

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

[CONTINUED.]

And subjoined is the statement of facts exhibited by Mr. Gallatin, and agreed to between him and the counsel for the petitioners, as mentioned the 20th instant.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva on the 29th day of January, 1761.—He left that place for the United States in April or May 1780, arrived in Boston (Massachusetts) on the 14th-15th July of the same year, and has ever since resided within the United States. In October, 1780, he removed from Boston to Machias in the Province of Maine, in which place and its neighborhood he resided one year and commenced a settlement on a tract of vacant land. During that time, he furnished out of his own funds, supplies (amounting in value to more than sixty pounds Massachusetts currency to Col. John Allen (who was the commanding officer stationed there and also superintendent of Indian affairs for the eastern department) for the use of the American troops, & on several occasions acted as a volunteer under the same officer's command. For the said supplies, he received one year after, a warrant on the Treasury of the state of Massachusetts, which he sold at a considerable depreciation. In October, 1781, he returned to Boston; and in the spring of 1782, was, by a vote of the corporation of the university of Cambridge (otherwise called Harvard College) chosen instructor of the French language of the said university. By the same vote he was allowed a room in the college, the privilege of the commons at the tutors' table, the use of the library, and also the right of having his pay (which depended on the voluntary subscription and attendance of the students) collected by the steward of the institution together with the other charges against the students for board and education. Those terms he accepted, and remained in that station for the term of one year. In July, 1783, he removed to Pennsylvania, and in November of the same year proceeded to Virginia, in which state he had purchased more than 1000 acres of land (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds Virginia currency in value) some time between July and November, 1783. Between this last mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchased other lands in the said state to a very large amount, and in the said last mentioned month he took an oath of allegiance to the said state.—In December 1785, he purchased the plantation in Fayette country in Pennsylvania on which he has lived ever since. In October, 1789, he was elected member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legislature of the same state. On the 28th February, 1793, he was chosen Senator to represent the said state in the Senate of the United States and took his seat in December following.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, March 3.

The communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States of the 26th February, were in part read.

On motion,

Ordered, That the further reading of them at this time be postponed.

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

United States 3d March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I transmit to you, an extract from a letter of Mr. Short, relative to our affairs with Spain; and copies of two letters from our Minister at Lisbon, with their enclosures, containing intelligence from Algiers.—The whole of these communications are made in confidence, except the passage in Mr. Short's letter, which respects the Spanish convoy.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to, were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

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

“Mr. President—The President of the United States hath this day approved and signed the act entitled, “An act in alteration of the act establishing a mint and re-

gulating the coins of the United States.” Ordered, That the Secretary communicate this notification to the House of Representatives.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the Department of Treasury, transmitting reports on the petitions of Barent I. Staats, and of Elifha Bennet, which were severally read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The petition of Peter Trezevant, of the State of South-Carolina, was read, praying compensation for certain goods bought of Robert Farquhar, and slated to be for the use of the United States, tho' purchased by order and appropriated to the more immediate use of the state of Georgia.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

Mr. Cabot reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “an act for the remission of the duties arising on the tonnage of sundry French vessels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States,” that this bill pass the Senate; and the bill was read the second time.

On motion,

Ordered, That the rule be dispensed with, and that this bill now have the third reading.

Resolved, That this bill pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, March 4th, 1794.

The Senate resumed the reading of the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States, of the 26th of February, and after progress, the further reading thereof was postponed.

Mr. Martin from the committee appointed the 22d of February, to consider the report of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting a light house on Cape Hatteras, reported “a bill to erect a light house on the head land, and Cape of Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Island in the State of North Carolina,” which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, March 5th, 1794.

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

“Mr. President—the House of Representatives have passed the resolution sent from the Senate for concurrence, proposing to the several States an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power.”

“They have passed a bill, entitled “an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars,” in which they define the concurrence of the Senate.” And he withdrew.

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

United States, 5th March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

“THE Secretary of State, having reported to me upon the several complaints which have been lodged in his office, against the vexations and spoliations on our commerce, since the commencement of the European war: I transmit to you a copy of his statement, together with the documents upon which it is founded. G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to, were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The Senate resumed the reading of the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States, of the 26th of February last.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars,” was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill to erect a light house on the head land, and Cape of Hatteras, and a lighted beacon on Occacock Island in the State of North Carolina, was read the second time.

Ordered, That Monday next be assign-

ed for the further consideration of this bill.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, March 6th, 1794.

Mr. Cabot, from the committee to whom was referred the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, an act “making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four,” 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 authorizing a loan of one million of dollars,” was read the second time.

On motion,

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Butler, Mr. Cabot, and Mr. Hawkins to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, March 10.

(Continued.)

Mr. Parker presented the resolutions of several Towns and Counties, in the State of Virginia, relative to the measures now pending before Congress respecting Commerce—the general import of which were in favor of the principles contained in Mr. Madison's Resolutions—these were read and laid on the Table.

The bill providing for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States was reported, read twice, and committed for to-morrow.

The bill providing a naval armament for the protection of the commerce of the United States, was brought in engrossed and read.

A motion was made to recommit it to the committee of the whole house.

This motion was principally supported on the ground of the select committee's having deviated from the report of the committee of the whole—which report connected the ways and means of defraying the expence of the armament with the details of the armament, whereas the bill contains no such estimate—for the sake therefore of order and regularity in conducting the public business it was said, it is proper to agree to the motion.—It was further observed, that no injury could possibly result from a short delay, equal to what would be the consequence of sanctioning such a flagrant deviation on the part of the select committee from the established rules of the house.—That it was quite a new thing to drive a business of such magnitude with such impetuosity thro' the house.

In opposition to the motion it was ironically observed, that as the carrying trade, and the trade to the mediterranean were of so trifling importance, it was really surprizing that the business of providing a protection for the commerce of this country, exposed at this moment to the depredation of the Algerines, should be hurried with so much impetuosity, thro' the house—three months have already elapsed, great part of which this subject has been under consideration—to steer clear therefore of impetuosity in conducting the business, three months more ought to be suffered to pass before any thing is done—

With respect to the conduct of the select committee it was said that in the first discussion of the subject the report was objected to on account of the ways and means being connected with it—to remove this objection the bill was reported in the form before the house.

The motion being put for recommitting—it passed in the negative, 48 to 41.

The house then proceeded to fill up the blanks—In the course of filling up the blanks, the opposition to the bill was revived on old and new grounds—the first were, on account of its incompetency to the object—considering the resources of the Algerines—and the superior policy of having recourse to negotiation, and purchase of a peace—the new ground was derived from recent confidential communications, from which it was inferred that the eligibility of the mode of procuring a peace by purchase was greatly strengthened—From this view of the subject, a

transition was made to the subject of navies generally—in which the bad consequences connected with their establishment were depicted in animated terms—The blanks were at length all filled, and on the question shall the bill pass—the yeas and nays were as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hancock, Hillhouse, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Lyman, Malbone, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, Parker, Scot, Sedgwick, J. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Van Gaasbeck, P. Wadsworth, J. Wadsworth, Ward, Watts, Winn—50.

NOES.

Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Findley, Giles, Gillespie, Greenup, Grove, Harrison, Heath, Heister, Hunter, Irwine, Locke, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Preston, Smiley, I. Smith, Treadwell, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Walker, Williams, Wingate, Winston—39.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Captain Obrien, to James Simpson, Esq. at Gibraltar, dated Algiers, the 28th November, 9th captivity.

Dear friend,

Your letter of the 12th instant, I received the 25th. It is a long period since I heard from you; but hope you will be this way shortly from Toulon.

The Algerines, in their October expedition, captured 10 sail of American vessels; 9 of them have safely arrived. The crews of those 10 vessels, amounting to 102 men, are at present in Algiers, experiencing what we have suffered for upwards of 8 years.—I have repeatedly, for these five years past, forewarned the United States of the impending danger; for the Portuguese have been trying a long time to effect a peace with Algiers;—but the Americans in general would put but little confidence in the assertions of a poor victim captive; but they now find that they contained the truth.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Humphreys, the ambassador for Algiers, sent hither a courier to obtain the Dey's permission to come hither in order to make a peace. The Dey answered, that he would not receive him, either to make peace or redeem the American slaves—that he had been soliciting the Americans to come and make a peace with this regency for three years past; and they had treated his propositions with neglect and indifference; and that since he had made a truce with the Dutch and Portuguese, and captured 10 sail of Americans, and like to take many more, he could not and would not make peace with them: That he had made the truce with Portugal for the purpose of capturing American vessels, and could not therefore be at peace with all the nations. The courier returned to Mr. Humphreys at Alicante with the Dey's reply—but we have heard nothing more since.

The terms prescribed by the Dey for the relief of the Portuguese, is as follows:—1,200,000 Mexican dollars for the treasury; 600,000 dollars for the Dey's voice and the great officers of the regency, ambassadorial and consular presents—equal to what Spain gave; and the redemption of 75 Portuguese captains at 2000 dollars each. On the 7th instant, the Portuguese frigate failed from Algiers for Lisbon with the Dey's propositions.

The day following, the Dey called for Captain Logie, and desired he would immediately write to Portugal, and inform that he demanded for his family and friends 600,000 dollars in addition to the terms above expressed.

The Algerine politicians are of opinion that Portugal will not agree to the Dey's demands; but, sir, I think they will, as they wish to extend their commerce, and well know the difficulty of blocking up the Straights, and the vast sums they expend in keeping up the fleets against the Barbary states.

I enclose to your care the letters of the Captains, who desire me to thank you for your kind offer. I also send you a list, as correct as my situation will admit of. Please to make this public. A camp on