

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 98, of Vol. III.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1792.

[Whole No. 306.]



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT providing for the settlement of the Claims of Persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established.

SECTION 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the resolutions of the late Congress of the United States, passed on the second day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-third day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, so far as they have barred, or may be construed to bar the claims of any officer, soldier, artificer, sailor or marine of the late army or navy of the United States, for personal services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval department, shall from and after the passing of this act, be suspended, for and during the term of two years. And that every such officer, soldier, artificer, sailor and marine having claims for services rendered to the United States, in the military or naval departments, who shall exhibit the same, for liquidation, at the Treasury of the United States, at any time during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an adjustment, and allowance thereof on the same principles, as if the same had been exhibited, within the term prescribed by the aforesaid resolutions of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to extend to claims for rations or subsistence money.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no balances hereafter to be certified, as due from the United States, shall be registered in any other name, than that of the original claimant, or of his heirs, executors or administrators; and such balances shall be transferable only at the Treasury, by virtue of powers actually executed after such registry, expressing the sum to be transferred, and in pursuance of such general rules, as have been, or shall be prescribed for that purpose.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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

APPROVED, MARCH THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

PHILADELPHIA.

ON Monday last week, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations assembled at the State-House, and were welcomed to the city of Philadelphia, in an Address delivered by the Governor. Three of the Chiefs made a general acknowledgment for the cordial reception which they had experienced, but postponed their formal answer until another opportunity. The room in which they assembled, was mentioned as the ancient Council Chamber, in which their Ancestors, and ours, often met to brighten the Chain of Friendship; and this circumstance, together with the presence of a great part of the Beauty of the city, had an evident effect upon the feelings of the Indians, and seemed, particularly, to embarrass the elocution of the Farmer's Brother.—The following is a copy of the

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS:

Chiefs and Warriors of the Five Nations!

Brothers!

I AM happy in receiving your visit; and, as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, in giving you a cordial welcome to this city.

Brothers!

Nothing contributes more to strengthen and preserve the friendship of nations, as well as of individuals, than a free and constant intercourse; and I hope that the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between your Nations and Pennsylvania, will, by such means, be rendered as beneficial, and as lasting, as the Sun.

Brothers!

My pleasure in seeing you here is greatly increased, by comparing the confidence and attachment, which are shewn in your visit, with the unhappy spirit of discord, by which some of the Western Indians are actuated.

Brothers!

In this very House your Fathers and the Governors of Pennsylvania have often assembled, to express their regard for each other, and to brighten the Chain of Friendship.

Brothers!

It must be pleasing to us to imitate so good an example: while, as inhabitants of the same country, it will always be our interest to preserve inviolate those bonds of faith and honor, by which our ancestors were united.

Brothers!

You know that the people of Pennsylvania consider war as an enemy to the happiness of the human race, and peace as a source of various blessings. You will therefore believe, that we sincerely deplore the calamities which are felt by both the parties engaged in the present conflict; and are desirous to behold every cause of hostility and resentment done away.

Brothers!

You are come to listen to the Councils of the great Father of the Union; let the truths which he will unfold make a deep impression on your minds, and induce you to believe that the citizens of the United States are strongly disposed to promote the happiness of all their Indian brethren.

Brothers!

Once more I bid you welcome: The President, whose province it is to negotiate and conclude treaties, has directed his offi-

cers to provide for your accommodation, comfort, and support, while you remain among us; but I shall, likewise, be happy to testify my esteem for your Nations, by every mark of attention, which it is in my power to bestow.

Brothers!

I know the kindness with which you treat the strangers that visit your country; and it is my sincere wish, that, when you return to your families, you may be able to assure them, that the virtues of friendship and hospitality are also practised by the citizens of Pennsylvania.

P A R I S, December 23. NEW DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

THE King has recalled M. de Vergennes, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Treves; M. de Montezan, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich; M. Berenger, Minister at the Diet of Ratisbon.

M. de Talleyrand, Ambassador at Naples; M. Dosmond, Minister Plenipotentiary in Russia; and M. O'Kelly, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Mayence have given their dismissal.

M. Delahouse, Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark, enjoys such a bad state of health as disables him from continuing his functions any longer.

The King has appointed M. de Choiseul Gouffier to the embassy in England, which was vacant.

M. Barthelemy, Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. James has been appointed Ambassador of France in Switzerland; a courier has been sent him with orders immediately to repair to the place of his destination.

M. Hirfinger, Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, is set out for London, in quality of Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.

M. de Moustier, Minister Plenipotentiary with the King of Prussia, has been appointed to the Embassy at Constantinople.

M. de Segur, Ambassador at Rome, has orders from the King to go to the court of Berlin, in order to treat and negotiate the affairs of France there.

M. Abbe Louis is named Minister Plenipotentiary in Denmark.

M. Bigot de Sainte Croix, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Treves.

M. de Affiny, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector Palatine.

M. de Monteil, Prefident of the Department of Jura, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary with the Elector of Mayence.

M. de Marbois is named Minister at Ratisbon.

M. de Mackow, Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence. And

M. de Maisonneuve, Minister Plenipotentiary with the Duke Wirtemberg.

Feb. 3. Almost all the accounts from Germany agree in representing the Emperor as preparing to form a numerous army on the frontiers of France and as secure of being supported by the King of Prussia, not in favor of the French emigrants, but the claims of the German Princes.

Monsieur's forfeiture of the regency was formally proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville on Sunday last.

The rumours of the Kings intended flight, are still kept up, but they begin to lose their effect by repetition.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, JAN. 18.

M. Brissot, in a long speech, endeavored to prove the necessity for going to war. He represented most of the Princes of Europe, as "prostrated at the feet of the National Assembly of France;" the Emperor, however, appeared to him, to have adopted an attitude less humble. He therefore proposed that vigorous war should be carried on against the Emperor; that it was the part of the Assembly, "*Parcere subjectis et debellare superbis.*"

The speech of M. Brissot was ordered to be printed

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the assembly that the French envoys were received in a becoming manner at the court of Madrid; that an assurance was received from Count Florida Bianca, that Spain would never make war on France, but in case of a positive attack; and that the removal of certain French citizens from Tournay, which had been the subject of a complaint, was on account of their refusal to comply with certain regulations which the law required—Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

V I E N N A, January 21.

Great preparations are going on in the arsenals, and all the German regiments have orders to prepare themselves to march.

LONDON, February 4.

M. Bouille has not succeeded in his negotiations for 10,000 Hessians for the emigrant Princes, but the Landgrave is said to have agreed to let them have all the malefactors at a Louis d'or a head. This is certainly much more economical than Mr. Pitt's plan of transportation to Botany Bay.

Major Houghton, when he wrote to the committee of the African Association, informed them that he had penetrated 1000 miles up the river Senegambia. He has transmitted an accurate diary of distances and latitudes.

Russia having now no competitor for the throne in Prince Potemkin, the Great Duke will certainly rightfully and peaceably succeed to the crown of that mighty empire. His own good qualities merit, and his talents for making those happy over whom he may rule, render him a worthy successor to the immortal Catharine. There is no one who knows the magnanimity and munificence of the last mentioned Princess, that would wish her days to be shortened one moment. But come the time when it may, it will not be the worse for Old England. The Great Duke bears the British much good will; and his ministers will not be wanting to uphold him in it.

We are well informed that the spirit of his Majesty's speech will soon take effect, as we understand that the minister has signified to the admiralty his Majesty's intention; the same to the Secretary at war. The guard-ships, we hear, will be reduced to seven—three at Portsmouth, three at Plymouth, and one at Chatham.

The regiments are to be reduced to their establishment, the same as before the armament of 1787, in favor of the Stadtholder, which will be equal to the reduction of six or seven regiments.

Wherever the French emigrants have assembled in any number, the people have been very naturally led to inquire into the cause of leaving their own country, and from inquiry to forming a judgment of their motives and principles. This judgment has been so generally against them, that the people of Straburgh, affirm, they have executed orders for more than twenty thousand national cockades, for the inhabitants of the adjacent German States.

These circumstances, perhaps, as much as the finances of France, have made the Princes who at first received them, glad of a pretext to get rid of such dangerous guests. What rendered the conduct of the Princes the more obnoxious, was their folly and extravagance, which raised the price of provisions wherever they resided.

The state of the emigrants forces, since compelled to quit the dominions of the Elector of Treves, is become still more desperate than ever; they are now greatly dispersed, and have sustained a considerable diminution of numbers; and thus, probably, ends the enterprize of a counter revolution, which has for two years employed so many various reports.

EDINBURGH, January 30.

We have frequently taken notice of the pernicious effects of spirits on the lower ranks of the people. When gin was sold in England at the same rate whisky now is in Scotland, the manufacturers were ruined; the poor-houses were so crowded with emaciated and useless objects, and the poor rates were so much increased, that the landed gentlemen, and overseers of the poor, petitioned the Legislature for heavy duties on spirituous liquors, which were imposed accordingly, and happily since that period the people have drank wholesome malt liquors. We have seen that the American Congress have introduced an Excise Law, to put a stop to so destructive an evil; we have also seen that the Legislature of Ireland has taken the most vigorous plans for the same purpose; and it is with the greatest pleasure we now see the Courts of Law in Scotland adopting similar measures. It appears from several late trials that many of the crimes that have been lately committed, have taken their origin from this destructive vice, and Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, too evidently shows that it is the cause of the ruin of the morals, and the increase of the poor rates, in the parishes in Scotland. It would certainly be of great utility to get a higher duty imposed on distilled spirituous liquors in Scotland, and to give more encouragement to the brewers of malt liquors, as is now the case in Ireland.