## CONGRESS.

## IN SENATE, Saturday June 7th, 1794. (Continued.)

The report of the committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, " An act providing for the payment of a certain fum of money due to the French Republic,<sup>37</sup> was read as fol-

" It appears by a flatement of the account between the United States and France, reported to the House of Reprefentatives, that according to the view which is entertained at the Treafury of that account, the United States on the first day of January, 1794, were in advance to France the fum of two millions one hundred eleven thoufand and eighty-fix livtes tournois and five deniers (being 383,162 dollars and 11 cents) beyond the inflalments of principal and all interest which had accrued to that period :

" It further appears upon enquiry at the Treafury, that fince that period there has been advanced on account of our debt to France the further fum of feventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-one cents.

" And it appears likewife from the thei payments upon the fame account of 1,500,000 livres on the third of September next, and of 1,000,000 of livres on the 5th of November next, be anticipated at the Bank of the United States, in the proportions and at the epochs which are defired by the Minister of the French Republic.

" Thefe fums embrace all the parts of principal which by contract would become payable to France during the year 1794, beyond which, were there no anticipations, nothing would be demandable during the prefent year but the interest on the balance of the entire debt, which balance on the 1ft day of January, 1794 is computed at the Trea-which have been made, and engaged to be made exceed those which by the terms of contract could be demanded.

" This being the cafe, and the loan in question having been in its origin fpecifically appropriated to the purpole of the finking fund :

"It is the opinion of the Committee, that it is not adviteable to divert it from its defination, as is propofed by the bill referred to them, and confequently that the bill fhould not pafs." On motion,

It was agreed to adopt the report of the committee.

On motion,

That the bill last reported on, be confidered in paragraphs.

It paffed in the negative-Yeas 7-Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators prefent, Those who voted in the affirmative,

are, Meffrs. Brown, Burr, Hawkins, Hen-

klon, Martin, a and Kols. Those who voted in the negative,

dragged by circumftances far from the deftined goal.

" It is not thus that a cautious politician prepares for fuccess; he endeavor to prevent difasters, and not to be difmayed by them when they arrive. He feizts the favorable opportunity, with-out fuppoling that fuch opportunities will frequently occur. Every thing which is doubtful ought to be deemed delufive or precarious, every thing that is

unforefeen paffes often away with the quickness of lightning.

"Do we with to fucceeed-we ought then to begin by knowing our combining and concentrating all circumitances, the Republic must proceed with a firm flep. It most overcome all obstacles-conquer all difficulties, and in a word attain the defired end, by the' force of the impetus with which it is invested.

Billaud Varennes entered now into a very eloquent comparison of the fituation of Rome, at the expulsion of the Tarquins and of the fituation of France at the present moment.

" Reprefentatives of the French People," he continued, " the Republic has imposed on you, a duty, as vast in its extent as it is difficult in the performance. The establishment of a democracy in a country which has fo long languished in fetters, may be compared to that tremendous and awful effort, which nature makes, when the paffes from nothingness to existence. It is neceffary, if I may be allowed the expreffion, to re-create that people whom we are leading to a life of liberty, becaufe all ancient prejudices must be eradicated, all old customs abolished, all depraved habits extirpated-all fuperfluous wants reftrained. A vigorous action, a vehe-ment impulfe, is neceffary to develope the civic virtues, and to reprefs the paffions of avarice and intrigue.

" Citizens, the inflexible aufferity of Lycurgus; was the fundamental ftone on which was erected the column of Spartan liberty—the feeble character of Solon replunged Athens into flavery.— This parallel contains all the fcience of legiflation. The Conful Brutus, when he condemned to death his guilty fons, well knew that fuch a feverity, firiking the people at the fame moment with admiration and terror, would appal confpiracy, and render her inert. This calculation, was fo juft, that after the death of Brutus's fons, the only refource of Tarquin was that species of combat, eftablished. Who will now dare to project the ruin of the country, when it is known that you have made juffice. the order of the day.

"We must prevent the affaffination of the focial body, by putting the af-faffins to death. The death of Cataline faved the lives of the Roman Senators, and of thousands of other perfons. The destruction of the two factions, has prevented the destruction of the people and their reprefentatives; has paved the way for victory-has forced the enemy's advanced pofts-and has fur-rendered to us their head quarters with-

out even giving them a battle."

to the operations of the paffions, and be | lonel arrived with an account of the vietory obtained on the 26th, by the Duke of York, whom the French attacked in all his pofts, with 30,000 men. They were repulfed by the British Cavalry, with the loss of 8000 men killed and wounded, and 26 pieces of cannon. The British had 800 killed and wounded, among whom are General Manfel, and feveral other officers.

#### MADRID, March 26.

Our letters from Catalonia announce, that our army is about to commence the campaign. Two commissioners have been fent to France to fee the Spanish real fituation-by lopping off those prin-ciples which are only fpecious, and thus commissioners had arrived at Barcelona for the fame purpofe.

#### LONDON, May 9.

Another day has paffed without re-ceiving any intelligence from the conti-nent; which is the more to be lamented by us, as the public curiofity is naturally much excited to learn the progress of the Duke of York's march to the relief of General Clairfayt.

There are private letters in town, which we understand were brought over by Lord Malmesbury, stating, that a ery confiderable body of Auftrian and Piedmontefe troops have marched into Genoa, to take poffeffion of that City. In confequence of a note from Mr. Secretary Dundas; on Wednefday, fent to Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, Major Maitland, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Vaughan, members of the House of Commons, requelting they would attend a meeting of the cabinet ministers at the Secretary of State's office; the above gentlemen yefterday went thither, at 11 o'clock, and were each interrogated feparately in confequence of fome matters which had come out on Mr. Stone's examination. The three first of these gentlemen were not ong detained; But the interrogation of Mr. Vaughan lafted until near 6 o'clock, Mr. Wilfon of Bartlett's Buildings, brother to Capt. Wilfon, of the artillery was alfo examined. The council fat from 11 o'clock till fix. Mr. Bond, he magistrate, was present:

It would be improper for us to offer any furmile as to the nature of the examinations; but they have naturally given rife to much speculation. It was in confequence of the occupation of the ministers on this fubject, that the Houses of Parliament adjourned without doing any public bufinefs.

## ENGLISH HERETICS, Refpecting his Holinefs the POPE.

By letters from Rome, dated March 7, 1794, we learn, that 240 British Cavalry had arrived in that city, and were to form a guard D'honeur to his holinefs the Pope, and that 250 more were expected in a few days to land at Civita, to protect that place. It ap-pears fomewhat ftrange, that his Holi-nefs fhould have chosen English Hereeft violence.

The promotion of Abbe Mauray has given great difcontent, which the populace express by hifting his attendants as they walk the ftreets The Cardinal feldom appears in public.

of the kingdom of Great Britain, privy counfellor, knight of the order of the Bath; his Pruffian majefty, the fieur Cretien Henry Curee, count de Haugwitz, his minister of state, of war, and of the cabinet, knight of the order of theredeagle; and their high mightineffes the states general of the United Provinces, the fieurs Laurent Pierre Van de Spiegel, counfellor, penfionary of the Province of Holland and Weft-Erland and keeper of the feals, and deputy of general, and Henry Fagel, Greffier of their high mightiness; who, after communicating to each their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles :

Art. 1. His majefty the king of Prulfia engages to furnish an army, which thall be compoled of fixty-two thouland four hunded men, conformably to the establishment which he has cauled to be delivered to the minifters of the Maritime powers; which establishment shall be confidered as making part of the preferst treaty. This army shall remain united under a Pruffian commander, and hall act in the most effectual manner againft the common enemy; either feparately or jointly, with a body of troops, in the pay of the maritime powers, or of one of them. The faid army shall be and shall remain as complete as possible, and be employed according to a concert on military points, between his Britannic majefty, his Pruffian majefty, and shall then judge most proper. their high mightineffes the flates general of the United Provinces, wherever it fhall be judged moft fuitable to the interefts of the maritime powers : This army shall arrive at the place of its desti-nation on the 24th of May, in the year one thousand feven hundred and ninetyfour, or fooner, if poffible. It shall be provided with field pieces with their carriages, and also with the tents and all military equipments neceffary for acting in the field.

Art. 2. It is agreed by the high con-tracting parties, that the troops which his Pruffian majefty is bound to furnish to his Britannic majefty and to their high mightineffes, by virtue of the ref-pective treaties of alliance between his Pruffian majefty and the maritime pow-ers shall be comprized in this army of fixty-two thousand four hundred men : and that, by employing the faid army in the manner declared in this prefent treaty, his Pruffian majeft, fhall be deem-ed to have furnished to his high allies the fuccours stipulated in the faid treaties-

Art: 3. In order to facilitate to his Pruffian majefty the means of acting with vigor and conformably to the fentiments of zeal and concern with which he is animated for the common caufe, his Britannic majefty and their high mightineffes agree to furnish to his Pruffian majefty a fubfidy of fifty thousand pounds fterling per month until the end of the prefent year, and to be reckoned from the beginning of the month in

pears tomewhat triange, that its right inom the beginning of the month in pluated to the prefent treaty, beyond the term of the prefent treaty terms of the term of the term of the prefent treaty terms of the term of term of term of the term of the term of compleating the above mentioned ar-my, and the first expenses neceffary for felves as with their High Michtingen putting it in a flate of action, and for for the renewal of the prefent treaty carrying it to the place where it is to for fo long as the war shall last, on the act ; and, at the period of the return of the faid troops; his Britannic Ma-jefty and their high Mightineffes fhall moreover pay to his Pruffian Majefty, the fum of one hundred thousand pounds fterling, for the expences of the return of the army into the territories of his Pruffian Majefty. The faid payments for the expences of completing and putting the troops into motion, shall be made immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, as well as that of the fubfidy, to be paid monthly, of fifty thouland pounds. The following months shall be difcharged in advance, at the beginning of each month. All thefe payments shall be made at Berlin, by the maritime powers, agreeably to fuch arrangement as they shall agree upon between themfelves; and the pounds fterling fhall be reckoned at fix orowns in Frederics d'Or. Art. 5. The above mentioned fnbfidy and payments shall fatisfy all de-mands which his Pruffian Majesty might be entitled to make upon the maritime powers for the expences of the army; all thefe expenses, of what nature foever they may be, being to be defrayed by his Prufian Majefty, with the exception of the expences of bread and forage, which shall be furnished by the his Pruffian Majefty engages to employ over and above the flipulated fuccours, as for those themselves, in a manner conformable to the terms of the treaties the lord baron of Malmefbury, a peer time powers and his faid Majefty.

But, in order to avoid the difficulties which might arife relative to the furnifhing of thefe articles in kind, the high contracting parties agree that this expense fhall be fatisfied in money, rec-koning at the rate of one pound twelve shillings (sterling money of England) per month, for each man of the 62,400 to be furnished by his Prussian Majesty, according to the eftablishment therein before mentioned, and the payment of this fum shall be made in advance, at the faid province at the affembly of flates the beginning of each month, in the fame manner as that of the fublidy, and fhall begin the fame day. But, if it Thall happen in future that any variation shall be made, by confent of the high contracting parties, in the respective proportion of infantry, cavalry, and ar-tillery, settled by the laid establishment; in fuch cafe a new valuation of the aforefaid pecuniary aid shall be made, according to the new proportion of rations and portions which may refult from the faid variation, fo that the faid valuation may not be beyond the actual expences occafioned by the furnishing of the articles in queffion, recording to the proportion of men and horfes which shall be employed.

Art. 6. It is agreed, that all conquests made by this army shall be made in the names of the two Maritime Powers, and shall remain at their disposal during the courfe of the War, and at the Peace, to be made fuch use of as they

Art- 7. The two Maritime Powers shall name two perfons commissioned to refide in their names at the head-quarteas of the Pruffian army, to keep up the neceffary communication and corref. pondence between the refpective armies. Art. 8. This treaty fhall continue in its full force until the end of the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Art. 9. The prefent treaty shall be ratified by all parties, and the exchange of the ratification shall be made in the pace of one month, or fooner, if poffible.

In Witnefs of which, We, the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannie Majefty, and of his Pruffian Majefty, and of the Lords States General of the United Provinces, by virtue of our respective powers, have figned the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the feal of our arms.

Done at the Hague, the 19th of April, in the year of Grace, one thousand feven hundred and ninety four.

- (L. S.) MALMESBURY.
- L. P. VAN SPIEGEL. (L. S.) (L. S.) HAUGWIZ.
- (L. L.) H. FAGEL.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineffes not having thought themfelves empowered to contract, in the prefent moment, any engagements relative to the payment of the fubfidies fli-pulated in the prefent treaty, beyond the term of the prefent year, this treaty has been concluded only for that time; but their Britanic and Parfine M

Meffrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellfworth, Fofter, Frelinghuyfen, Gunn, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, and Vining. And fo the bill was rejected.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint, the Howfe of Reprefentatives that the Senate do not concur in this bill. (To be Continued.)

Foreign Intelligence. NATIONAL CONVENTION, Monday April 21. Billaud Varennes prefented the following Report from the Committee of Public Safety.

" CITIZENS,

AT the opening of the Campaign, which must be terrible, because it is time to put and end to the contest between Royalty and Republicanifm, the Committee of Public Safety have felt the neceffity of fixing finally the bafis of that fyflem which ought to regulate our political conduct. If courage and defpair be alone neceffary to commence a revolution, perfeverance and prudence are inindefpenfably requisite to conduct that revolution, and genius and magnanimity of mind to put an end to it. It belongs then to you to forefee all the caufes and to calculate all the effects.

" Too long have we marched at random. Whoever has neither fettled fyftem nor defined plan, may fometimes be fucesisful, but he must often be exposed

Billaud Varennes concluded by propofing the following decree, which was inanimoufly adopted :

"That fupported by the virtues of the people of France, the National Con-vention will eftablish Democracy, and punish all the enemies of that Democracy."

# BRUSSELS, April 29.

On Sunday evening, Marshal Ben-der received the news of the important victory obtained by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, on the 26th. The French at-tacked all his polls between Landrecy and Cambray, with 100,000 men, divided into four columns, and provided with 500 pieces of cannon, while the garrifon of Maubeuge made a terrible fally at the fame time. The battle was most bloody. Every inch of ground was furiously, yet firmly disputed. At length, towards evening, the French were obliged to retreat towards Cambray and Maubeuge with the loss of near 10,000 killed and wounded, 68 pieces of cannon, 162 ammunition waggons, 1900 prifoners, among whom are Chapuy, the commandant of Cambray, ther to fupport, in the most effectual and feveral other officers .- Most of the officers were brought hither this morn-

This event was announced by the firing of 100 picces of cannon, the ringing of bells, &c. but the particu-lars are not to be published till this evening. In the mean time we are informed that our lofs amounts to 4900 killed and wounded. Of the latter, 120 ther

On Sunday last alfo, an English Co-

At the commencement of the Reign of the late King of France, a petition was prefented by the Pope, Cardinals, and other Dignitaries of the Holy Catholic Church, to the Monarch, ur-ging him in the most preffing manner, to keep a watchful eye upon the Protestants, from whom his Holinefs and the Conclave expect now to derive their falvation.

Treaty between his Britannic Majefly, the king of Pruffia, and the States general of the United Provinces. Signed at the Hague, April 19, 1794. Their majefties the king of Great Britain and of Pruflia, and their high nightineffes the flates general of the U-

nited Provinces, being animated by the fame defire of putting a ftop to the progrefs of the fyttem of anarchy and crimes y which civil fociety has been menaced, and being defirous of concerting togenanner, the common caufe in which they are engaged, in confequence of the unjust and cruel war which the perfons

who exercife the powers of government. in France have raifed up against feveral forage, which shall be furnished by the of the great powers of Europe, have maritime powers, as well for the thirtyagreed, in conformity to the bonds of five thousand four hundred men whom friendship and alliance which has fo happily united them, to conclude the preand wounded. Of the latter, 120 fent treaty; and, for this purpofe, they waggon load are already brought hi- have named their respective Plenipotentiaries; to wit-His Britannic majefty of alliance fubfilting between the mari

es as with their High Mightineffes, fame conditions as are therein declared with refpect to the troops, in their employment, and to the payment of the aforefaid fublidies, as well as to the fur-nifhing Bread and Forage, conformable to article 5. of the Treaty ; without, however, adding any thing for the expences of completing the troops, or for those of putting them in motion.

Done at the Hague, the 19th of April,' in the year of Grace one thousand feven hundred and ninety-four.

(L. S.) MALMESBURY. (L. S.) HAUGWITS.

# PHILADELPHIA, JULY 3.

General Henry Miller, of York, is ap-ointed Supervilor of the Revenue, for Pennfylvania, vice George Clymer, Elq. refigned.

A newfpaper printed at Bourdeaux of the 8th May, contains an official detail of a total defeat of the Spaniards, by Dugom-mier on the 1ft of May, in which 200 pieces of artillery, magazines, &c. fell into the hands of the French, who took near 2000 prifoners The French army was purfuing when the account came away.

# Extract of a letter from Woodbury, Glau-cefter County.

"Yefterday, 28th June, we finished drawing the lottery granted by our legilla-ture, for the academy in this town. A-mong the fortunate adventurers is Mrs. Marmaduke Cooper, of this county, who is polleffed of a ticket which drew 200