

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, May 30.

The question being thus decided in favour of the sitting member, Mr. W. Lyman proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that Israel Smith is entitled to a seat in this house as one of the Representatives from the state of Vermont."

The Senate informed the house, by their Secretary, that they had resolved that the bill authorizing the Secretary of State to lease certain salt springs in the north western territory do not pass; that the bill authorizing an experiment to obtain a uniform principle for the regulating of weights and measures, be postponed till next session; and that they recede from their amendments to the bill for admitting the state of Tennessee into the Union.

A message was received from the President, of the United States, informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act providing for the payment of certain debts of the United States.

A bill from the Senate providing for a more general promulgation of the laws of the United States, and for repealing a former act, was read and referred to a select committee.

On the motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes during the recess of Congress, which was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Secretary of state, made a report on the memorial presented yesterday from Somersfall and Son, and John Priece, Charleston, which was, that in case due proof was sent to the office of the Department of State, or to Mr. Bayard, in London, of their vessel and cargo being illegally taken, and an appeal entered, they would have the same redress with other sufferers.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter which he had received from ten American captains now laying with their vessels at Jamaica, complaining of the illegal impressment of their seamen by British ships of war, in which they are kept like slaves, and subject to infectious diseases, with which the vessels of war are now visited, and stating that until their men are set at liberty they cannot return home. They pray for the interference of government since it had considered the case of their brethren in Algiers, whose situations were not worse than theirs. This letter, and papers accompanying it were referred to the secretary of state.

Wednesday, June 1.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes, during the ensuing recess of Congress, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Tracy from the committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, to amend an act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States, reported, that they found on enquiry that the Secretary of State had contracted for the printing of the laws, a circumstance which supposed with which the Senate were not acquainted; and it was their opinion a speedy promulgation of the laws would overbalance the objection of the Senate for wishing the printing of the laws to be postponed till after the next session, the reasons for which were, they understood, because the next session would complete four Congresses and two Presidencies.

The report was agreed to, the bill read the third time and rejected.

Mr. Gallatin moved a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to:

Resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house, within the first week of the next session of Congress, a statement of the monies expended for the military establishment for each calendar year, from the establishment of the present government to the 1st of January 1796 distinguishing the sums expended under each head for which specific appropriations were made, and also a statement of the expence attending the expedition to the western counties of Pennsylvania under the several heads for which specific appropriations were made."

Mr. W. Smith said it would be recollected that when the bill relative to paying the Bank of the United States by creating a 6 per cent. stock for that purpose, was under consideration, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Gallatin) went into a very long review of our financial situation, in which he endeavored to prove that there was an increase of debt of five million dollars. Mr. Smith said, as he had not then an opportunity of replying to that gentleman (the business of the treaties having been entered upon the next day) he proposed to the house a resolution to the following effect, in order to draw from the proper department a correct statement of the finances of this country, and to shew the errors into which that gentleman had fallen:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house the next session of Congress, a statement or statements, exhibiting

1. The amount of the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, including the assumed debt on the 1st of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and ninety one respectively.

2. The amount of the said debts on the 1st of January 1796.

3. The amount of the anticipation at the close of each year, from the year 1791 to the year 1795 inclusive.

4. The amount of the specie debts incurred by the late government and paid at the Treasury of the present government, and of the monies arising from balances of accounts which originated under the late government, prior to the first of January 1796.

5. The amount of debts extinguished by the operation of the Sinking Fund to the close of the year 1795, distinguishing the sums placed under each of the heads of appropriation for that purpose.

6. An estimate of the sums expected to be received from the bonds which accrued from the duties on imports, to the close of the year 1795, after

deducting the drawbacks and expenses of collection.

The words in the above resolution printed in italics, were words introduced on motion of Mr. Gallatin.

Mr. W. Smith after proposing the above resolution, as a reason for his bringing it forward, went into an examination of the statement of Mr. Gallatin, and endeavored to prove that instead of there being an increase of debt of five millions, there was an excess of two millions in favor of government. Mr. Gallatin insisted upon his statement being right and that the difference between them arose from matter of opinion. Mr. W. Smith replied, and denied that they agreed in their calculation in the way mentioned by Mr. Gallatin.

Mr. Swanwick proposed the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the drawbacks paid on the sundry dutiable articles exported from the United States, in the years 1793, '94 and '95, compared with the amount of the duties collected on the same respectively.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President respecting the posts of Detroit, and Michilimackinack, reported that he had not been able to get the necessary information to make a report, therefore moved that the committee might be discharged; which was accordingly done.

The Senate by their Secretary informed the house that they had resolved, that the bill for altering the time of holding the next session of Congress do not pass.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for making appropriations for the Military and Naval establishments for the year 1796, were read and agreed to. One of the amendments was to reduce the sum for the purchase of horses from 7,500 dollars to 3,750; another was to reduce the sum for the defence and protection of the frontiers from 130,000 to 100,000; the other was to conform the whole amount of these amendments making it instead of 1,352,623 dollars, 1,318,873 dollars.

Their amendments to the bill indemnifying the estate of Major General Greene from a certain bond, were agreed to, without debate.

The President of the United States by his Secretary, informed the house that he had approved and signed an act for satisfying certain demands occasioned by trials during the Western Insurrection, &c. an act granting passports to ships and vessels of the United States; an act for suspending the duty on snuff; and an act limiting the time for allowing a drawback on domestic distilled spirits exported &c.

Sundry resolutions were proposed and agreed to, making additional allowances to the Sergeant at Arms, Clerks and Doorkeepers of the house for the present session.

The house on motion, adjourned till 5 o'clock this evening.

Wednesday Evening.

The Senate informed the house, by their secretary, that they had resolved that the bill authorizing the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke embargoes during the ensuing recess of Congress, do not receive its third reading to-day.

Also, that the President of the United States had informed them that he had approved and signed a bill originating in their house, for admitting the state of Tennessee into the Union.

The President of the United States informed the house, by his secretary, that he had approved and signed an act affording relief to distillers in certain cases, an act for regulating the grants of lands for military services; an act making additional appropriations for foreign intercourse for the year 1796; an act making appropriations for the military and naval establishments for the year 1796; and an act to indemnify the representatives of the late Major General Greene from a certain bond given in behalf of the United States.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, to notify to him the intention of both houses to adjourn on this day, reported that they had performed that service.

The business before the house being finished, a message was sent to the Senate to inform them, that the house was ready to adjourn; whereupon after waiting some time to receive any answer, that might be sent thereto, without receiving any, the speaker adjourned the house, until the first Monday in December next.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 2.

Dr. T—— was called upon the other day to visit a mercenary nervous old lady, who said "Doctor, I can't tell what's the matter with me; my head is so bad, I seem to see double." "Then count your money, madam," said the doctor, "it will comfort you."

The following quantities of grain from different foreign parts have been imported from the 1st to the 15th ult.

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and Quantity. Oats, 17,920 quarters. Wheat, 5,610 do. Pease & beans, 883 do. Rye, 550 do.

A larger importation than ever was known before in the space of fifteen days.

There are people who wonder that Mr. Pitt has lost the bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade, especially, as he looked so compassionate while he was making his humane speech in favour of it. Did these wondering gentlemen never observe the mode by which a waterman rows them down the river? He looks one way, and rows another.

Mr. Rose boasts of his independence, as a member of parliament, since he voted against Mr. Pitt, on the question of the Slave Trade.

A great deal has been said about the vote which Mr. Rose gave on the Slave Trade question, because he happened to vote differently from Pitt. But there is a proverb, something about giving a

certain person his due, which we should wish to apply in this case. Mr. Pitt voted against Slavery, Mr. Rose for it. Now which was the most confident vote;

PARIS, April 1.

PICHEGRU'S RESIGNATION.

Pichegru is known to be that one of our Generals who has the best military talents. It even seems that his abilities are hurtful to himself.—The objections he made against the passage over the Rhine—the animated discontent he manifested, when, under the pretext of the law of 3d Brumaire, they suddenly carried off from his army marching in retreat, all the officers whose promotion had been posterior to the 12th Germinal, Year III;—all these made him irreconcilable enemies, and created disgust, which several times made him apply to be allowed to retire. At last a leave of absence of several decades was granted to him. It was believed that he wished to profit by it, and to go to Paris, where he might have been useful in concerting the operations of the next campaign; but he has not been formally invited to it. He employed a long time, in order, with infinite care, to make arrangements relative to the Army which he commanded; then, no longer thinking of Paris, he went to his place of birth, Arbois; from thence he has again sent his Resignation, which the Directory has accepted. The Letter of Acceptance had been dispatched, when the Directory began to think, that the retirement of a man who had served the Republic as well as Pichegru had done, required some symptoms of regret and of esteem. An extraordinary Courier was dispatched, which carried to him an extremely flattering Letter, in which he was told that it was only the interest which was taken with respect to his health, which could have determined it to accept of his Resignation; but that the Directory reckoned still upon his zeal, his talents, his intelligence, and his courage, as soon as he should be able to use them. His rank therefore is retained for him in the army, as well as his pay in the quality of a General of a division and of artillery.

The pain which Pichegru felt, from the expulsion of such a great number of officers from his army, and their having been replaced by others whose courage, however great it might be, could not supply the want of capacity, is found justified by the operation which has just taken place in the army under Jourdan, where there were reformed eleven hundred and seventy officers who could neither read nor write.

LONDON, April 5.

A denunciation was made on the 10th Germinal (March 30,) in the sitting of Five Hundred, against Isnard, Rouhier, Cadroy, and Chambon, who had been on mission in the southern departments. This denunciation was quashed by the previous question. It was considered as intended to throw a thicker cloud over the actual state of these departments and to operate a diversion in favor of Freron.

It is particularly worthy of remark that in the council of Five Hundred, in the sitting of the 8th Germinal, a resolution was proposed similar to our law against seditious meetings and assemblies. The substance of this resolution, as stated in the Courier de Paris, L'Eclair, and several other papers, is as follows:

"Every assembly which shall discuss political questions, and which shall not thrust from its bosom every seditious mover of a question, is contrary to the Constitution.

"The Police shall exercise the severest vigilance towards the clubs.

"Every society is contrary to public order, if it imposes conditions of eligibility, if it has a President, or a Secretary, if it forms committees, if the number of members exceed fifty, and if it corresponds with other societies.

"In case of the infraction of the above articles, imprisonment shall be incurred.

"Every citizen, who in these assemblies shall propose the re-establishment of Royalty, or shall demand the constitution of 1793, shall be judged according to law and condemned to two years imprisonment in irons.

"The Council ordered the printing, and the distribution of six copies of this plan to each of its members."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 31.

Arrived last night in Cawland Bay, the Spider of 12 guns, Lt. Laumon, commander, from Mount's Bay, and brought in with her a small schooner-rigged French row boat, about ten tons burthen, which she captured at five o'clock yesterday evening, a little S. W. of the Edystone light-house. She belonged to Morlaix, and sailed from Roseoff the preceding evening, but had not taken any thing. At the time she was captured, she had on board 18 very stout able bodied men, who were well equipped with blunderbusses, muskets, cutlasses and tomahawks, and one large swivel gun, fixed on a slider; we have not learnt her real name, but she is marked on the stern, Polly of Jersey. There are three lieutenants on board the row-boat, and it is said, several members of the convention, who were going from Bourdeaux to Brest, and had stood over on this coast to look out for a prize or two.

"The Spider cutter had a large brig under her protection from Mount's Bay from this port, to which vessel the privateer gave chase, intending also to take the cutter, which they mistook for a sloop, nor did the Frenchmen discover their error, until they got too near to escape."

The following letter was yesterday received from Falmouth, dated April 1.

"This morning arrived two more prizes taken by Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron. We have now nine prizes in our harbour, and several more are carried into other ports. This afternoon a fresh prize was brought in from the same squadron. The prize master, an officer of the Revolutionaire, credibly informed me, that Sir Edward's Squadron had fallen in with a fresh convoy in the Bay, 75 of which were taken; they are expected here very soon, and the Revolutionaire with them, as she was obliged to part with so many hands towards manning and conducting the said prizes, that she had orders to make the best of her way to England."

LONDON, April 4.

By a gentleman just arrived from Hamburg, we

learn, that it was generally reported and credited there, that Field Marshal Clairfayt is restored to the chief command of the Austrian army.

By a gentleman just arrived from Corsica, we learn that Sir Gilbert Elliot, is building a spacious mansion for his residence. We are also informed, that the island is distracted throughout by intestine broils, occasioned by female feuds which have existed for centuries back, and seem to acquire additional venom from their antiquity.

Almost every banking-house in Paris has become bankrupt, in consequence of the Executive Directory forcing them to take their paper money.

From the Glasgow Courier.

EXTRACTS

From the latter will of Professor JOHN ANDERSON.

I John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, hereby give, grant, dispose and convey the whole of my property, of every sort, to the public (except a chest and its contents, which I bequeath to my brother) for the good of mankind, and the improvement of science, to be managed by eighty one trustees.

These trustees shall consist of the nine following classes, and nine from each class, viz. Litterati, Divines, Natural Philosophers, Doctors of Medicines, Surgeons and Apothecaries, Lawyers, Artists, Manufacturers or Merchants, Agriculturalists—Tradesmen.

Besides these 81 persons, in whom all my property of every kind, (except what is in the chest bequeathed to my brother) is hereby vested for the use of the public, there shall be nine visitors of the conduct of the said eighty one trustees, viz. the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the eldest Baillie of Glasgow, the Dean of Guild there, the Deacon Convener of the Trades' House, the Preses of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons there, the Dean of the Faculty of the Procurators there, the Moderator of the Synod of Glasgow and Aire, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Moderator of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, all and each of them for the time being. Any six of these nine, all the rest being duly summoned, shall constitute a quorum, who are hereby vested with the power of calling for the records of the eighty one trustees, and of the committee of ordinary managers afterwards mentioned, of inspecting the apparatus and property belonging to the Institution; and where they observe any thing managed not agreeable to the intention of the Founder, or to the advantage of the Institution, to correct the mismanagement by their orders, and to enjoin and enforce faithful administration.

There shall be four general meetings of the whole trustees every year, upon the longest and shortest days, and at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.—When any of these days shall happen to be on Sunday or the Lord's day, the respective meetings shall be held upon the Mondays immediately following. And at these four meetings, every thing relative to the interest of the Institution, shall be considered and debated upon; and an order or resolution shall be entered in the minutes according to the opinion of the majority of those present, taken by ballot.—Thus every three months, there will be a general meeting of the whole trustees, without the necessity of any summons; and, in the meeting which shall be held annually on the longest day, a committee of managers, to be denominated, the ordinary managers, nine in number, resident in Glasgow, shall be elected by ballot from the whole trustees, by the majority of those present. They shall be elected for twelve calendar months only, from that date, and then their office shall be at an end; but they may be re-elected as often as shall be thought proper by the general meeting, provided they are re-elected for twelve calendar months only, and by ballot.

These eighty one trustees are appointed by me in order to manage a Literary Institution, for the improvement of human nature, of science, and of the country where they live.

I appoint the said trustees to observe the following rules and regulations in the management of this institution.

First Rule. The teachers of natural philosophy in this institution, shall give lectures in the city of Glasgow, to be called, "the Mathematical Course," every year from the first day of November till the first day of May, according to the plan which I have long carried on in Glasgow college, and I hope not without some success; the Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, being appropriated to the mathematical part of physics, without any mathematics; the hours of lecturing and examination, to be regulated by the trustees, as well as the honorarium, or fee.

Second Rule. Besides the above mentioned course of physical lectures, another course shall likewise be given by the same teacher, at least once every year, to be called, "the Ladies Course of physical Lectures," in which no mathematical reasoning shall be used; and it shall be similar to the course on the Tuesdays and Thursdays above mentioned; but with this difference, that the audience shall consist of both ladies and gentlemen; the time of the year, the days of the week, the hours of the day, the honorarium, and every thing relating to it, shall be appointed by the trustees, under the direction of the ordinary managers. The intention of this course of lectures is, that the ladies in Glasgow may have an opportunity, for a small sum, and in the early part of life, of being at several of these courses of lectures, by which their education for domestic affairs will not be interrupted, while such a stock of general knowledge will be acquired as cannot fail to be highly useful.

I ordain and appoint my said trustees, and executors, or such of them as shall accept, to apply to the city council of Glasgow for a charter, or seal of caule, erecting and constituting the said trustees and ordinary managers and visitors, into a corporation and body politic, for the more effectually vesting in the trustees the property of the subject hereby conveyed, and bequeathed; and communicating to them and to the visitors legal powers of administration; and of check and controul, for the benefit and advantage of the Institution.

Subscribed at Glasgow, the 7th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five years.