

he allowed and paid the sum of four dollars."

And the report was agreed to.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have rejected the report of the managers at the conference on the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting service," and adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the first section of the said bill?"

And he withdrew.

The bill was accordingly lost.

On motion,

"That a committee be appointed to report to the Senate, what part of the trade of the United States may be released from the effect of the present embargo, without interfering with the principle that induced the laying of the same."

Ordered, That this motion lie until tomorrow for consideration.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The motion made the 2d instant, that a quantity of timber be provided for building twenty ships of forty four guns each, was further considered.

Ordered, That this motion be referred to Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Morris, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Cabot, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives disagree to the amendment of the Senate to "The resolution to authorize the President of the United States to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope."—And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the resolution last mentioned.

Resolved, That they recede therefrom.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

Agreeable to the notice of yesterday, Mr. Monroe requested leave to bring in a bill, providing under certain limitations, for the suspension of the fourth article of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain; and

On motion for the previous question, to wit,

Shall the main question be now put?

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 12—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Cabot, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Henry, Izard, King, Monroe, Morris, Potts, Rofs, Strong and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Foster, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Livermore and Martin.

And on the main question, to wit:

Shall leave be given to bring in the said bill?

It passed in the negative.—Yeas—2.—Nay—14.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present—

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Mr. Monroe and Mr. Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Henry, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris, Potts, Rofs and Strong.

After the consideration of the executive business.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, April 30.

An affray took place yesterday on board the Apollo Capt. Keown, of Philadelphia. A French lad, had been on the wharves to borrow a colour of one of the American ships. The sailors of the Apollo passed some jokes upon him, and he, not thoroughly understanding them, thought himself affronted. He left the ship, and shortly after returned with a number of Frenchmen dressed out with cockades, and who displayed the flags of both the nations. They went on board for an explanation. To make up the matters they insisted that one of the sailors should kiss the cockade, which he would not submit to.

High words and blows ensued. The Frenchman most immediately engaged, drew a dagger. One Welch, received three wounds in his head. One by the name of Duncan was struck by the dagger in the belly, tho' the physicians think he may recover

as his intestines seem not to be injured. The citizens assembled, seized and conducted them to the guard house. One or two Frenchmen were wounded with the weapons Nature has provided for our defence.

In the afternoon, the French Consul waited upon the Captain on board. He being out, the consul desired he might be acquainted, that he was sorry for the accident; that he disavowed their conduct as subjects of the republic, and that he should be among the first to prosecute the villains to conviction.

About 5 o'clock, we are informed, another sailor was wounded in the face with a cutlass, in Meeting-street, by a company of five Frenchmen.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 12.

EMBARGO.

Saturday last, a resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives, by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, for continuing the embargo to the 20th June.

This day the subject was taken up—an amendment was moved to add, so far as respects vessels bound to the West-Indies—this motion was lost—and after considerable debate the question being put on the original resolution, it was negatived, seventy-three to thirteen.

The New York Journal of Saturday, says, Mr. JAY, was to sail from New York, yesterday.

Extract from a pamphlet entitled "Naked Truth" published in England immediately after the war of 1755.

"Naked truth is always disagreeable to weak minds as they compose the bulk of mankind, she is the most hateful to the multitude.

"I know it is as dangerous to write against popular prejudices as against tyrants.

"Let us call back a few years, and see with what ardor the merchants cried out for a Spanish war; a few ships were plundered, a Captain lost his ears, no satisfaction would go down; even men of sense supported the party.

We sent a noble fleet; covered the sea with our ships, and the islands with our soldiers; but what return, we buried twenty thousand men without a battle.

"Whence came the disappointment? from the war's being improper, and drove on by popular clamor. By believing those popular prejudices, or not daring to oppose them, the government was forced to carry on the war in unwholesome climates.

It is hurting a prince, or minister, greatly, to urge them by popular clamor to a war. A magnanimous prince, hearing such clamors, is unwilling to stem them, lest his glory should suffer; and a wise minister must give way to the joint cry of the people, and urge on the courage of the prince, tho' he knows the danger.

The merchant, manufacturer, shipbuilder, and infinite numbers employed in fitting out shipping, may cry out for war.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians, said the shrine makers: perhaps they would be less violent, would they but consider what a desperate reckoning was paid for their short harvest at the beginning of the late war.

"As the war of 1755 was in great measure urged on by the merchants, so the treaty of Paris was rendered unpopular by the same merchants, who did not find that it gave them as many monopolies as they expected."

TRANSLATED FOR THIS GAZETTE,

From the Courier Francois of Saturday last. ST. DOMINGO.

The last event at Port-au-Prince has created consternation in every heart—it shews how much France is deceived by the usurpers who destroy the country in its name, whilst the English and the Spaniards under the pretext of preservation, or protection complete on their part the ruin of this flourishing colony—(Of this several letters from St. Domingo assure us)—In this unfortunate city (Port-au-Prince) the whites reduced to a state of weakness and nullity the most wretched, waited in silence a change in their situation, when Sontbonax and Monbrun, mutually jealous of their respective authorities, contemplated a decisive stroke to assure each to himself the superiority.

Monbrun, sure of the corps of Equality of which he had attached to himself all the officers, troubled Sontbonax, who under the pretence that the English threatened Port-au-Prince, went to the prisons harangued the prisoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion d'Artois, to complete it—the prisoners consented, were armed and posted in one part of the fortifications, whilst the troops of equality occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to Monbrun a project to determine the inferiority of his party—he immediately formed a resolution to oppose it. On the night of the following day, Monbrun attacked the works with the corps of Equality; surprised the new battalion d'Artois and massacred a great number—the alarm spread to all parts—all the whites found in

the streets were shot. In this frightful confusion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could save themselves, fought refuge, some at Logane, others at Archaye. Sontbonax seeing his party crushed, retired to Fort L'Allet, with about 80 whites, determined to defend themselves—Monbrun summoned him to surrender in an hour, or he would massacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children to the number of 250. Sontbonax seeing he could not resist, surrendered to Monbrun—the 80 whites he had with him saved themselves by fleeing to Logane and Archaye. Behold then Sontbonax in the power of Monbrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that five hundred whites were murdered on this occasion. That the negro Hyacinth released from prison by this event, marched immediately to Cul-de-sac, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thousand negroes—he has possessed himself of the Forts St. Joseph and St. Claire, determined to resist Sontbonax and Monbrun.

Thus to the continual shock of authorities, the evil designs of foreign powers, perpetual divisions, the pretensions of one party, and the weakness of the other, may be ascribed the ruin of this miserable colony.—For if all their efforts had been turned to its preservation, it is not law which they have abused, till it is lost would, have destroyed them. Union would have been their security.

Translated from the Courier Francois of this morning.

By persons arrived here from Port de Paix, St. Domingo, we learn that the Commandant Levaux and Col. Pageot, are determined to preserve to the French Republic the places which they have in their possession. They have a good Republican garrison who are resolved not to submit either to the English or Spanish.

Levaux has taken the camp Fouache guarded by 150 English and some French who were made prisoners—He took this camp without firing a gun. The English and Spanish have no force—sickness has left but a few soldiers there—all the service falls upon the inhabitants who are exhausted by fatigue.

Extract from the New-York Journal of Saturday last.

"After spending the evening at the card table, and taking a social glass, I retired to bed, sunk to sleep, and dreamed that I was, on a morning, in the gallery of the House of Representatives in Congress. The Speaker, with either a pen-knife, or a key, I could not discover which, rapped on a table, and instantly all the gentlemen put off their hats and rose up. At that instant I saw, at the Clerk's table, a man of a grave appearance almost covered with a huge white wig, which had fifteen tails to it, and a sort of gown and cassock, in which green, blue, white, red, and black, were mixed in a manner I cannot describe. He opened a huge book, and read as follows:

From the triumph of passion over reason, Good Lord deliver us.

From national pique, Good Lord, &c.

From unjust modes of taxation, and foolish modes of spending money, Good Lord, &c.

From long speeches, made for the sake of specifying, Good Lord, &c.

From offensive reasons, instead of real motives, Good Lord, &c.

From the clashing of the interests of merchants, farmers, artificers, fundlings and fidlers, Good Lord, &c.

From that European system of policy, which has ruined so many nations, Good Lord, &c.

From that plan of governmental management which is calculated to render the rich richer, and the poor poorer, Good Lord, &c.

From an heavy debt and reiterated loans, Good Lord, &c.

From national pride, and national prodigality, Good Lord, &c.

From the folly of encouraging commerce for the sake of increasing the revenue, Good Lord, &c.

From the nonsense of encouraging consumption for the sake of increasing commerce, Good Lord, &c.

From pushing commerce on a fictitious capital, Good Lord, &c.

From a wish to villify, and from fear to examine public measures, Good Lord, &c.

From a government addressed to the fears, rather than to the good sense, and sensible interests of the people, Good Lord deliver us. Amen.

He ended with a groan of despair—bowed—went away, and wept as he went. Most of the gentlemen seemed displeased; a few seemed to be in unison with the

good man of the wig, while one, who I was told was a merchant, sat all the time eagerly attentive to a letter which he had just opened."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mercator, Towns, Hull, 66 days
Brig Proserpine, Tylee, Curraeo
Two Sisters, Hawley, Surinam
Susan & Polly, Carpenter, Savannah
Betsey and Polly, Wheeler, St. Croix
Vigilant Cutter, Dennis, Charleston
Schr. Governor Clinton, Harris, Hispaniola
Goliah, St. Thomas
Sloop Humbird, Clark, Philadelphia
John & Mary, Todd, Fort Dauphin
Mary, Webb, Philadelphia
The schooner Polly, Fanning, failed four days before the Proserpine from Curraeo.
The ship Bristol, of this port, is arrived at Ferrö in 33 days.
The ship Maria and Eliza, of Boston, Capt. Clement, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, out 40 days—having met with much rough weather, carried away part of his bowsprit, jib-boom, &c.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Days
Ship Cleopatra, Smith, Amsterdam 73
Atlantic, Swaine, Liverpool 49
Apollo, Keown, Charleston
Swanwick, Eagleson, Coruana 52
Diana, Cain, St. Marc 17
Alexander, Strong, Charleston 10
Snow Ann, Arnold, Rhode Island 5
Trusty, Cook, Oporto 56
Boston, Stites, Gonaves 23
Conception, De Souza, Lisbon 65
Brig Friendship, Howland, Havana 17
Fair American, Eve, Honduras 53
Ranger, Dryburgh, C. N. Mole 25
Sally, Cummings, Virginia 5
Schr. Blanche, Cresente, Port du Paix 22
Delight, Gardley, Boston 9
Wilmington Packet, Andrews, Georgetown 10
Nancy, Burton, Virginia 2
Fly, Davy, Baltimore 3
Sloop New York Packet, Bailey, New-York 3
Sally, Cooper, ditto 4
Laurie, Church, St. Mary's 15
William, Taylor, Virginia 6
Driver, Doyle, C. N. Mole 34
Fanny, Virginia 4
Trial, Gibbs, N. York 10
Martha, M'Williams, Virginia 10
Brilliant, Norris, do. 10

To Correspondents.

The "epigram on the writers of the democratic Society" is too long, it is rather an invoice of follies for sale, than a genuine Epigram—if the author will consolidate them in a well pointed mass, and strike out the feverities on Mr. D. who is not deserving of quite so much, his epigram shall have a place.

"A Citizen of Philadelphia"—to-morrow.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber leaving this city for a short time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Portier to transact all business in his absence, holding his transactions as Valued on

Louis Osmont.

May 10

dtf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 12.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

Recruiting Officer.

Ballance, Mr. Morris
Scruple, Mr. Warrell
Scale, Mr. De Moulin
Worthy, Mr. Cleveland
Captain Plume, Mr. Moreton
Captain Brazen, Mr. Marshall
Serjeant Kite, Mr. Green
Bullock, Mr. Bates
Coster Pearmain, Mr. Francis
Thomas Appletree, Mr. Blisset
Constable, Mr. Darley, jun.
Welch Collier, Mr. Harwood
Ballance's servant, Master Warrell
Sylvia, Mrs. Marshall
Melinda, Mrs. Francis
Lucy, Mrs. Shaw
Rose, Miss Willems

To which will be added,
(For the last time this season,)

La Foret Noire;

O R,

The Natural Son.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.