

PARIS, MAY 26.

A strong debate is expected to-morrow in the House of Commons, in consequence of a motion made this day by a *Monsieur Mirabeau*, which is, to hold no more conciliatory conferences with the other Orders, but to apply themselves directly to such of the Members of the Clergy and Nobles as they know are inclined in favor of the people, and invite them to join in the Common Assembly, in order to enter immediately into the business which the nation has trusted to them. Should this step succeed, the dissentients must come in likewise, or obtain a dissolution of the States.

For want of more material business, a motion was made, and a debate ensued, for giving liberty to the Members to come to the Assembly in frocks, boots, &c. unincumbered with their professional dress. The English House of Commons was quoted as an example: It passed, however, in the negative.

Another motion, much more important, was made, for the discontinuing of the plays given by the court to the Deputies of the Assembly, lest they should fall into the dissipation of the court, neglect their morals, and estrange their thoughts from the business of the nation. This question had no better fate than the former.

The health of the Dauphin has given new alarms to the Royal Family.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Of the mortality attached to the horrid traffic of slaves, what must be thought, when we find it stated as the opinion of its advocates, corroborated by their own accounts of 35 voyages mentioned in the evidence, that the average, during the middle passage only, amounts to six per cent. Of about 40,000 negroes therefore, who are dragged away from Africa in British ships, we learn from their own carriers, that not less than 2400 perish during a voyage of six or eight months.

The disgust of his Majesty towards all public business is said to encrease, inasmuch, that though the intended visit to Hanover is certainly laid aside for the present, it is expected that he will call the Prince of Wales to a very active share in the concerns of the state, without proposing any limitation repugnant to the known partiality of his Royal Highness. If this event, which is confidently rumoured, takes place, we shall at last see an administration in harmony with the great moving principle of government, and acceptable to every order of the people, who are not misled by folly, or lost in corruption.

It having been asserted in the House of Commons, that there are at present mortgages on our West-India islands, for money due to this country to the enormous extent of seventy millions sterling, it may be curious to observe the value of some of the West India islands little more than a century ago. In the year 1619, the Court of France sold Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, the Saints, and all the property of these islands, for 73,000 livres, equal to 3100l. sterling, to Mr. Boiffieret. Mr. Dupacquet paid, a year afterwards, 60,000 livres for the islands of Martinico, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Grenadines, equal to 2550l. ; and Malto, in the year 1691, paid 40,000 crowns for St. Kitt's, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew, Santa Cruz, and Tortolia, equal to about 5100l. The purchasers were allowed an unlimited authority, disposing of all places civil and military, and possessing the power of life and death over the vassals. They were in fact petty sovereigns. Without entering into the questions now agitated about the slave-trade, it may be fairly doubted, whether, without that trade, the islands would have been in their present flourishing condition.

In all the instructions given by the Electors of every part of France, to their Representatives in the States General, there appears to be the greatest readiness on the part of the people to submit to any taxes that may be thought necessary to restore an equilibrium, as they call it, between the public revenue, and the public expenditure.

[A Poem sometime since published in London, entitled, LEWESDON HILL, written by the Rev. W. CROWE, of New-College, Oxford, contains the following elegant compliment to the illustrious Generalissimo of the late American army, who is ranked with the few heroes who have proved blessings to mankind; and who, by the special favor of Heaven, are allowed to pause and rest after a "march of glory!"]

"Nor such
In cauleless war, troubling the world
By their mad quarrels, and in fields of blood
Hail'd victors, thence renown'd, and call'd on earth
Kings, heroes, demi-gods; but in high heaven
Thieves, ruffians, murderers; these find no repose:
THEE rather, Patriot conqueror! To the
Belongs such rest; who in the western world,
Thine own deliver'd country for thyself
Hast planted an immortal grove, and there
Upon the glorious mount of liberty
Reposing, sit'st beneath the balmy shade."

G REAT GOD! Columbia boasts from THEE;
E mpire, and Independency!
O'er her fair realms thy goodness pours,
R ich blessings in unceasing show'rs;
G ives plenty, peace, and liberty;
E arth's choicest gifts to crown the FREE.

W here, erst wild monsters prow'd for prey,
A nd men more savage far than they;
S ee Eden's smiling vallies bloom;
H ear notes celestial cheer the gloom;
I mmortal pleasures in her train,
N ow hail blest Freedom's glorious reign!
G rant, pow'r divine, that while we sing,
T he joys that from such sources spring,
O ur patriot virtues may be shown,
N or THEE forget—nor WASHINGTON.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

THE following message was received from THE PRESIDENT yesterday, by the Hon. Gen. KNOX—viz.

GENTLEMEN
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE business which has hitherto been under the consideration of Congress has been of so much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other subject. But the disputes which exist between some of the United States and several powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the Union, and the hostilities which have in several instances been committed on the frontiers, seem to require the immediate interposition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the several statements and papers, which have been submitted to me on this subject by General Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the measures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard should be extended to those Indian Tribes, whose happiness, in the course of events, so materially depends on the national justice and humanity of the United States.

If it should be the judgment of Congress, that it would be most expedient to terminate all differences in the southern district, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian Tribes in that quarter, I think proper to suggest the consideration of the expediency of instituting a temporary commission for that purpose, to consist of three persons, whose authority should expire with the occasion.

How far such a measure, unassisted by posts, would be competent to the establishment and preservation of peace and tranquility on the frontiers, is also a matter which merits your serious consideration.

Along with this object I am induced to suggest another, with the national importance and necessity of which I am deeply impressed; I mean some uniform and effective system for the Militia of the United States. It is unnecessary to offer arguments in recommendation of a measure, on which the honour, safety, and well-being of our country so evidently and so essentially depend.

But it may not be amiss to observe, that I am particularly anxious it should receive as early attention as circumstances will admit; because it is now in our power to avail ourselves of the military knowledge disseminated throughout the several States, by means of the many well instructed officers and soldiers of the late army, a resource which is daily diminishing by deaths and other causes.

To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved, would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the message, which, together with the said message, were this day taken into consideration by the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, when it was resolved,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass providing for the necessary expences attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes or attending the appointment of commissioners for those purposes.

Mr. CLYMER, Mr. AMES, and Mr. MOORE, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to pass providing a proper system of regulations for the Militia of the United States.

Mr. SUMPSTER, Mr. HIESTER, and Mr. MATTHEWS, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

These resolutions were adopted by the house.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

A petition of John M'Pherson, relative to some

improvements he has made in the method of preserving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for allowing compensations to the members of Congress, and the officers of both Houses, was read a third time—On the question, Shall this bill pass? The Yeas and Nays were called for by Mr. GOODHUE.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mejrs	BALDWIN, BEN-ON, BROWN, BURKE, CARROL, CLYMER, FITZSIMONS, GALE, GRIFFIN, HARTLEY, HEISTER, HUNTINGTON, LAURANCE, LEE, MADISON,	Mejrs	MATTHEWS, MOORE, P. MUHLENBERG, PAGE, SCOTT, SENEY, SMITH, (M.) SMITH, (S. C.) STONE, STURGES, SUMPSTER, TRUMBULL, TUCKER, Vining, WADSWORTH,
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NEGATIVE.

Mejrs	AMES, BOUDINOT, CADWALLADER, FLOYD, GERRY, GILMAN, GOODHUE, GROUT,	Mejrs	HATHORN, LEONARD, LIVERMORE, PARTRIDGE, VAN RENSELLAER, SEDGWICK, SYLVESTER, THATCHER.
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Yeas, 30—Noes, 16—Majority 14.

The amendments insisted on by the Senate to the Treasury Bill, were taken up, and a vote passed for requesting a conference upon the subject.

Mr. MADISON, Mr. FITZSIMONS, and Mr. BOUDINOT were appointed the committee on the part of the house.

The following MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT was delivered to the House by the Hon. Gen. KNOX.

GENTLEMEN
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
I HAVE directed a statement of the troops in the service of the United States to be laid before you, for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians, to prevent all intrusions on the public lands; and to facilitate the surveying and selling of the same, for the purpose of reducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should, in all respects, be confirmed, by law, to the constitution of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, Aug. 11.

A statement of the troops, now in service, accompanied the message.

The report of the committee on the memorial of ANDREW ELLICOT—and the report of the committee on the memorial of NATHANIEL GORHAM, were severally read a second time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. ELLICOT, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the vote of the House for a conference—and appointed Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LEE, and Mr. STRONG, a committee on their part.

Mr. CLYMER, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian Treaties, &c.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

The bill providing for the expences of negotiations, and treating with the Indians, and the appointment of commissioners for that purpose, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—(Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair) to take the above bill into consideration.

The words in the bill "that Commissioners not exceeding three" it was moved should be struck out. This motion was opposed. It was contended that if the appointment of Commissioners was left indefinite, and they might be increased at pleasure, the United States may be plunged in great and heavy expences—That past experience has shewn, that great frauds and peculations may be justly apprehended in these negotiations, as this will leave the business open to like impositions—That it was unconstitutional to vote monies, except a previous estimate of the service to be performed, was exhibited. It was further said that the right of making and judging of treaties was in the Legislature, and that the motion went to divest the house of a right vested in it by the constitution—That the house could not justify the measure to their constituents—and that it would open a door to such encroachments, and establish such a precedent as might be attended with the worst consequences—That the right of the House to judge and influence in the forming Treaties, is evident from this, "That the power of making provision for the expences of carrying those treaties in execution rests in the house"—this was