

Continuation of the  
Lancet Foreign Advertiser

NATIONAL CONVENTION,  
6 Frimaire, Nov. 26.

A member of the committee of public instruction proposed a series of articles for the relief of the widows and orphans of the defenders of their country. Cambon—"I ask if the Convention means that the sum they voted should be paid? Notwithstanding the order that reigns in the finances, some of our colleagues, who make almost public professions of royalism, have dared to say that we ought to resort to the system of Louis XIV. that when that tyrant was maintaining a war against the combined powers, he expended only about 210 millions a year, while our expenses for the present year amount to 2000 millions. They would thus make the people believe that the Convention embezzles the public money. I know that they are aiming at a new 31st of May; I know not that Dufourny, the author of the 21st of September; Dufourny, who is always with the accused deputation from Paris which I have denounced, and which is strengthening itself, feels only a new 31st of May. I know that the bills of proscriptions are already formed, in which the names of several members of the Convention are included. You are pleased to countenance certain motions by your applause. That is not enough; if I am guilty, let my head fall; but you must not tolerate unbounded insinuations against those who have served their country."

A member observed that this fall of Cambon's had nothing to do with the decrees proposed. There could be no doubt that the treasury must pay as often as the Convention ordered it to do so. The decrees were then passed.

On a report from the committee of general safety, a decree was passed for releasing the eleven administrators of the district of Sedan imprisoned in Angull, 1792, for obeying the orders of La Fayette.

Jacquin in the name of the committee of public safety proposed the following decree which was adopted:

- I. All the corn and merchandize of the first necessity imported from abroad, shall be at the free disposition of the proprietors, and subject to no requisition.
- II. On the arrival of such corn and merchandize, in the ports of France, or in the communes to which they are destined, when this arrival is by the land frontier, notice shall be given to the municipality of their quantity and quality.
- III. A certified copy of this notice shall be given by the municipality to the person who gives the notice.

7 Frimaire, Nov. 27.  
Cambon in the name of the committee of finance, made a report, in which he detailed the frauds committed in the assessment, the collection and the administration of the revolutionary taxes. He concluded with proposing a decree for calling to a rigorous account all persons concerned or employed in assessing or collecting such taxes.—Ordered to be printed.

The section of the observatory congratulated the convention on the shutting up of the Jacobin clubs, and prayed for speedy punishment on the revolutionary committee of that section, the members of which had adhered to Robespierre when in actual rebellion.—Referred to the committee of general safety.

A petition from the citizens of Antwerp detained as hostages, and praying to be released, was referred to the same committee.

On a report from the committee of commerce, a decree was passed for encouraging a manufacture of fine muslin established by citizen Barneville and allowing him an advance of 2000 livres.

CONGRESS.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January, 30.

The house went upon the report of the select committee on the petition of Thomas Perton and others. They agreed to the report.

The following resolution was then moved:

Resolved, That such persons as have entered land agreeable to the laws of North Carolina in the territory ceded by that State to the United States, and on the Indian side of the line established by the treaty of Holstein, ought to be reimbursed by the United States, the amount of the purchase-money actually paid for the same, and the necessary expense of locating and surveying, where the survey has been made: such persons first relinquishing their right thereto to the United States.

The yeas and nays were called for on this resolution.

Mr. Dayton would cheerfully vote, that the people who were sufferers should be reimbursed, by the State of North Carolina; not by the United States. The resolution was negatived by a great majority.

Mr. W. Smith called up a petition which he had laid on the table yesterday, when the house was rising. The substance of it was to solicit the interference of the executive to get the Indian right extinguished.

Mr. Swift thought that the house were bound in justice to do something for the sufferers. The resolution was unanimously referred to a Committee of claims.

The rest of the day was taken up with the report of a select Committee on the petition of Gilbert Dench, praying relief for some depreciated certificates. On this matter, the house went into a Committee of the whole.

A great number of papers were read relative to this business, which was succeeded by a long debate, in which it was repeatedly observed, that gentlemen wandered entirely from the subject before the Committee. In speaking of the frauds committed in the management of the late war, Mr. Gillespie said that 600 dollars had been charged for two cart wheels.—Mr. Wadsworth said, that he could have furnished a horse for that cart. The story was pretty well known and referred to Virginia. He had a partiality for his native State (Connecticut) but he could never see that in this way, any one State was more virtuous than another.

The Committee refused the prayer of the petition, and their report was agreed to by the house.

The Speaker informed the members that he had just received important and confidential communications. The galleries were accordingly cleared at half past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, 3d February.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the military establishment of the United States, Mr. Cobb in the chair.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Dayton was taken up, and Mr. Giles proposed, as an amendment, to strike out the word three from the resolution, which would then read "years." Mr. Giles introduced his amendment with some remarks delivered in rather a low tone of voice.

Mr. S. Smith had often been surprised at the way in which the constitution was introduced into every subject. He never felt that surprise more sensibly than he did now. The member who had spoke last had discovered that the raising of any army for the term of three years was disagreeable to the constitution. He could not comprehend what Mr. Giles would be at. He was against a standing army.—He was against a militia. Mr. Smith asked if we were never to learn wisdom in military matters? When General Howe, with thirty thousand men, landed at Long Island, the Americans raised a body of flying camp men, who were to serve only for six months. The consequence was that a great number of valuable citizens were just long enough in the service to be disgusted with it, but not long enough to learn the military exercise, or military feelings. This short enlistment had a very bad effect. The same practice had been continued since that time, and had always produced mischief. Can there be any bad consequences of enlisting these men for three years? Whenever a gentleman is at a loss for an argument, the constitution is brought forward. The result would be, than when it was useful to do so, the reference will be laughed at. There had been six months men in the army of St. Clair, whose time was out, and who had left him just before the defeat. Men had been enlisted on so short a date, that their term was expired before they could be marched to the camp.

Mr. Giles. The remarks of the gentleman last up, are of so extraordinary a nature as to demand a reply. Mr. Giles had not pointed out any obligation on the house by the constitution to reject the term of three years. He never had been against a militia. (Mr. S. Smith here said that the gentleman had said that he was against any military force.) Mr. Giles denied the accuracy of his several quotations. He was a friend to a militia. He cleaved to a militia. How it came to be imagined that he would be against it, he was at a loss to conceive. There was a privilege in that House which Mr. Giles would never give up to any man, and that was the privilege of speaking his opinion. He thought two years a long enough term.—He should vote for it. If the men were wanted after that for a longer term, they could then be continued.

Mr. S. Smith said that if the gentleman had not been referring to the constitution, why was it taken into his speech? The words of Mr. Giles that Mr. S. Smith quoted, he had taken down while that gentleman was speaking.—"It is very well known that I have always been against the use of any military force." He had considered them as extraordinary at this time, and was glad to hear the gentleman correct them.

Mr. Hastley was for the longest term. It was a hard thing to call out the militia from their work. The supporting of the army would be the shortest way to finish the war.

The amendment was negatived by the committee.

The question on the resolution itself was next called for.

Mr. Findley, it was with some reluctance that he rose on this question.

He knew that on former occasions his support to the measures for increasing and continuing the western army was supposed to have been influenced by the situation of the western counties of Pennsylvania. He hoped that when it was considered that the head-quarters of the army was near 600 miles below Pittsburgh, and that this was the nearest post, and when it was also considered, that the Indians of the Sandulcies, who harassed the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, had not been made an object of offensive operations, he hoped it would be believed that he was not influenced in his opinion on this question by his local situation. He went into a retrospect. The first offensive operation (General Hammar's expedition) was evidently undertaken without a competent knowledge of the strength and temper of the Indians, or of the influence by which they were supported; consequently it increased the war. The expedition of General St. Clair was also provided for on the same mistaken policy: it was likewise unfortunate, and the Indians became more formidable by greater combinations. These inadequate provisions for the Indian war cost much money, and protracted the war. These losses can be reimbursed, but the abundant loss of blood cannot be recovered or compensated; and these losses are justly chargeable to the want of competent force and short enlistments. When the present army was directed to be organized, the number of troops as prescribed by the law, and the time of service were competent, but the encouragement was inadequate.

Mr. Findley saw the consequences of this defect at the time, and endeavored to have the wages raised, but though the House of Representatives had voted to increase the encouragement to the army at different times, it failed in the Senate. The consequence was, that the number prescribed by law was never completed. But though we had no more troops than the gentlemen have mentioned, that circumstance does not prove that the force was adequate. The reverse is rendered evident by undeniable facts. It is a fact that the defence of the frontiers could not be combined with offensive operations as was originally intended; nor was the army fit to carry on the limited operations without a very expensive aid of the militia. This aid was not only necessary to assist in the most advanced and important operations, but even to guard the efforts of provisions. The attack made upon Major Adair with mounted volunteers, which was attended with the loss of lives, and of horses and stores, cannot be forgot. The attack of the effort with waggons and stores on the road, and the loss of several brave officers and privates, and also the more formidable attack upon an advanced post, when, though the post was supported, the cattle and stores were taken to a great amount and the lives of many of our citizens lost, were all chargeable to the smallness of our force. But it is said that our future prospects have changed the situation of our affairs so much as to render a smaller force competent to the object. What is this change? Gen. Wayne has gained one victory, but is this a conquest? or has it obtained peace? No. It is far otherwise. The Indians do not sue for peace, notwithstanding all our pacific endeavors to induce them to it, and emissaries, rendered active by their personal prejudices against us, even if they had no superior inducement, are as active in irritating the Indians as ever. The prospect of a treaty seemed to be considered as an essential change of situation; but supposing the reports of this to be well founded, it certainly was not yet confirmed on our part. We did not even know the terms, but from what appeared, the relinquishment of the posts was to be suspended for a considerable time & for the accomplishment of this we had only a promise in the treaty, and we had this before; however, he hoped it is desirable object would be accomplished, but he could not extend his hopes beyond his confidence, and he acknowledged that his confidence was not perfect, but did not choose to explain his reasons: he thought it was not necessary. Pretences we knew could easily be found to evade the fulfilment of a treaty. He said that many arguments might be adduced to prove the propriety of completing the army, which it was not convenient to explain. Certainly it will not be pretended that the fourth western territory, or even Georgia, do not stand in need of more efficient assistance, or that these States would not have been better protected if the army had been completed. He apprehended that the conduct and temper of the southern Indians did not justify us in lessening our force. He hoped

that further offensive operations against the western Indians might not be necessary, but he thought that depended on possessing a sufficient force either for the defence of the posts, or offensive operations as occasion might require.

[Debate to be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

The late SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

IF he is a Patriot who makes a blade of grass grow, where none grew before: The appellation is surely merited by the man who unfolds the latent resources of a nation, and turns them to the best account—whose plans & their progressive success, clear the political Horizon of his Country, till the full splendor of public prosperity illuminates the countenances of a happy people!

"Nations bear reward, when he took the shattered credit of the United States in hand, and scanned the wide confusion—he laid the ruins before him, fit objects for his mighty mind—he arranged them, he reformed them, he cemented them;" and "order sprang out of confusion." He surveyed his work: Truth and public confidence, its foundation; honor, justice, and faith, its impassable barriers; faction and discord retire in despair; peace, freedom, and order, are "the order of the day"—Retiring from public life, say, Does he not deserve well of his Country?

From a Correspondent.

The advocates of clubs, that is to say the members of the clubs, for they have no other advocates, pretend to be engaged to collect and spread truth and information. Yet if they assert lies of the government, and are convicted of it, they cry out against the witnesses that confound them as aristocrats, enemies of liberty, &c. Further, they defend their institutions on certain specious & hollow grounds—Germanic coolly and regularly attacks their strong holds, and turns them out.—Then they exclaim in their ordinary strain of abuse. These are facts and the commentary upon them is short. They deal in falsehood, and labor to spread misinformation. They shrink from fair discussion, because they cannot bear the light.

But if some men reject all speculative arguments and place their trust in experience alone, let them look at France and see what clubs have done there, and what the people in self-defence have been forced to do with them. There the question of clubs, happily for France, is a settled one.

Admitting that plots and conspiracies will be formed against a republican government, what will be the instrument for plotters to work with? Answer, Faction. It is as good as an army, and will enlist to serve, no luck no wages, which soldiers will not do. It can take smooth plausible names which an army cannot. It uses invisible or more properly poisoned weapons forbidden to regular troops by the laws of honour as well as of war. In a word, the attack on liberty must from the nature of things be made thro' the help of some popular and artful faction. Those are much deceived who make it a rule to lean towards the declaimers against government, as if their power was in every event harmless. The false friends of liberty are more to be dreaded than open enemies.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency General Williamson, Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Domingo.

King's House, Jamaica, Nov. 30, 1794.

SIR,  
His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Governor and Commander in Chief of St. Domingo, I think it expedient to make no more appointments, civil or military, until my arrival there; you will therefore please to preferre all such petitions and applications as are delivered to you for my consideration, until my arrival in St. Domingo. For the present I shall do no more than provide for the military service, and the relief of such as are in distress.

"I will do every thing in my power to such as continue their exertion towards suppressing the spirit of anarchy

which rages in St. Domingo, and restoring good order and tranquility there; but this is to be done in St. Domingo only.

I have the honour to be Your most obedient servant,  
ADAM WILLIAMSON.

The Marquis de Cadufsch, Agent for the affairs of St. Domingo.

The celebrated Brigadier Bowles, the Indian Chief, so often reported dead, and who was condemned, about two years ago, to the mines of Peru, by an order from the Spanish Court, was lately liberated.

On Thursday last, the Rev. William R. Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware, was married to Miss Rachel Stedham, of that place.

DIED, At his Seat in Durham, in the State of New-hampshire on the 23d of January, the Hon. John Sullivan, Esq. at the age of 54 years. The character of that hon. Gentleman: the part he took in his Country's interest, when great and patriotic exertions were necessary: His tried and distinguished abilities in various high, and important offices; and his public, and private virtues, are all well known to his Fellow-citizens of United America.

For the Gazette of the United States.

A CAUTION TO OUR PARTY.

ALTHO' zeal, in a good cause, is ever to be recommended; and altho' it has been a pre deter'mination, of long standing, to abuse every thing done by Mr. Jay, would it not be advisable to reserve part of our fire, till we know, in reality, whether a Treaty is concluded or not? At present there is a rumor only of the fact, which if not founded, the two late discharges in the Aurora may prove to be a mere waste of ammunition, and excite only the derision of our enemies.

A TRUE JACOBIN.

LONDON, December 15.

The mail due this morning has not yet arrived. That due on Friday came to hand early yesterday morning: Mr. Mason arrived at the same time with dispatches from the army, and Mr. Fabiani from Brunswick, with an account of the marriage by proxy, of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, which took place on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury was the representative of the Prince on this occasion. At noon on that day, his lordship made his grand entrée at the court of Brunswick. He was conducted thither in a very superb state coach, drawn by six white horses; eight servants in splendid liveries preceding it.

Lord Malmesbury was first introduced to the Duke of Brunswick; then to the Dutchess, and afterwards to the Princess, who was publicly betrothed to the Prince of Wales. In the evening there was a grand gala, when her royal highness received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion. An hour previous to the above ceremony, major Hessel arrived at Brunswick, with a portrait of the Prince of Wales, which Lord Malmesbury presented to the Princess. The Princess will not set out from Brunswick till commodore Payne's squadron shall have reached Stad. Extrañ of a letter, dated Paris, 15 Oct. 1794.

The National Convention has decreed yesterday—Every citizen, whose operations tend to retrieve trade and the manufactures, or to bring into the Republic raw materials fit to keep them up, deserves well of his country.

No right, either of requisition or forced sale is to be exercised on the raw materials, which the manufacturers can justify, having been imported from foreign countries, in order to keep alive their manufactures.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	27
3 per Cents	13/6
Deferred	13/6
Bank of the United States	33 to 35
Penn/vania	30 to 32
North America,	50

For Hamburg,  
The fast-sailing ship  
INDUSTRY,  
William Bell, master.  
LYING a day's sail, will sail in a few days, having on board four fourths of her cargo on board.  
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BROWN, at Walnut Street wharf, or  
Thomas Newman,  
No. 138, South Second Street.  
Feb. 7.