the service of the United States,” with amendments, in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

“The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he this day, approved and signed, “An act to extend the term of credit for teas imported in the ship Argonaut, and to permit the export of goods saved out of the wreck of the snow Freeloove”—and “An act for the relief of John Robbe.”

“The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, “An act laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail.”

“They have passed the bill, sent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, “An act authorizing a settlement of certain expenses of the Commissioners of Loans.” And he withdrew.

Mr. Jackson from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act to amend the act, entitled, “An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota,” reported amendments, which were read.

Ordered, that the amendments lie for consideration.

On motion, Ordered, that the Secretary for the Department of war, do lay before the Senate a statement of the number of non-commissioned officers and privates, now actually in the service of the United States, upon the military establishment.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act concerning invalids,” was read.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the second reading.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 10.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ. Westminster-Hall.

The anxiety to see the Marquis Cornwallis, filled the Court yesterday at a very early hour.—Their Lordships entered the Hall at about half past one o'clock. The usual Proclamations having been made, Mr. Plomer, Counsel for Mr. Hastings, said, that pursuant to the intimation which he had given the Court on the last day of the Trial, he should beg leave to ask a few questions of the Marquis Cornwallis. His Lordship then came to the Table, and was sworn by the Chancellor; after which he gave his evidence in his place, which was to this effect: He said he had been in India between six and seven years: He did not, on his first arrival in India, visit all the Provinces; but in the next year he did, and from all the observations he had made, and the information he had received, it was his opinion, that the character of Mr. Hastings was in high estimation among the natives: It was competent to any person who felt himself aggrieved by the conduct of Mr. Hastings, to have delivered in their complaints; but, during the whole of his being in India, he had not heard of any personal complaint against Mr. Hastings. His Lordship was asked, what was the usual mode of proceeding against refractory Zemindars? He said, it was not easy to answer that question, when applied to a Country the Government of which was completely despotic; but they were frequently fined, & sometimes deprived of their Zemindaries. With respect to the rebellion of the Cheyt Sing, he said, the hostile intentions of the Begums, at that time, was a matter of general notoriety in India. During the time in which he had filled the Office of Governor General, no application had been made on their behalf to restore them any part of the property taken from them. At the same time, he had no reason to believe that it was true the Begums were reduced to great pecuniary distress. His Lordship was then asked, whether, at the time of his leaving India, the good opinion which had been entertained of Mr. Hastings' conduct still existed?—His Lordship answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Burke then proceeded to cross-examine his Lordship. He asked, whether the Noble Lord had attentively read the Articles of Impeachment preferred against Mr. Hastings? His Lordship answered, he had. He was then asked, if there was any particular allegation in the Impeachment which his Lordship could state not to be true from any information which he had been able to obtain?—His Lordship answered, he was not prepared to state any charge of that

nature. He was then asked, whether the greater part of his information respecting Mr. Hastings' Government was not derived from the English in India?—His Lordship said, it was derived ultimately from the English, because he was unacquainted with the language; but he had frequently conversed, by the means of Interpreters, with natives upon this subject. Mr. Burke wished his Lordship to state any native with whom he held such conversation. His Lordship said, as these conversations were in general of a cursory nature, he could not call to mind the individuals with whom he held them.

Mr. Burke then read several extracts from Letters of his Lordship to the Court of Directors, written in the year 1789, which stated the great decrease of agriculture, and the uncultivated state of the Company's Territories in general.—Lord Cornwallis said, he recollected having written such Letters.

After having been asked a few questions by Mr. Plomer by way of re-examination, Lords Stanhope, Wallingham, and Hawke, each put a question.

Mr. Burke wished to ask a question, which had arisen from the interrogatories of the Council for the Defendant; but to this the Court seemed to have some objection, as it was irregular after the Court had put questions.

Mr. Burke, said, he would not urge the point, but he would be obliged to any Noble Lord who would put the question which he suggested.

Some difference of opinion seeming to arise upon the admissibility of the question, Lord Stanhope said, he would save their Lordships the trouble of adjourning to their own House of Parliament, by putting the question himself. He then addressed the following interrogatory to the Marquis Cornwallis: “Whether he did not think that Mr. Hastings rendered an essential service to his Country, by breaking the confederacy of the native powers?”

Answer by the marquis Cornwallis—“Undoubtedly.”

Here the examination of the Noble Lord closed. The Managers for the Commons then called Mr. Larkins. A very long argument ensued upon the propriety of this Gentleman's being admitted as a witness at this stage of the cause.

Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey and M. A. Taylor, on the part of the Commons, maintained their right of examining him. They were replied to by Mr. Plomer and Mr. Dallas.

About half past five their lordships withdrew, to consider his admissibility.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, June 14.

Entered at the Custom-House, ships Mercury, Howland, Liverpool; Joseph Mackay, Turks-Island; Maria and Eliza, Clements, Liverpool; Helena, Lundstrom, Malaga and Cadiz; brigs Sally, Lincoln, Corunna; Harriot, Story, Leomington; Henrico, Escholn, Teneriff; Patty, White, Cadiz; schooners Vassalborough, Graham, St. Eustatia; Atlas, Terry, Jamaica; Hester, Bayley, Curracoa, via Bermuda Hundred.

June 16.

Arrived here, the ship Helena, from Malaga, 50 days. May 20, in lat. 37. 48, N. long. 41, 30, fell in with 30 sail of Dutch merchant ships, from Demarara, for Holland, under convoy of four Dutch men of war; they had captured on their passage, two French cruizers, one a sloop of War, and the other a brig of 16 guns. May 24, in lat. 39, 39, long. 46, 20, spoke the ship Four Sisters, of Boston, Capt. Richard Jones, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, out 28 days, all well.

ALBANY, June 19.

We learn that the commissioners appointed by the legislature of this state at the last session, for the purpose of erecting fortifications on our western and northern frontiers, have met, the last week, at Schenectady; when it was determined to commence the business for which they were appointed without delay; and accordingly, Major General Baron Steuben, Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Col. Wm North, were appointed to proceed to the western—and Major General Peter Gansevoort, Capt. John Vernor, and John Taylor, Esq. to the northern frontier; there to erect such fortifications, at different places, as the face of the country on an actual survey, and its population will render necessary.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

The late very important session of Congress is closed, with honor to the nation; and with the most happy preface of its growing consequence:—Peace and Plenty, stand permanent a-

mong the prefigured blessings and virtuous industry, will secure the rest.

BALTIMORE, June 20.

To JAMES MADISON, Esq.

SIR,

SEPARATED from our country by the illegal intervention of force; detained in an unwholesome climate, by a designed procrastination of justice; it has been through the medium of the public prints from the continent of the United States that we have been favored with your patriotic speech, and wise resolutions, proposed to the House of Representatives of the United States, the third of January last, when the pleasing grateful accents resounded through our unfortunate little circle, each congenial heart seemed to bound with joy, and universal cheerfulness overspread each mind; for a moment our sufferings were forgotten; native and artless professions of attachment to our country fell from every tongue; expressions of the most lively gratitude, and thankfulness succeeded, for the man who was so sensible of the dignity and independence of his country, and who could trace out the only true road to preserve it.

Sentiments of honor, justice, and public spirit, so manifestly displayed, exact our warmest thanks, and merit our eternal gratitude.

Permit us, Sir, to think with you, that by a course of self-denial, to which every good citizen would cheerfully submit, we could make our enemies feel the effects of our power, and to that portion of annoyance and distress we could produce by a complete interdiction on our exports, added to what we can do by the spirit and activity of our citizens, we are fully persuaded we possess the means to exact respect from any nation.

We want words to express our unfeigned thanks, for the manly, just, and dignified manner in which you vindicate our individual rights, when invaded from any quarter, and recommending public reparation where protection could not be extended.

To some it might be cause of discouragement to be a member of any government that cannot afford complete protection to every citizen; but we shall bear our wrongs with patience and becoming fortitude; No trials, no sufferings we can experience, shall ever waver our indivisible attachment to our country; and we hold our lives ready to sacrifice when her cause requires it. We are persuaded of her good will to protect us, but at the same time we know her incompetency, at this moment, and we sincerely lament the cause.

In conclusion, we beg leave to add our most sincere wishes, that you may enjoy health and serenity of mind; that you may experience that portion of happiness to which your virtue and patriotism so justly entitle you.

With a just sense of the exalted station which you so honorably fill, with the greatest reverence for your superior abilities, with sincere veneration for your uniform attachment to the welfare of your country, and a grateful remembrance of your labors in public life, we most fervently pray for your preservation; with these sentiments, we, Sir, subscribe ourselves, your most obedient humble servants,

JOSHUA BARNEY, FREDERICK FOLGER, WILLIAM M'INTIRE,

Committee of the Masters of American vessels in Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13, 1794.

MARTINSBURGH, (Vir.) June 6.

STUBBORN FACTS!

“By a gentleman from Gen. Wayne's camp, who may be depended upon, we have the following very interesting particulars, viz.

“That about the 10th of January, a deputation from the hostile tribe of Indians had arrived at head-quarters with overtures of peace; they left the grand council at Auglaze on the second of the same month, and in their speeches they acknowledge their errors, and charged the failure of the treaty last fall to Brandt, who they say wore two faces, and spoke with two tongues. The messengers returned with Gen. Wayne's speech about the 15th, in which the nation were desired to bring in all prisoners, and to be at Fort Recovery (late St. Clair's field) on the 14th of February, by which route alone they were permitted to approach us.

“That this affair had excited various opinions and sensations in the army—some thinking it a manoeuvre, others an honest design—some being for peace, and others for war, the latter inclination seemed to prevail, and was rather favoured by the General, who expressed his sorrow at the arrival of the peace supplicants, the old gentleman being as mad and sanguinary as ever; and very much