

A very providential circumstance!—It did not take many buildings in its course, those which it did were moved from their foundations—prostrated to the ground or wrenched asunder and whirled at a distance. The lowest ground was marked with the greatest havoc—there the sturdy oak—the stubborn maple—the elastic walnut were twisted off or torn up by the roots—Orchards and forests yielded to its violence. The damage and destruction of buildings and fences is considerable, but the greatest loss sustained is in fruit trees and sugar-maples, one gentleman lost forty-five very valuable apple trees and forty or fifty maples; damage and devastation were the uniform marks of its progress. The place of its first and last appearance I have not yet been able to learn—on each side of it all was calm—A gentleman sat in his stoop and felt nothing of it; at the same instant he saw his barn (about four yards off) rife and move a small distance from its foundation.

Thursday afternoon, a violent gust of wind, or rather a tornado, passed through several towns in this State, from the Westward. The first account we have of its progress, is from Poughkeepsie, State of New-York, where several buildings were blown down, or unroofed—trees torn up by the roots, &c. in this State, in the towns of Newmilford, and Newton, it is said about 30 houses and barns were blown down, or much injured, and that some lives were lost.—Its effects were also severely felt in Waterbury and Watertown, but we have received no regular information, only the above from the parish of Northford.

**DANBURY, June 23.**

We hear from New-Milford, that in the afternoon of Thursday last, there was a most severe hurricane in the north part of that town, which destroyed every thing in its course—demolished a great number of buildings, in the fall of which four children were killed, and one man had his thigh broken—no further particulars have yet been received. We shall probably give them in our next.

The same day was experienced in Bethel, (this town) a similar tornado, in which the house of the Misses Judds, (maiden ladies) was unroofed, and much damaged, a considerable Orchard destroyed entirely, and every thing in its course, hurled from its place, and laid level with the earth.

**CONGRESS.**

*IN SENATE,*

Friday June 6th, 1794.

*(Continued.)*

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

“Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed several enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the signature of the President.

“The House of Representatives have resolved, that the committee of enrollments be authorized to amend the bill, intitled, “An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels,” by striking out the word “next” in the second line of the first section, and in lieu thereof, inserting the word “instant;” also by making a corresponding alteration throughout the bill, and by striking out, in the title thereof, the words “and on the tonnage of ships or vessels”—And that the enrolled bill be amended conformably thereto; & that the concurrence of the Senate be requested by message in this resolution.”

And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution last mentioned, and

Resolved, that they do concur therein.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence.

The President of the Senate signed the bills last reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had this day laid the bills last signed by the President of the Senate, except the 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,” before the President of the United States together with the bill, entitled, “An act to make provision for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forth.”

Mr. Rutherford from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the

United States, by the State of North-Carolina,” reported that the bill do not pass, and the report was adopted, whereupon,

Resolved, that the Senate do not concur in this bill.

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

Mr. Vining from the committee on enrolled bills reported, that they had altered the enrolled bill mentioned in the resolution last sent from the House of Representatives, in conformity to said resolution as agreed on by the two Houses.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act making certain alterations in the act for establishing the Judicial Courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts”—was read the third time.

On motion, it was agreed to strike out the word “Delaware” from the 2d Section, also the following words in the same section, “And in Delaware on the third Monday in June” “And that the Circuit Court of the district of Delaware hereafter commence on the second Monday in June, instead of the 27th day of April, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Also to amend the third and fourth section of the bill.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

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 yesterday approved and signed “An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar”—An act laying duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons.” And “An act laying duties on licences for selling wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail.”

“The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the President. And he withdrew.”

The President of the Senate signed the enrolled bill, entitled, “An act laying additional duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States,” and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining from the committee on enrolled bills reported, that they had laid the last mentioned bill before the President of the United States.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act for the relief of Nicholas Reib,” was read.

On motion,

It was agreed by unanimous consent, that the rule be dispensed with, and that this bill have a second and third reading at this time.

Resolved, that this bill pass.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act to continue in force for a limited time the act, intitled, “An act to ascertain the fees in Admiralty proceedings, in the district courts of the United States and for other purposes,” was read.

On the question,

Shall this bill be read a second time? It passed in the negative.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that the Senate do not concur in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act to continue in force for a limited time,” The act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers,” was read.

It was agreed, by unanimous consent, that the rule be dispensed with, and that this bill have at this time a second and third reading.

Resolved, that this bill pass.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act supplementary to the act intitled, “An act to promote the progress of useful arts,” was read the 3d time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act to amend the act, intitled,

“An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment to obtain titles to certain lands lying north west of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota, was read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

Mr. King from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act providing for the payment of a certain sum of money due to the French Republic,” reported that the bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the report lie for consideration, and that it be printed for the use of the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act concurring Invalids,” was read the second time.

It was agreed by unanimous consent, to dispense with the rule, and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved that this bill pass.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Resolution sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence “directing the Secretary of War to make out and return to the District Judges, certain lists in the cases of Invalid pensioners,” was read.

Resolved, that this resolution pass with amendments.

Ordered that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this resolution.

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the bill entitled “An act to authorize the settlement of the claims of Griffith Jones, Samuel Prioleau, & John R. Livingston against the United States; and a bill, entitled “An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, for the appointment of a Health Officer,” in which several bills, they desire the concurrence of the Senate. And he withdrew.

The bill last mentioned was read.

On motion,

The rule was by unanimous consent dispensed with and the bill was read the second time.

On motion,

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

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act to authorize the settlement of the claims of Griffith Jones, Samuel Prioleau and John R. Livingston against the United States,” was read.

On motion,

Resolved, that the further consideration of this bill be postponed until the next session of Congress.

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

The petition of George Nixon and others, clerks in the Auditor’s Office praying an increase of compensation, was read.

On motion,

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

*(To be Continued.)*

**CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 3.**

Yesterday arrived the ship Derheldt, Capt. Reyer, in 50 days from Brest—He reports that there had sailed from that port, 17 ships of the line—that on the 12th April, 11 others failed, and that there were still in that harbor, seventeen sail of the line, and twenty two frigates, ready to put to sea:—Captain Reyer further reports, that a few days before he sailed, the French Privateers had sent into Brest, twenty five prizes, English and Dutch, on board of which, there were 1700 sailors, who had been sent to prison.

**PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28.**

By the accounts just received from Europe, it appears that the campaign between the French and combined armies has commenced with that carnage which has hitherto distinguished the operations of the present war. The success announced in the duke of York’s letter of the 18th April on the part of the allies, and which was of very trifling importance in itself considered, has been followed by a train of events dif-

ferent from those anticipated in that letter; the allies are evidently out-generalled; having drawn their forces together, they have consequently weakened their fortified posts—the French taking advantage of this circumstance, have assailed and carried them by a *coup de main*: nor is this all—from the duke of York’s last letter, it is evident that Gen. Clairfayt’s division has met with a total defeat. Should the French in pursuing this blow, attempt to turn the flank of the allied army, we may expect to hear of their retreat; this will probably be followed by the evacuation of *Landrecis*, and *Arions* which they have lately taken.

The accounts received, are imperfect and disconnected; but on the whole, pretty plainly shew that the plan of the campaign on the part of the allies must be greatly deranged.

*Extract from General Washington’s address to the people of the United States, in the year 1783.*

The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and Proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are acknowledged to be possessed of Absolute Freedom and Independency.

They are to be considered as actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Divine Providence for the display of human felicity. Here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyments; but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings by affording surer means for securing permanent political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favored with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our Republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at a time when the *Rights of Man* were better understood, and more clearly defined, than at any former period. Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labors of Philosophers, sages, and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied. The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us—notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we seize the occasion, and make it our own—yet it appears to me there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation—this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character forever—This is the favorable moment to give such a tone to the Federal Government as will enable it to answer the end of its institution; or, this may prove the ill fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the constitution, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one state against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For according to the system of policy of the states they will stand or fall. By our success or failure it is yet to be decided whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse; not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

**PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.**

Sloop Betsey, Bennett, Virginia 8 days  
Dolphin, Row, Norfolk 4  
Sally, —Richmond Packet, Pot- (ter 8  
Schr. Cathraine, Alden, Georgia 10  
Friends, Adventure Baird, Virginia  
Recovery, McCutcheon, Trinidad

A ship is arrived at Billingsport in 48 days from Liverpool.

\*\*\* “An Observation”—on a certain Advertisement, which has not appeared in this Gazette, was undoubtedly intended for another, in this paper it would be unintelligible.

☞ The Eastern Mail due this day, was not arrived at 3 o’clock, P. M.

**WANTED**  
A  
Compting House & Stores,  
On or near a wharf.  
APPLY TO  
**F. COPPINGER.**  
No. 165, fourth Second street.  
June 28 d

**FOR SALE**  
By the SUBSCRIBER, No. 117,  
north Second street,  
Imported in the Brig BETSEY, from DUBLIN—a few  
**Crates of GLASS,**  
And a few  
**GROCE BOTTLES,**  
Also on Hand,  
**Spermaceti Candles.**  
Louis Osmont.  
June 27 d

**WANTED**  
A Maid servant,  
Or a Girl of about 12 years old, to be bound. Enquire of the Printer.

**For the assistance of**  
the CHARITABLE SCHOOL belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Churches in this city. Collections will be made Tomorrow in St. Pauls, and suitable discourses delivered.  
June 28.

**Came to the subscriber’s stable, on Friday the 27th inst. a bay HORSE, with a star in his forehead, his two hind feet white, about 15 hands high. The owner is desirous to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Apply to**  
**WILLIAM BOOK,**  
Pine near Fifth street.

**NEW THEATRE.**

**Mr. & Mrs. Rowson’s NIGHT.**  
On MONDAY EVENING,  
JUNE 30.

Will be Presented,  
**A NEW COMEDY, in three acts, interspersed with songs, written by Mrs. Rowson, called**

**Slaves in Algiers; OR**  
**A struggle for Freedom.**

The Music composed by Mr. Reinagle.

- |               |                                      |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Muley Moloch, | Mr. Green                            |
| Frederick,    | Mr. Moreton                          |
| Henry,        | Mr. Cleveland                        |
| Constant,     | Mr. Whitlock                         |
| Sebastian,    | Mr. Bates                            |
| Ben Haffen,   | Mr. Francis                          |
| Mustapha,     | Mr. Darley, jun.                     |
| Sadi,         | Master Warrell                       |
| Selim,        | Mr. Bliffett                         |
| Zorianna,     | Mrs. Warrell                         |
| Fetnah,       | Mrs. Marshall                        |
| Rebecca,      | Mrs. Whitlock                        |
| Selima,       | Mrs. Cleveland                       |
| Olivia,       | Mrs. Rowson                          |
| Slaves,       | Messrs. Warrell, De Moulin, Lee, &c. |

The Prologue by Mr. Wignell—the Epilogue, by Mrs. Rowson.

End of act 2d, (Song) The heaving of the Lead, by Mr. Rowson.

End of the Comedy, a Characteristic Pantomimical Dance, called

**The Sailor’s Landlady; OR, JACK IN DISTRESS.**

Jack, Mr. Francis  
Ned Haulyard, (with a song) Mr. Darley jun.

Sailors, Messrs. Warrell, Bliffett, Warrell jun. Lee, Bafon, and De Moulin.

Lasses, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson, and Miss Willems.

Landlady, Mr. Rowson  
Orange Girl, Mrs. De Marque  
To conclude with a double Hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque

To which will be added,  
A FARCE, called

**The Citizen.**

Old Philpot, Mr. Morris  
Young Philpot, Mr. Chalmers  
Sir Jasper Wilding, Mr. Watrell  
Young Wilding, Mr. Green

Beaufort, Mr. Cleveland  
Dapper, Mr. Francis  
Quilldrive, Mr. Bliffett  
Maria, Mrs. Rowson  
Corinna, Mrs. De Marque

Tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Rowson, the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets.

Mr. & Mrs. Cleveland’s Night will be on Wednesday.

The Tragedy of “**THE WIDOW of MALABAR**,” with a French piece, in one act, called “**L’Americain**,” ou “**L’Homme Raisonable**,” to which will be added, the Comic Opera of **SELIMA and AZOR.**

Mr. Bliffett and Mrs. De Marque’s night will be on Friday.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o’clock in the after-noon, on the day of performance.