

PHILADELPHIA,
JUNE 9.

This forenoon at 11 o'clock, the two Houses of Congress adjourned to the first Monday in November next—then to meet in this city.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Two circumstances attract our attention to the history of the session of Congress just closed; a representation according to the enumeration of the inhabitants, and the extraordinary events of foreign politics which have greatly affected the sentiments and interests of the people, and the proceedings of the Legislature. The long boasted triumph of the murmuring and accusing party has not happened. An equal representation of the citizens has not unraveled the systems of the two former Legislatures. No mighty frauds have been exposed, no great offenders have been brought to shame or to justice. So far from it the malice of the faction has kept a fast instead of a feast. For instead of treasury corruption, instead of abuses in the great departments, a committee of the house of Representatives after a most accurate examination have stated in their report an authentic and unanswerable refutation to the whistled suspicions and bold lies of five years. The equal representation of the people has given a new sanction to the established systems. The provision for the balances due to the creditor states, and the auxiliary funds of new taxes indicate steadiness and perseverance, which will secure the general interest of the people and the respectability of the Legislature infinitely better than the frothy novelties and pernicious changes which some factious men had hoped to introduce. The new members have brought their proportion of patriotism, of attachment to order and to the present government as well as of good sense. After this it will be rather bold, but not too bold for those who have heroine by practice hardened in calumny, to say that the people are averse to the government and its established systems. The report to a committee for plans of finance instead of calling upon the Treasury according to the existing law and former usage has not produced any of the advantages nor drawn after it any of the changes which were predicted.

In short, it appears from the session that the government and its measures have the popular sanction and support. The acts and votes of the representatives of the people afford better proof that they have, than the newspaper squibs of a half dozen clamorous malcontents in each of our large towns, that they have not. Yet it is to be expected, the chroniclers of scandal will go on as before to call themselves the people.

If we attend to the measures of Congress, we shall see one system in them all. A system of peace. To make the chance of peace the best possible, they have made preparation for war. These few words explain the history of the last session. Those who like secret history will find abundant materials for their curiosity.

The great aim of the party and the insidious measures they took to carry their point, will be known and understood. The steady citizens who feel an interest in good order will see the extreme hazard of our peace and honor, and will rejoice in the termination of the session. Events may turn out unfavorable, and war may ensue. But it will be a merited praise even then of the government that they have done all to avert the calamity, and much perhaps enough, to prepare for it. The style of debate has often been too personal, and sometimes, tho' very seldom there has been a grossness and intemperance of language which a deliberative body should always discountenance. But the state of affairs furnished some palliations, and we flatter ourselves in future to see Congress quoted as a pattern of temperate dignity and wisdom.

Says a Correspondent,

The Democratic Society resolve one thing, the President of the United States resolves another—A House divided against itself cannot stand—One cannot serve God and Mammon. If the Envoy of the President of the United States should go to the Court of London and demand indemnity for the seizure of our vessels, and the Envoy from the President of the Demo Society should go and say we had rather not have indemnity, matters would really stand in a quere posture—Lord Grenville would say, gentlemen do agree among yourselves. It is evidently the wish of that party to prevent any allowance for our injuries. Why? Take away the complaints and what else have they to stand on?

We have been favored by a gentleman of this City with the following interesting article received by the ship Harmony from Bourdeaux.

Extract from the record of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, dated 7th day of Germinal, the second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

ON the report made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the represen-

tations made by the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Genoa and the Hanstowns, to obtain the raising of the Embargo laid on all foreign vessels actually detained at Bourdeaux—

Considering that the motives which gave room for this Embargo, no longer exist; and that it becomes the dignity and justice of the Republic to grant sufficient indemnities to the foreign proprietors of ships, whose interests have suffered by the Embargo; and to facilitate the departure of their vessels—

The Committee of Public Safety, by virtue of the powers delegated to them by the Decree of the 14th Frimaire, (4th December,)

RESOLVE as follows:

1. The Embargo laid upon all foreign ships at Bourdeaux, shall be raised without delay, and the Captains are at full liberty to depart, conforming themselves nevertheless to the laws and decrees relative to the exportation of goods.

2. No foreign ship that arrived at Bourdeaux before the 12th of Nivose, (The 1st of January,) and detained in consequence of the Embargo, shall pay any other duties than those that were exacted from foreign vessels before that epoch.

3. The Captains or proprietors shall produce accounts of their expences, and of the indemnities they claim, to the Administrators of the navy; who are to forward them with their observations to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council shall fix the indemnity to be granted to the Captains or proprietors which shall be paid them, or to their attorneys, upon the approved decision of the committee of public safety.

4. The Captains shall be at liberty to get an export, on account of this indemnity, and without waiting for its fixation, the necessary provisions for their return voyages.

5. The committee of public safety, leave at the disposal of the Minister of the navy the sum of Eight hundred thousand livres, to be advanced to the Captains on account of their indemnities, according to their respective wants, to be verified by the Consuls of their nations.

6. The Minister of the navy, as soon as he has ships of war which he can dispose of, is directed to escort beyond the cape, such of the neutral vessels as are exposed to the depredations of the Barbary privateers.

7. The Minister of foreign affairs, is to acquaint the different Governments it concerns with this resolution, and the Minister of the navy is to put it into execution in the most speedy manner possible.

Signed in the Register,

B. BARRERE,
B. LINDET,
CARNOT,
BILLAUD VARENNE,
COLLOT D'HERBOIS,
SAINT-JUST,
ROBESPIERRE,
C. A. PRIEUR.

By extract,

Signed,
BILLAUD VARENNE,
B. LINDET.

For copy,

DEFORGUE,

For copy,

JOSEPH FFWICK.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

ADDRESS,

TO

JOSEPH PRIESTLY, L. L. D. F. R. S.

SIR,

WE are appointed by the Democratic Society of the city of New-York, a committee to congratulate you on your arrival in this country: And we feel the most lively pleasure in bidding you a hearty welcome to these shores of Liberty and Equality.

While the arm of Tyranny is extended in most of the nations of the world, to crush the spirit of liberty, and bind in chains the bodies and minds of men, we acknowledge, with ardent gratitude to the great parent of the Universe, our singular felicity in living in a land, where Reason has successfully triumphed over the artificial distinctions of European policy and bigotry, and where the law equally protects the virtuous citizen of every description and persuasion.

On this occasion we cannot but observe,

that we once esteemed ourselves happy in the relation that subsisted between us and the government of Great Britain—But the multiplied oppressions which characterize that government, excite in us the most painful sensations, and exhibit a spectacle as disgusting in itself, as dishonorable to the British name.

The governments of the old world present to us one huge mass of intrigue, corruption, and despotism—most of them are now basely combined, to prevent the establishment of Liberty in France, and to effect the total destruction of the Rights of Man. Under these afflicting circumstances, we rejoice that America opens her arms to receive, with fraternal affection, the Friend of Liberty and Human Happiness, and that here he may enjoy the best blessings of civilized society.

We sincerely sympathize with you in all that you have suffered, and we consider the persecution with which you have been purified by a venal court, and an imperious uncharitable priest-hood, as an illustrious proof of your personal merit, and a lasting reproach to that government, from the grasp of whose tyranny you are so happily removed.

Accept, Sir, of the sincere and best wishes of the Society whom we represent, for the continuance of your health, and the increase of your individual and domestic happiness.

JAMES NICHOLSON, President.

To the Members of the Democratic Society in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

VIEWING with the deepest concern, as you do, the prospect that is now exhibited in Europe, those troubles which are the natural offspring of their forms of government, originating, indeed, in the spirit of liberty, but gradually degenerating into tyrannies, equally degrading to the rulers and the ruled, I rejoice in finding an asylum from persecution in a country in which these abuses have come to a natural termination, and produced another system of liberty, founded on such wise principles as, I trust, will guard against all future abuses; those artificial distinctions in society, from which they sprung, being completely eradicated, that protection from violence, which laws and government promise in all countries, but which I have not found in my own, I doubt not I shall find with you, though I cannot promise to be a better subject of this government, than my whole conduct will evince that I have been to that of Great Britain.

Justly, however, as I think I may complain of the treatment I have met with in England, I sincerely wish her prosperity, and from the good-will I bear both to that country and this, I ardently wish, that all former animosities may be forgotten, and that a perpetual friendship may subsist between them.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New-York, June 6, 1794.

Captain Osman, in the ship Harmony, arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, which he left the 26th April, informs, that great naval preparations were making in the ports of the republic, for an expedition which was studiously kept a secret; that its affairs in general appeared to be in a very prosperous train, but had heard nothing material respecting the operations of the armies. The people as one approved the execution of Danton and his associates. The embargo at Bourdeaux was raised about the 18th and a further indemnification granted. Captain O. left in company with twelve other merchantmen under convoy of 3 French armed vessels.

Gen. Adv.

An Eastern mail arrived yesterday with British April packet papers and letters.—they are only to the 5th or 6th, and therefore, contain nothing new—

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, ship Roebuck, Bliss, 70 days from Bristol.

A pilot informs that he saw about 12 or 13 sail of square rigged vessels on Saturday last coming into the Capes—the same night passed a large English ship below Bombay Hook, which is said to be a letter of mark from Liverpool, shewing 18 guns.

Capt. Osmon sailed with the ship Thomas Wilson, Capt. Collett, of Philadelphia, and a ship belonging to Charleston, homeward—that the Danish brig City of Altona, Capt. Erveltes, sailed for this port

15 days before he left Bourdeaux; he came out in ballast and had a number of passengers on board; and the ship Rambler, Capt. Quirk, 3 days before him, for Philadelphia; the ship Baring, Cooper, do. and the ship American, Ewing, do. were taking in cargoes for this port.

On the 1st of June, in lat. 33, 29, long. 70, 30, he spoke the brig Harriot, from Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to Amsterdam, all well.

* * The Letter-Bag of the Atlantic, Sir las Swaine master, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Post Office, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NEW THEATRE.

The Managers respectfully inform the Public, that the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, who have lately arrived in Philadelphia to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with the United States, will attend the Entertainments of the Theatre this Evening.



For Charter,
The Ships
John Bulkeley,

AND
FOUR FRIENDS,

They will be ready to receive their cargoes in a few days, and will carry about 32.0 barrels each. For terms apply to
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
June 9. d

FOR SALE,

At the STORES of

Jesse & Robert Waln,

PORT WINE in pipes, bbls. and quarter casks

LISBON do. in pipes and quarter casks
Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter chests

A quantity of Lisbon and Cadiz SALT
Soft shelled ALMONDS in bales
Vels-et CORK, in do.
Russia MATTS.
June 9 d

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. MORRIS'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 9.

Will be Presented,

(With permission of the author, George Colman, jun. Esq.) an historical Play, interspersed with songs, called

The Battle of Hexham;

O R,

DAYS OF OLD.

Montague,	Mr. Green
Warwick,	Mr. Cleveland
Somerlet,	Mr. Warrell
La Varenne,	Mr. Moreton
Corporal,	Mr. Harwood
Drummer,	Mr. Francis
Fifer,	Mr. Blisset
Fool,	Mr. Wignell
Barton,	Mr. Whitlock
1st Soldier,	Mr. De Moulain
2d Soldier,	Mr. J. Darley
1st Villager,	Mr. Finch
2d Villager,	Mr. Morris
Gendibart,	Mr. Fennell
1st Robber,	Mr. Darley
2d Robber,	Mr. Marshall
3d Robber,	Mr. Lee
4th Robber,	Mr. Baion
Gregory Gubbins,	Mr. Bates
Prince Edward,	Master T. Warrell
Margaret of Anjou,	Mrs. Whitlock
Adeline,	Mrs. Marshall
Singing Villagers,	Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Broadhurst, Miss Willems, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Miss Rowson, Madame Gardie, &c.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

To which will be added,

A Comedy, in two acts, called

The True-born Irishman;

O R,

THE IRISH FINE LADY.

Murrough O'Dogherty,	Mr. Whitlock
Count Mushroom,	Mr. Wignell
Counsellor Hamilton,	Mr. Green
Major Gamble,	Mr. Morris
John,	Mr. Blisset
William,	Mr. J. Darley
James,	Mr. De Moulain
Mrs. Diggerty,	Mr. Morris
Lady Kinnegad,	Mrs. Bates
Lady Bab Frightful,	Mrs. Rowson
Mrs. Cazette,	Mrs. Cleveland
Kitty Farrell,	Miss Willems

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Morris, at Mr. Berthault's, Third near Chestnut street.

At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Mrs. WHITLOCK'S Night will be on Wednesday next.

The Tragedy of The MOURNING BRIDE, with Three Weeks after Marriage

Mr. FINCH'S Night will be on Friday.