

EXTRACTS from the LEYDEN GAZETTE,
&c.—Sept. 9—1800—30.

THE proceedings of the national assembly in opposition to strict republicanism, have plainly manifested their intention that the constitution shall stand or fall with the revolution. They have also determined seriously to restore to the executive, if not its former splendor, at least a sufficiency of energy to preserve the public peace and good order. In leaving out of the constitution the article concerning the right of granting pardons, they showed a proper deference to the will of the king, whom the nation is willing to consider the defender, as well as the restorer of the liberties of France. Three circumstances occur at present in establishing the happiness of the nation upon the success of the constitution: These are, the king's acceptance thereof; the general pacification abroad; and the judicious choice of members for the new legislature. The queen and madame Elizabeth have made the best of matters, but have suffered much in parting with some of their spangles of royalty.—The king seems to carry off the loss of absolute authority with a cold indifference; and from hence it may be inferred, that women, in general, find it much harder to part with power than men, if their external behaviour on such occasions may be admitted as a test of their feelings. Previous to the king's acceptance of the constitution, the queen saw many difficulties in the way of the combined princes from completely restoring the old government. If they had failed, the circumstances of the royal family would have been much worse than at present; had they succeeded, they would most assuredly have governed France themselves, or at least obliged Louis 16th to become their creature. *Monseigneur* (the king's brother) it is said, would have been regent, and the count d'Artois, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and commander in chief of the land and sea forces. M. de Noailles' report on the state of the army is published, and is very alarming; it is, however, much exaggerated in point of their bad state, and therefore not regarded with much attention. As to the new representatives, they are enlightened characters, virtuous, and men of moderation, and may therefore be expected to reap the same success from their labors as their predecessors in legislation.

Berlin, Sept. 8. It is generally supposed here, that at the late conferences held at Pilnitz, where the affairs of Poland were discussed between the king of Prussia, the king of Poland, and the elector of Saxony, there was less said in opposition to the new constitution which Poland has given herself, than some have imagined. The real object of this particular conference was, a reciprocal renunciation of any pretences to the crown of Poland, in case the elector should die without leaving male issue; which pretences, if they should take effect, would have some influence in causing a war, to preserve the balance of power in Europe. As to the French affairs, the presence of M. d'Artois and M. de Calonne are a sufficient proof that they have not been passed over in silence. Advices from Dresden positively assure us, that a resolution has passed to attempt nothing at present by force of arms with a view to overturn the new constitution, full consideration having been taken on the uncertainty of the event, the difficulty of proceeding on such an expedition, and the danger that would inevitably attend even success itself.

Warsaw, Sept. 15. Previous to the emperor's leaving Vienna, for the conference at Pilnitz, he had stipulated with his Prussian majesty, that their respective courts should recognize as firm and valid, the new constitution of Poland, ratified on the third of May, 1791, particularly that article relative to the succession. It was further agreed, that both the sovereigns should renounce, in the name of their sons, all views of appending the crown of Poland to their own families, by means of the Princesses of Saxony, infants of Poland. The empress of Russia to be also invited to make the same stipulation for her descendants. It is thought by some that certain neighboring powers will demand some explanation on the subject of succession, as well as on the armed

force kept up by the Republic, amounting to an hundred thousand men. It is hoped the prudence of Stanislaus Augustus, added to the wisdom of his counsellors, may overcome every obstacle to the permanent and complete happiness of our country.

Leyden, Sept. 29. It is somewhat strange that the Declaration signed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia, at Pilnitz, which is, in fact, no more than merely conditional, should have been counted upon by the French Princes as an absolute promise to restore the old government in France. They speak thus in their letter to their brother, the King of France—"In consequence of our remonstrances, the powers of Europe have determined to employ their collected strength against the French nation; the Emperor and the King of Prussia, in particular, have entered into a reciprocal engagement for this purpose."—With what face can these Princes ever return to France, under favour of the general amnesty, after having done their utmost to lay waste their country, merely to gratify a resentment against the nation for having recovered its liberties. When men will go such lengths to regain the loss of power and family consequence, it is no wonder that all well regulated governments begin to lay it down as an essential principle in politics, that no man shall be entrusted in any degree with a species of power that renders him independent of the will of the people. The letter of the Princes to the King, their brother, will remain a lasting monument of family-folly.

Persons of curiosity, and such as are fond of reading fresh news from foreign parts, will regret, that through a great part of the north of Europe, there is not a single Gazette in existence, to afford them even a limited detail of the various interesting events continually taking place in those parts. At Warsaw itself, there is never any thing of the sort published except some obscure paragraphs, almost always contradictory and proved false by succeeding accounts. Hence we are wholly in the dark, on the affairs of the regenerated kingdom of Poland.—To obviate this shameful defect, two gentlemen have set out for Warsaw with an intention to publish a newspaper four times a week in that city, to begin the fifteenth of September. The editors are determined to support the liberty of the press to the utmost (one of the privileges granted by the new Polish constitution) and to publish every species of information that can be useful to mankind, without falling into that licentiousness, so common in our days, which almost justifies the severe measures some governments take in restraining the press altogether.

The restoration of the Jews to the rights of free citizenship in France is one of the most shining acts in the whole proceedings of that celebrated body, the national assembly. It must be confessed, however, they are possessed of unexampled effrontery, in daring to proceed in direct opposition to certain ancient prophecies relative to the Jewish people. Many begin to think, that, if these prophecies be authentic, they are to be understood in a figurative rather than a literal sense.

Thus, the promise to the Jews that they should be restored to their original country after a certain number of ages spent in wandering up and down the world, means in all probability, not that they shall be sent back to the miserable rocky territory called Judea or Palestine, but in after times (which times, it may be supposed, are now beginning) that mankind in general should become sufficiently enlightened to set aside partial and cruel laws enacted in barbarous ages; and be convinced, that the supreme power created all mankind brethren, and sheds his natural bounties alike upon all, whether Jews, Christians, Turks, Indians, or Chinese. If the Supreme Being has been thus impartial and his benevolence universal, man therefore should imitate him in this respect, and no longer uphold those odious distinctions, and countenance those doubtful prophecies which have been kept in credit for so many ages past merely by the policy of priests and despots, whose custom it has constantly been in the great game for the rights of mankind, to play into each others hands, and to accomplish almost whatever predilections they pleased, of this kind, by a union of their forces.

PHILADELPHIA, CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

The bill for extending the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, was read a third time, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The petitions of Emanuel Ebbs and William Hassell were read, praying compensation for services rendered during the war, in the army of the United States.

Also a memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, for himself, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, late commissioners for treating of peace with the Indian tribes south of the Ohio, praying for the settlement of an account of authorized expenses, incurred on their mission, amounting to the sum of sixteen hundred dollars over and above the allowance made them.—Referred, together with the petitions, to the Secretary at war.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, accompanied with an official statement of the expenditures to the end of the year 1791, from the sum of 10,000 dollars granted to defray the contingent expenses of government, by an act passed the 26th of march, 1790—which statement was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill sent from the Senate, providing for the election of a President and vice President of the United States, in case of vacancy by death or resignation.

After some time spent on the bill, the chairman of the committee reported two amendments, which being read, one was agreed to and the other disagreed to.

Several amendments were proposed to the ninth section of the bill, which provides, that in case of resignation or inability both of the President and vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no president of the Senate, then the speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The question being put for striking out the words, "the president of the Senate pro tempore"—it passed in the negative, yeas—24, nays—27.

The question being put for striking out the words, "and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the speaker of the House of representatives for the time being"—it passed in the affirmative, yeas—26, nays 25.

Several amendments to the bill, were proposed, which being gone through by the committee, was ordered, together with the amendments to lie on the table till to morrow.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

The statement received yesterday from the President of the United States, relative to the expenditure of 10,000 dollars for governmental contingencies, was read from which it appeared that there was still a residue in his hands of eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars, and thirty ninetieths of a dollar.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of enrollment reported, that they had presented to the President of the United States, for his assent, the bill for carrying into effect the contract entered into between the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania, for the purchase of lands on lake Erie.

A message was received from the President that he had signed the said bill; by which it is passed into a law of the United States.

A petition was read from Christiana Rush, Cyrus Pierce, and Michael M'Clary, severally praying compensation for services &c. during the late war.—Referred to the Secretary at war.

Mr. J. Smith, from the committee of reference on the 17th and 18th sections of the post office bill, made his report, which was read, and the House proceeded to take the same into consideration.

After discussing several amendments and alterations, it was proposed, and agreed to by the House, to insert a clause

in the bill, directing the Post-Master General to advertise for contracts for carrying the mail.—The House soon after rose, without coming to any further decision on the bill.—Adjourned.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first Session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT for carrying into effect a Contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania.

FOR duly conveying to the state of Pennsylvania a certain tract of land, the right to the government and jurisdiction whereof was relinquished to the said state by a resolution of Congress of the fourth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and whereof the right of soil has been sold by virtue of a previous resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June in the said year;

Be it enacted by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized, on fulfilment of the terms stipulated on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, to issue letters patent, in the name and under the seal of the United States, granting and conveying to the said State forever the said tract of land, as the same was ascertained by a survey made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the sixth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, January the third, 1792.

G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

BALTIMORE, December 22.

A French Gentleman, who came passenger in the Schooner Bee, Captain Snyder, arrived here from Port-au-Prince, furnishes the following melancholy intelligence:—That "on the 22d of November, a negro soldier, belonging to the corps of armed mulatto citizens, who were quartered in the old Government-House, having quarrelled with a white soldier, of the company of Artillery, the mob instantly seized the negro, and hung him on the *Municipality Lantern*.—The day following, one of the mulattoes, belonging to the Barracks, fired on one of the Artillery, which occasioned great disturbances in the town.—The municipality assembled, and ordered the regular national troops to march against the mulattoes.—When these troops approached the barracks, the mulattoes put themselves into a posture of defence, and immediately dispatched several deputies to know the reason of the menaced hostility. They received for answer, that it was to demand satisfaction for the insult above mentioned. The Deputies offering to deliver up the offenders, the principal officer of the white corps pressed their entire satisfaction, and tranquility appeared likely to be restored; but, as the deputies were returning to their Quarters, some of the white people rashly fired on them. The mulattoes returned the fire, and a sharp engagement immediately commenced between the white and mulatto troops.—The former prevailed, and took possession of the Posts of the latter. Several of both parties lost their lives in this unhappy conflict, among whom are M. Taillefer, a respectable elderly Gentleman (merchant of the town) and one officer of the regiment of Artois. The mulattoes, in their flight, set fire to everything in their power, and a dreadful conflagration took place in every quarter of the town. The damage, as yet, cannot be estimated, as the richest and most capital quarter of that ill-fated (once flourishing) town, is now a heap of ruins."

BENNINGTON, December 26.

A gentleman from Canada, lately arrived in town, informs, that when he passed St. Johns, he observed three vessels on the stocks; which on enquiry he was informed, were designed for vessels of force; one of them to mount 28, one 24, and the other 18 guns. The posts on our western frontiers are yet in the hands of Britain: several Indian Chiefs have lately been to London—and reports of their returning with sentiments unfriendly to the United States [perhaps more than bare reports] are circulating: when we add to this, that the most hostile tribes are near the neighborhood of the western posts, withheld from us by Britain, and that they have lately fought with a degree of regularity unknown before to Indians, the surmise appears probable, that they have not only received supplies but assistance from that quarter.

A few Copies of the Report of the Secretary of State on the subject of the Cod and Whale-Fisheries—may be had at the office, No. 239 High-street.