

in Congress there were speculators, and enemies to a republican government, the veteran need not or may not expect justice.

President, I never bought nor sold a note to either officer or private.

Clark. I never said you did, nor know whether you did or not.

President. If Congress is applied to, and they think proper to compensate the late army, whatever they do, I should gladly augment, was it in my power, rather than diminish.

Clark. I wish you may live to see a pure Congress, and perform your promise.

JOHN CLARK, late Serjt. 2d New-York Regt.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

We hear that a vessel loaded by the French government with 300 pipes of brandy is arrived at New-York.

Capt. John Crandon, of the ship Edward arrived here, from St. Peterburg, on his passage, Jan. 18 spoke a schooner from St. Thomas's, out 11 days, and commanded by Capt. Armand, who gave the following intelligence;—That a French privateer, formerly belonging to Baltimore, and manned partly by Americans, had captured, and carried into St. Thomas's a British ship loaded with sugars; that the French had captured 17 sail of the Havana fleet, in which were 28 million of dollars.—This he asserted to be a fact—and that a British fleet, consisting of 8 sail of the line, with a large body of troops, were arrived in the West-Indies.

Yesterday morning anchored at Gloucester point seven sail of inward bound vessels, among which, are two ships.

The Gentleman that came in the English packet contradict the account of Gen. O'Hara's being taken prisoner at Toulon as mentioned in the F. G. Daguomiers letters to the Convention, and say that he had been only slightly wounded in the action before that place.

Lord Mulgrave is arrived at London from Toulon and say that the Garrison of that place amounted to 18,000 effective men.

—FEBRUARY 26.—

It is reported, that the communications from our Minister at London ARE FAR FROM BEARING A PACIFIC ASPECT!

A correspondent congratulates his fellow-citizens upon the happy change in their representation at the Republic of France, a change not of Representative, but in the Representative there. He is assured from unquestionable authority, that G. Morris is upon very good terms with the present administration in France, which was not the case, it is well known, not long since.

On Saturday last Citizen Fauchet, the new minister from France was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State. Next day the new minister delivered to Citizen Genet the letter from the French minister of foreign affairs, signifying that the Executive has judged proper to appoint Citizen Fauchet as his successor.

Citizen La Forest has also been presented as Consul General, and Citizen Petry has the appointment of Consul for Pennsylvania.

On Sunday last three waggons arrived in town from Baltimore; they are supposed to contain money and the effects of the minister from the French Republic. They were guarded by a party of the Baltimore volunteer dragoons.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, February 12.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and son was read the third time and passed. The bill provides for the remission of duties on goods left in a vessel bound up the North-River.

Mr. Giles of the committee on the petition of —, respecting an extensive plan of insurance of property, brought in a report. The committee are of opinion that the plan cannot be adopted by Congress at the present time. A motion for printing it did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the report on the petition of S. Smith of Maryland, was read a second time, and, after some conversation, postponed, to give time for further information.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, informing the House, that the act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as are in want of support, had received the President's approbation and signature.

The bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage-duty on sundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States, the last Summer, was recommitteed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair—and took into consideration the report on the Post-Office law.

After 5 o'clock, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Friday, February 14.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Oris, their secretary, informed the House that the Senate have passed the bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and son.

The House then proceeded in the consideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The question for agreeing to the clause which states that John Patton is not duly elected to serve as a member, being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimously.

The clause of the report which states that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate ensued—

The question was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favour of agreeing to the clause and 31 against it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his seat in the House.

From Paris papers of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of November.

On the 11th of November, the gold and silver, collected from various parts of the republic, in Paris, amounted to no less than 41 million sterling.

On the 18th, Amar, in the name of the committee of general safety, announced a plot formed by Pitt and the coalesced Kings, to corrupt the leading representatives of the people. Bazire and Chabot had received, and brought to the committee, 100,000 livres, to put themselves at the head of a conspiracy to dissolve the Convention. These have denounced Julien and Launay who accepted the offers of the coalition.

They were all four directed to be arrested.

In this sitting, a letter was received from the ci-devant Duchess of Orleans, offering her fortune, 11 millions, to the republic.

The committee of safety made a report on the means of giving government necessary energy.

The Duchess of Orleans arrived at Paris, on the 23d of November, and was committed to the Luxembourg.

A great number of persons who signed the famous petition of the 8000 and the 20,000, have been taken up.

The section of Quinge-Vingt has requested, that an altar should be erected, on which a perpetual fire should be kept by young virgins. Their request however has not been complied with.

In each section a column is to be opened, on which the following inscription is to be placed: "The good man never dies:—He lives for ever in the recollection of his fellow-citizens."

Danton, whose influence appeared to be wavering during the continuance of his illness, was received with the most unbounded applause, when he made his first appearance in the Convention, on the 23d of November.

In the sitting of the Jacobins, on the 22d, a letter was communicated, in which a plot was developed, that had been formed to surrender the port of Havre to the English.

Thomas Paine, of whose departure for America, the most absurd reports have been circulated, is still at Paris—When Danton made his first appearance on the 22d of November, he was accompanied by Thomas Paine.

The reasons that the latter member of the Convention has never molested in consequence of his attachment to Brissotine party, are, his supposed popularity in America, his work on the rights of man, and his entire ignorance of the French language, which would render it impossible for him to carry on any intrigues injurious to the unity and indivisibility of the republic.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the royal army, to an Emigrant in Jersey, dated from Avranches, November 16.

"We have left in an open part of La Vendee, a body of 16,000 men, posted in such a manner as to give uneasiness to the patriots; at the same time there is no cause

of apprehension from any efforts which they may attempt. Another corps of 25,000 men, under the command of M. Charette, has taken possession of the island of Noirmoutier. They have since thought proper to quit that island, and join the former body, which they effected in a masterly manner; so that we now have in those towns an army of 41,000 men, on so respectable a footing as to remove all cause of uneasiness with regard to us.

"It was after very nature deliberation, that M. de Bonchamp thought proper to abandon Mortagne, Cholet, and other posts, of which the regicides took possession, and where they found nothing but what we chose to leave them. The object of the council of war which resolved on this plain was, to put in motion the coalition of La Roverie, in Brittany; to procure provisions, and ammunition; to approach the maritime coast of Normandy and Brittany, and be thus enabled to open a direct intercourse with England, and to receive succours from thence.

"Our army amounted to 45,000 men when we passed the Loire. Our victories at Laval and Fourgeres increased it to 60,000. We formed two columns; one took Avranches without firing a shot and proceeded to Granville, which was likewise taken. But the moment we were drawn up in the grand place of that town, the regicides, who hid themselves in the houses, fired in every direction upon us, which obliged us in our own defence to retaliate, and burn it (at least the greater part) to ashes.

"The second column marched to Dol, and took possession of it. The republicans returned in force to dislodge us. The battle was obstinate and bloody. The loss of the regicides was very considerable; but their numbers, and the difficulty of keeping an open town, obliged us to abandon it. We retreated in great order. Some stragglers, particularly women and children, fell the unhappy victims to our savage enemies.

"Our commanders held conferences in the environs with the agents of the allied powers. It was then acknowledged that we stood in need of a fortified town for the protection of old age, our wives and children, and for giving due attention to our wounded companions. Besides our troops although invincible in battle array, wanted many things to carry on a regular siege, and for the defence of towns, to neither of which they have been accustomed, not having any cannon above twelve-pounders. In consequence of which, we have asked for a body of regulars, of 40,000 men, provisions, and ammunition.

"After settling these matters, it was judged necessary to change our former plan of operations. We shall return towards Dol, from thence the army will separate again in two columns, one of which will go to St. Cas, and the other to Cancale. St. Malo is situated between these two points. When we have received the promised succours, we shall besiege it and it is probable that it cannot make any great resistance, because the republicans have withdrawn the heavy artillery which was there and carried it to Rennes, where they have an army of 45,000 men. The garrison of St. Malo is inconsiderable.

"If the promised succours soon arrive, I can assure you, after the well known state of the public mind, that within one month there will be a general insurrection in the two great provinces of Brittany and Normandy."

A letter from Fribourg, dated the 16th November, says, "There is at present a military conscription in this country, which will furnish 28,000 men for the campaign. The Country of Baden furnishes 6000 men, Fustemberg as many, and the Black Forest 16,000. The town of Fribourg alone will equip 522, among whom are 160 volunteers, who serve as chasseurs. Most of them, especially those of the Black Forest, are armed with an arquebuse, which will bring down a man at 500 or 600 paces distance."

A correspondent observes, that the approaching independence of Corsica, situated in the Mediterranean, naturally brings forward an inquiry concerning the fate of