

never exceeded, by any one, in ten different and celebrated Actors, whose performances of that character, the Observer has seen; and he believes he may say, was not equalled by many of that number.

Mrs. Shaw, is one of the best actresses, in this Company; if she does not take the first parts, yet her performance is marked with such exact propriety, with an uncommon strength and clearness of voice, that she may be pronounced a very good actress, when compared to this as well as other companies.

Mr. Chalmers, never gave so striking proofs of his extraordinary comic talents, as he did in the character of *Trapani*. The Observer entertains the highest opinion of Mr. Chalmers, as a man, and as an actor, in the last character, he certainly tells a lie, with more grace than any man, he ever law attempt the business.

Mr. Harwood possesses a peculiar kind of comic face, eyes, and indeed whole character. The Observer does not remember having seen a man possessing that particular comic ability, in so great a degree. He is a great acquisition to the stage.

May 27, 1794.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

I am one among the many who were gratified the last year by Mr. Blanchard's ascension in his Balloon; and until within a few days had flattered myself with the idea of a repetition of so magnificent a spectacle; but, whilst expectation was thus on tiptoe, the public were told by Mr. B. himself, that the cylinders to have been used as the medium of conveyance for the inflammable air had failed, and on account of the expence of any other process, the whole project with it. An anxious solicitude once more to indulge in Philosophic and delightful a display of magnanimity, will I trust, be some apology to Mr. B. for the freedom of suggesting to him, a cheap and expeditious method of obtaining this necessary gas or inflammable air.—The Democratic Society of this city, are to meet in the course of a few evenings, to discuss the critical situation of our country; from the disinterested patriotism and extreme zeal which these gentlemen are known to possess, 'tis fairly to be inferred that they will be highly inflated on this occasion with this combustible air, if therefore the Balloon is suspended over the Chimney during one evening's debate, it may be filled sufficiently for the ascension and the expence of the other mode avoided.—Should this hint stimulate

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Monday, May 19th, 1794.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from P. Legaux, praying them to patronize his Vineyard, established at a place called Springmill in the State of Pennsylvania, which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did on the 16th instant, lay the following bills before the President of the United States, to wit: the bill entitled, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenses incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account;" the bill, entitled, "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts;" the bill, entitled, "An act for erecting a light house on the Island of Seguin, in the District of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the State of Georgia;" and the bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong."

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

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the bill, sent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, "An act prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same."

"They have passed a bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate."

And he withdrew.

The bill last brought up for concurrence was read.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act making provision for the payment of the interest on the balances due

to certain States, upon a final settlement of the accounts between the United States, and the individual States," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Poits, and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States, this day approved and signed "An act further to authorize the adjournment of Circuit Courts."

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

Mr. Jackson gave notice that he should to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the President of the United States during the recess of the present Congress, to cause to be purchased or built a number of vessels, to be equipped as galleys in the service of the United States.

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

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he this day, approved and signed, "An act providing for the payment of certain expenses incurred by Fulwar Skipwith on public account;" "An act for erecting a light house on the Island of Seguin, in the District of Maine, and for erecting a beacon and placing three buoys at the entrance of St. Mary's river in the State of Georgia;" and "An act for the relief of Reuben Smith and Nathan Strong."

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. Edwards have leave of absence after Wednesday next.

After consideration of the executive business,

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

Tuesday, May 20th, 1794.

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

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a Resolution, for furnishing the executives of the several States with a copy of the book marked A, deposited in the Treasury Department by the Commissioners who settled the accounts between the individual States and the United States."

And he withdrew, The Resolution of the House of Representatives was read,

Ordered, that this resolution lie on the table.

Mr. King reported from the joint committee to whom was referred the consideration of what business is necessary to be done before the close of the session, and when it will be proper to end the present session, and the report was read.

Ordered, that this report lie on the table.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An Act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," was read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Gunn, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. King, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Morris, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 20th May, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In the communications, which I have made to Congress during the present session, relative to foreign nations, I have omitted no opportunity of testifying my anxiety to preserve the United States in peace. It is peculiarly therefore my duty at this time, to lay before you the present state of certain hostile threats against the territories of Spain in our neighborhood.

The documents which accompany this message, develop the measures which I have taken to suppress them, and the intelligence which has been lately received.

It will be seen from thence, that the subject has not been neglected; that every power, vested in the executive on such occasions, has been exerted; and that there was reason to believe, that the enterprise projected against the Spanish dominions, was relinquished.

But it appears to have been revived upon principles which set public order at defiance, and place the peace of the United States in the discretion of unauthorized individuals. The means already deposited in the different departments of government, are shewn by experience, not to be adequate

to these high contingencies, although such of them as are lodged in the hands of the executive, shall continue to be used with promptness, energy and decision proportioned to the case. But I am impelled by the position of our public affairs to recommend that provision be made for a stronger and more vigorous opposition, than can be given to such hostile movements under the laws as they now stand.

G. WASHINGTON.

The message and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for consideration.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred, the bill, entitled, "An act making provision for the payment of the interest on the balances due to certain States, upon a final settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual," reported an additional section, and the report was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

Agreeable to notice, Mr. Jackson obtained permission to bring in a bill to authorize the President of the United States during the recess of the present Congress, to cause to be purchased or built a number of vessels to be equipped as galleys in the service of the United States, and the bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the second reading.

After the consideration of the Executive business—

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

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 28.

The performance on Monday evening next for the benefit of Mrs. Warrell, was through mistake advertised for Mr. Warrell.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Query—Whether it is becoming for one who never opens his mouth upon any, even the most important subject, (but to put a question) to make a long labored harangue because he happens to be interested? Would not silence on such an occasion have been more than ever expected and peculiarly proper?

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We A. L. Fonspertius, vice Consul of the French Republic, one and indivisible, at Charleston, in order to prevent the renewal of the melancholy scenes which have taken place in this City, scenes which may destroy that harmony which exists between the United States and the Republic, command all French citizens, belonging to any of the French vessels in this harbor, to retire on board of their respective vessels immediately on the ringing of the City Evening Bell, under the pain of being deemed and punished as bad citizens: We further command them in the name of the Republic, not to walk about the streets armed, under the pains and penalties aforesaid, and we enjoin all Citizens, Captains and Officers, to see to the execution of this Proclamation, and we request the assistance of all good Citizens, friends of peace, to aid in bringing all offenders to punishment.

Given in the Consulship of the French Republic at Charleston, &c. (30th April.) FONSPERTIUS.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 27.

Copy of a letter to the Printers of the Daily Advertiser, dated Londonderry, April 6.

"The news of Europe continues to be as important as at any former period. What now attracts public attention, is the curious game which his most sacred majesty of Prussia is playing off with his brother Kings conjoined against France; he critically stands aloof, will not give further assistance, in his kingly capacity, until he gets a vast sum of money; as to his solemn treaty, that is out of the question—having broken one bargain with the Poles, he hesitates not to break another with the confederated Powers. It is a fact, that he is now negotiating with the French, and will not fire another musket against them unless England pays him two millions of money! And the general report is, that our good and gracious King is strongly inclined to comply with this reasonable request of his brother monarch—and foolish John Bull must bear the burthen, as usual in all German connections.

"Cultivate the arts of peace—but be well prepared for war—and have no connection with Kings and Priests.

"I am, &c."

Another, dated Londonderry, April 8. "In the papers I send, you will see the

substance of the news concerning the defection of the Prussian monarch—a piece of news that strikes the adherents of King-craft and Priest-craft with the utmost consternation—and gives to another party, sanguine hopes of a speedy peace.

"I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Bulkeley and Son, dated Lisbon, 10th March, to a merchant in this city.

"The wheat shipped from your port, if it continues to be such in quality as the last cargo imported here from thence; it will get into high esteem, command a ready sale, and a better price than others from your Continent, which should be recommended to your Farmers, and to clear it of the rye.

P. S. March 21. We have just received advice from Algiers, via. Carthage, down to the 6th inst. that all the Algerine cruizers except one were returned home tired of their unsuccessful cruise, for they took nothing, which is a fortunate circumstance, and affords us the highest satisfaction.

Yesterday arrived a British transport from Guadalupe, with a number of French officers.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

PARIS, March 25.

This morning at 9 o'clock, in consequence of the verdict of the revolutionary tribunal, given yesterday, the following persons were brought from the prison of the Conciergerie, to the Place de la Revolution, where they suffered under the axe of the guillotine, viz. Hebert, Ronsin, Momoro, Vincent, Du Croquet, Kocq, a Dutchman, Col. Laumur, M. M. Bourgeois, Mazuel, La Bourean, Ancard, Le Clerc, Proly, Desfines, Anacharis Cloots, Pereira, Florent Amand, Descombes, and Dubuisson, convicted of being the authors and accomplices of a conspiracy which existed against the liberty and safety of the people, and against the exercise of the lawful authority, tending to trouble the state by a civil war, by arming the citizens against each other, the object of which was, in the course of the present month, Ventose, to dissolve the National Representation, to assassinate its members and the patriots, to destroy the republican government, to seize upon the sovereignty of the people, and to give a tyrant to the state.

The night before Hebert was carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, he made an attempt upon his life. The knife how ever was wrested from his hand by the guard who is placed over him.

The wife of Momoro has been arrested. She used to assist at all the civic fetes in the character of the Goddess of Reason.

March 28.

Further discoveries are made every day with respect to the late conspiracy.

Claviere, brother to the minister of that name, Vergennes, Lepelletier, Rofambo, Latour Dapin, Clevelly, formerly intendant of Orleans, Madame Joly de Fleury, General Ronsin's wife, and several others were taken up yesterday. The Paris papers contain several observations on the king of Prussia's defection. The following are extracted from "Les Annales Patriotiques et Litteraires."

"The coaliced powers are reduced to the necessity of making a gathering for the purpose of preventing the defection of Frederick—England, it is said, will pay two fifths of this subscription—the emperor a fifth—Holland a fifth—and the Imperial States a fifth—Pitt must advance the money for Holland; but it remains to be proved whether Frederick will not prefer a retreat to a subsidy, and whether other of the coaliced powers will not demand subsidies to enable them to remain in the coalition."

Gen. Hoche, it is reported, has been removed from the command of the army of the Moselle, and Gen. Jourdan appointed in his stead.

FRANKFORT, March 27.

Should the King of Prussia persist in his plan, and withdraw the 35,000 men, the surplus of his contingent of 20,000 which remain here, the Germanic empire is threatened with inevitable ruin; the Austrians, with the army of the empire, will never be able to defend us efficiently, and save us from the destruction which the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, the Principality of Saarbruck, that of Layen, and the greater part of the luxuriant and fertile Palatinate, have experienced. The army of the empire, newly raised, cannot be on their march before the end of the summer, and even then cannot be well organized or of great utility.