

From our Correspondent at Hamburg, October 31.

My letter which informed you of La Fayette's happy arrival, will have reached you. I saw him some days afterwards in good spirits, and very cheerful though in a large company, and besieged with questions.

The Emperor of Russia goes on with his reformation, often extremely severe, and even despotic and cruel, but well meant and said to be necessary. I must not be confined to justify the means he uses.

The French have taken from the Arsenal in Venice 6000 cannon and 100,000 small arms, the four famous equestrian statues of Corinthian bronze, which had adorned that city for 500 years.

Great failures have taken place in Copenhagen and which shook principal houses in the city.

MR. FENNO, Sir having read in your Gazette of last Wednesday an enquire concerning the society of United Irishmen...

HOUSE OF PEERS—Thursday, Jan 11. The assessed tax bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice, that tomorrow he should move, that an account should be laid before the house...

Lord Grenville delivered the following message from his Majesty.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that he has received various advices of preparations made and measures taken in France...

Lord Grenville said, it would only be necessary for him to move a general address of thanks to his Majesty...

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, Jan 12. The Speaker, and several members, attended at the bar of the House of Lords...

LONDON, January 13. All the Dutch prizes, except the Alkmaar, which is appointed to be a receiving ship at Blackthames...

to answer for their fellow-bankers &c. in France, they offer for themselves, and are certain that the indispensable satisfaction of conquering England will draw forth their patriotic exertions.

The president answered them in a suitable manner, and expressed the thanks of the Directory. After which the deputation was introduced into an inner apartment, where they had a private conversation with the Directory...

Tremble, in your turn, perfidious government, who, with your floating castles believe yourselves invulnerable. Tremble at the vengeance of Frenchman! In spite of the exhausted state of our resources, we have still enough left of both steel and gold...

The result of the secret audience we do not know officially, but we are assured from unquestionable authority, that a first advance of 40 millions was agreed on, and further sums, if necessary, at a moment's warning.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17. The presidency of our academy of sciences, vacant by the death of Bernstorff, has been given to the count de Schimmelmann.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—MARCH 12. Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William Smith, Esq. of Baltimore...

Mr. Cochran presented two petitions, one from the western part of the state of New York, praying for an alteration in the post-roads; the other for George Nerlie, an old soldier, praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate providing for the amicable settlement of the limits of Georgia, reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrollment, reported the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers, and placing certain buoys, as amended.

Mr. C. also presented the petition of James Creifs, praying for compensation for services in the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Champlin presented a petition from the inhabitants of Warren, in Rhode-Island, praying that the Warren river may be staked out at the expense of the United States.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor of this state, ascertaining the election of Mr. Heiler in the place of Mr. Ege, who resigned, which was referred to the committee of elections.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims, to whom was referred the memorial and petition of Joseph Ball, and others, holders of bills of credit, emitted in pursuance of a resolution Congress of the 18th of March, 1780.

That a statement of the case of the holders of bills of this description is contained in a report of the accounting officers of the Treasury made on the 24th day of December 1795, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act relative to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation and which have not been already adjusted."

That the interest accruing on them was to have been paid by the United States annually, if called for, in bills of exchange on Europe, and the amount charged to the states respectively. It does not appear however that any such payments were made.

On motion of Mr. Otis, ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Bayard presented a petition from the District Attorneys, praying for some alterations with respect to their fees.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report

of the 16th of January, 1795, recommended that such of their bills as had been exhibited at the treasury in pursuance of the act intituled "An act relative to claims against the United States not barred by any act of limitation and which had not been already adjusted," amounting to the sum of 9,374 dollars should be provided for by taking the principal sum of them, without interest, on loan at 5 per cent. payable quarterly yearly, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States and payable in 30 years—he remarks

That the resolutions of Congress and the enforcement upon those bills, engage the absolute promise of the United States for the payment of the interest indefinitely, and their eventual guarantee of the principal, in case any state on whose funds the bills should be emitted should by the events of war be rendered incapable to redeem them; which is in effect though not in form an absolute guarantee of the principal; for the United States are bound to pay the interest perpetually till that is discharged.

Good faith demands that the United States should supply the omissions of the state which issued the bills, by providing themselves, at least for the interest upon them—but it is not so easy to pronounce on what terms they ought to be provided for.

On their face and according to the usual mode of resolutions of Congress they are of specific value equal to their nominal amount, bearing five per cent. interest.

But it is known that they were issued by different states at different inferior values fixed by previous laws.

The true nature of the contract therefore and the true equity of the case, are from these circumstances involved in some question.

The proposition of the Secretary on this subject, was not adopted by Congress. It is a fact notorious that these bills sunk in the same vortex of a depreciation with the old continental bills, and while they continued to circulate were generally in the ratio of forty of the old for one of the new.

This unfortunate depreciation, which operated upon all the paper money, notes and certificates, issued during the war, necessitated the United States to adopt principles relative to them which cannot apply in cases of ordinary contracts—the states, individually, have assumed similar privileges; and in making provision for the bills in question, in some instances, have considered them as a depreciated currency.

The committee are informed, that all the states who issued bills of this description, have already made provision for their redemption, either at their nominal amount, or at a certain ratio of depreciation, except the state of Rhode-Island—and they think it is fairly to be presumed, that the states have made as liberal a provision as the nature of the case demanded.

The United States have once made allowances to the several states in settlement of their accounts for the supplies for which those bills were issued; should they make any further provision, they must consider the several states as indebted to them for the amount of such provision.

From an attentive consideration of all the circumstances of this case, which the committee have endeavoured fully to examine and present to the view of the house they are of opinion, that it will not be expedient for Congress to make any provision for the payment of said bills; they therefore recommend that the petitioners, respectively, have leave to withdraw their petitions.

This report was advocated by Messrs Coit. It was opposed by Messrs Callin, Otis, Livingston, Otis, J. Williams and Dayton.

The latter gentleman thought the report of the committee was incomplete, as it did not appear to have distinguished between the principal and the interest of these bills. He agreed with the committee, with respect to the principal, but was of opinion the United States were bound to pay the interest, and that as the states which had neglected to make due provision, for these bills were creditor states with the United States, any sum which Congress should agree to pay, might be justly set off against what was due to them.

He hoped, therefore, the report would be re-committed, and a distinction made between the principal and interest.

After some conversation on this subject, in which it was stated, that there would be no end gained by a re-commitment, and that if the report was not sufficiently explicit, it might be made so, the question on agreeing to the report was put and carried, there being 62 votes for it.

The committee then rose, the house took up the report, which after being amended, by adding, after the word "bills," or any interest thereon, it was agreed to, there being 62 votes in its favor.

Mr. Livingston said, he was instructed by the committee of commerce and manufactures, to ask for the appointment of a member upon that committee in the place of Mr. Swanwick, whose ill state of health did not permit him to attend the house.—Agreed, and Mr. Otis was appointed.

Mr. L. added, that he wished to ask an explanation of the house respecting an important subject. Two acts of the British parliament had been referred generally to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and there had been some doubts in the committee as to the proper course to be taken. Some members thought the object of the reference must have been for them to state facts relative to their operation, or to report what measures may be necessary to be taken in consequence of this operation, which would seriously affect the commerce and navigation of the United States.

In order to determine this point he proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the house: Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to examine the two acts of the British parliament referred to them, and report the operation thereof on the commerce and navigation of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Otis, ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Bayard presented a petition from the District Attorneys, praying for some alterations with respect to their fees.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Sewall moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to consider the resolutions reported on Thursday, in consequence of the message of the President; but the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, a motion was made to adjourn, and the house adjourned.

it is conjectured, will be converted into store ships for different services.

WE understand that Lord Carrington has most munificently subscribed, in addition to his assessed taxer, twenty thousand pounds to the immediate exigencies of this state.

The speaker of the house of commons, we learn from pretty good authority, subscribes two thousand pounds a year to the public service, during the continuance of war.

We are informed from good authority, that an elderly lady at Kennington, has declared her intention of giving one whole year's income, amounting to 16,000, as a contribution for the defence of the country. The well known liberality and public spirit of Mrs. Lea, give us every reason to suppose that the information is well founded.

Citizen Talleyrand Perigord, the actual French minister for foreign affairs, has written a letter to citizen Callard, the minister of the directory, at Berlin, directing him to represent to the king of Prussia, that the dominions of the duke of Brunsvick are a new Coblenz, and a rallying point for emigrants; and to request his majesty would cause the duke to expel from his duchy, without distinction of age or sex, the proscribed and emigrated French refugees, whose number amounts in the whole to 4000 persons.—The young king having complied with the request, the duke has found himself obliged to order all emigrated or proscribed French families to quit his dominions within a month's time.

Among these unfortunate exiles, is the archbishop of Rheims, uncle of citizen Talleyrand, and also the mother of this minister.—About 1000 of these proscribed persons, being destitute of all means to raise the expense necessarily attending their removal, the country people have made a collection to supply them with money. Louis XVIII. on being informed of this order of expulsion, dispatched a courier to Peterburgh, to request permission, as is generally supposed, to withdraw to Mittau.

All the latest accounts from Germany coincide in stating, that this measure of expulsion is to be extended throughout that country.

Buonaparte is now caricatured in the Parisian shops, under the appearance of Robinson Crusoe, the English mariner on his raft. Instead of Robinson's Bible the French general has saved from the wreck, which is a vessel with the tri-colored flag, a volume of threats against the British Government.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 12. On Saturday evening the British Packet Halifax, Capt. J. Row, with the January Mail, arrived at this port. She sailed from Falmouth on the 25th of Jan. but she has brought papers no later than Jan. 20.

The captain informs, that it has been officially announced at London (but he has no printed copy of it) that the conqueror of Itamission, and retired from the army, after having presented an immediate resignation is made wherefore he has refused. It may possibly be the case, but there is room for doubt! (Argus.)

A gentleman passenger in the packet, who left London on the 16th Jan. informs, that Mr. Pinckney had wrote his friends, requesting them to procure lodgings for him in London, as he intended to leave Paris shortly.

We hear that capt. Williamson, of his Britannic majesty's ship Agincourt, has been broke for not coming into action when the signal was made in the late defeat of the Dutch fleet by admiral Duncan.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 14, Will be presented, the Comedy of The COUNTRY GIRL. With the Comic Opera of The PRIZE; Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

Subscription Ball.

The last but one. Mr. Francis respectfully informs the subscribers, that the third Ball will be tomorrow evening, the 13th inst.—Lady's tickets, and non subscribers tickets to be had by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North E 8th Street—or at the Assembly-room South Fourth Street. march 12.

A Great Bargain.

WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at five per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the interest annually." Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN & Co. march 12.

For Sale.

THE SHIP HARRIOT, NOW lying at Russell's Wharf.—Burthen 77 Tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations. For terms apply to Gurney & Smith. march 13.

Wanted to live in the Country.

About five miles from this city, a laboring Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette. N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters. march 13.

TO RENT.

A good three story House, TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in front, near South-street.—Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w