

Mr. John Lewis

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[VOL. XI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1796.

[No. 572.]

## Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1796.

THIS being the day to which Congress adjourned from their last session, the House of Representatives met, proceeded to business; Mr. Davenport from Connecticut, Mr. Craig from Maryland; and Mr. Jackson from Tennessee, new members being first qualified to take their seats, according to law.

Mr. W. Smith moved that a message should be sent to the Senate, to inform them that that House had formed a quorum, and was ready to proceed to business.

Agreed, and a message accordingly sent.

The Speaker announced that he had learnt the Senate had not formed a quorum, and had adjourned till to-morrow (They wanted one.)

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from Thomas Lloyd, praying to be appointed Stenographer to the House, at a salary of 1000 dollars per year; in consideration of which he proposed to deliver to the House daily 500 copies of the proceedings of Congress printed in demy 8vo. at the price paid for printing only (the House finding paper) which he estimated would not amount to more than 540 dollars for the session, or in proportion for any greater quantity. He promises the greatest faithfulness, and to avoid all appearance of being appointed officially.

The petition having been read,

Mr. W. Smith said an application of a similar kind had been made last session, which proved unsuccessful, and he apprehended the present petition would meet with a like reception. He would, however, move that it should be committed to a select committee.

It was accordingly committed to a committee of three members.

On motion the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1796.

The speaker informed the house that as there were several returns of new elections come to hand, it was necessary that a committee of elections should be appointed. On motion, a committee of seven members was accordingly formed.

On motion of Mr. Macon, a committee of revival of unfinished business, consisting of three members, was appointed.

A message from the Senate, informing the House that a quorum of their body were assembled, and ready to proceed to business, having been received, a resolution to the following effect was agreed to.

“Resolved, that a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, to inform him that a quorum of the two houses are met, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them.”

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they concurred in the resolution which they had entered into, and had appointed a committee accordingly.

Mr. W. Smith said, that an act had been passed for promulgating the laws of the United States.—It was desirable that that act should include the laws of the present session, so as to complete the whole of the laws of the fourth Congress, and of the present Presidency. A bill was brought in to this effect the last session, which was agreed to in the Senate, but negatived in this House, as likely to affect the contract which had been made for printing. He had made inquiries on the subject, and believed there was no difficulty in the way of its accomplishment. He therefore moved a resolution to the following effect:

“Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to amend the act for promulgating the laws of the United States.”

Agreed, and a committee of three members appointed.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, a resolution was agreed to, authorising the clerk of the House to cause every member to be served with three newspapers, such as he should chuse.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, informed the House that the joint committee had appointed to meet the two Houses to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, in the House of Representatives.

On motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday, December 7, 1796.

The house being assembled, a message was sent to the Senate to inform them that they were ready, agreeably to appointment, to receive any communication which the President of the United States might think proper to make to them. The Senate accordingly attended, and precisely at twelve o'clock the President entered, and after having taken his seat, delivered the following address:

(See it in our last paper.)

As soon as the President had finished his address, he presented a copy of it to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The President and members of the Senate retired and the Speaker resumed his chair. The address was then read, and, on motion, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

An incident of so extraordinary and interesting a nature occurred on Friday last, as justifies its relation, without incurring a rigid responsibility for the minute circumstances stated.

There are now in the city Indians to the number of about fifty from the tribes of Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees upper and lower Creeks. Nearly an equal number of each of these tribes visited Peal's Museum on the same morning within a few minutes of each other. They at first occupied different parts of the room, and seemed to be surprised at the sight of each other. They manifested some degree of jealousy and indisposition to associate together. No two tribes, it is said, understood the same language.

The obstacles to a friendly intercourse were gradually removed, and the chiefs of the different tribes cautiously approached each other. A conversation soon ensued by means of the interpreters. The Secretary of war was requested to attend, and he was soon followed by the President of the United States who in a short address, recommended to them peace and harmony among themselves.

The Chiefs are stated to have exhibited marked signs of pleasure: and after a free communication of sentiment, they withdrew to a private room, and entered into an alliance of peace, which was definitively concluded with every sign of sincerity and solemnity.

This uncommon, if not unprecedented measure, will afford unequivocal evidence of a frequent intercourse of the chiefs with the agents of the government and such other citizens as have power as well as the inclination to promote the happiness of the savage state by depriving it of some portion of its natural ferocity, and inspiring it with confidence in the purity of our motives. Nothing can have a stronger tendency to produce or strengthen this confidence than the conviction in the minds of the Indians, that the government of the United States, has at heart, their good as well as its own. They will see, that while the policy of other nations distracts them with dissension and war among themselves, the United States, with genuine magnanimity, extinguish the sparks of animosity, and strengthen the cement of friendship. This is the true, perhaps the only true art of civilization. May it be succeeded by the best effects.

We understand that among the distinguished chiefs in the town are Pioningo, or the Mountain-leader, Major Colbert and Capt. Watts.

DOVER, October 16.

Messrs. Drellins, Brooks, and Wiffin, King's Messengers, arrived here this morning from London; also Lord Malmesbury's coach and three servants; his Lordship and the remainder of his suite are expected this evening, and to sail to-morrow morning for the continent, if the wind and weather permit.

Hopes are entertained that it may be possible to intercept Richery in his way home, as it is thought, from the position in which he was last seen, that he is certainly coming to Europe. In consequence of this supposition, Sir Roger Curtis received orders to put to sea, and cruize to intercept him.

From Constantinople we learn, that a very important change has taken place in the Ministry of the Porte. The Reis Effendi, who had on all occasions exerted himself for the interests of the French Republic, has been dismissed in the most disgraceful manner.

The tendency of Mr. Pitt's motion, to be made this day in the House of Commons, concerning the threatened invasion, will most likely be to propose measures of additional internal defence and preparation. The proposal will be of much the same nature with the plan of an universal arming of the people, which was adopted by Lord Shelburne when he began his negotiations for peace in the year 1782; the present plan intended by Mr. Pitt, however, will be of no such extensive operation; nothing more being in contemplation than an increase of the militia in those countries which are not rated in proportion to their present populousness.

The Spanish Ambassador's furniture and effects are all for sale. The Spanish Consul and charge d'affaires, M. Las Heras, have taken their passage on board the neutral ship Zeelust, Captain Jansens.—The ambassador will follow, if his health permits.

Citizen Mongourg, lately appointed French Minister at the United States of America, had the place of a criminal Judge at Rennes, under the ancient government, in which station he contrived to gain a snug 8 or 10,000 livres a year, by making the Exchequer pay expence and charges for the examination of witnesses who had never been examined. The parliament, which might have condemned him to the galleys, confined his punishment to the loss of his place. As it is, no doubt, by this honourable conduct he has deserved the confidence of the actual government of France, we conceive that a copy of his sentence will be annexed to his credentials; for whatever was a crime under the royal regimen, cannot but be a virtue under the Republican government.

We find in the Paris papers, that the representative Hardy lately asserted in the Library of the Legislative Body, that at least 100 members of the Council were provided either with powers or Letters of Grace by Louis XVIII. and that if unexpectedly seals should be put on their papers, the original documents would be found. The 100 members he alluded to belong all to the new third.

On the other hand, such journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the Deputies of the Mountain, with the Abbe Sieyes (or Seide, as he is now called) at the head of them, have plotted a plan tending to cause the son of the late Egalite to be appointed Provincial Dictator. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, through the weakness which government shews in all matters which concern them.