

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 4.

Mr. Thatcher brought in a report from the Committee on the Post Office Law.

A petition was read from Samuel Legare and Co. of South Carolina, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The report from the Committee on the Post-Office was then read. This report proposes a number of new routes for the transportation of the Mails, and the suppression of some of the present routes.

Mr. Smith of New-Jersey had leave of absence for two weeks.

A petition was read from the inhabitants of George Town, (S. C.) praying that a post road may be established between that place and Charleston.

Mr. Blount called up a resolution laid on the table last week, the purport of which is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant relief to certain distillers in the State of North Carolina by commuting the duty on the capacity of their stills, for a duty on the quantity of Spirits actually distilled.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. The following resolutions were agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and report to the House of Representatives at the next session, a plan for laying and collecting direct taxes, by apportionment among the several States, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Constitution; adapting the same as nearly as may be to such objects of direct taxation, and such modes of collection as may appear by the laws and practice of the States respectively, to be most eligible in each.

Resolved, That the sum of dollars ought to be obtained to discharge the debt due to the Bank of the United States, by creating a stock bearing an interest of six per cent and irredeemable for years; the redemption thereof to commence thereafter and to be payable in yearly instalments.

These resolutions were taken up by the House and adopted, and the second referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to bring in a bill accordingly.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis informed the House that they have passed the bill authorizing the building of a light house on Baker's Island in the State of Massachusetts.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the sale of lands in the territory north west of the Ohio.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair. The bill was discussed, and progress reported. Adjourned.

NEW THEATRE.

BY DESIRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6,

(For the last time this Season) a celebrated COMEDY, (written by the author of the Dramatist) called

The RAGE!

- As performing at Covent Garden Theatre with the greatest applause! Gingham, Mr. Wignall, Darnley, Mr. Moreton, Sir George Gauntlet, Mr. Green, Hon. Mr. Savage, Mr. Harwood, Sir Paul Perpetual, Mr. Bates, Elfish, Mr. Francis, Ready, Mr. Warrell, Water, Mr. Darley, jun., Richard, Mr. Bliffett, Thomas, Mr. Mitchell, William, Mr. Warrell, jun., Groom, Master Warrell, Lady Sarah Savage, Mrs. Shaws, Clara Sedley, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Darnley, Mrs. Whitlock.

End of the Play, A Serious Pantomimical Ballet, (under the direction of Mr. Francis) called

Shipwreck'd Mariners Preserved;

OR, LA BONNE PETITE FILLE.

- Capt. Hatchway, Mons. Legs, Jack Ratlings, Mr. Bliffett, Gerald, Mr. Warrell, Ramirez, Sig. Dozor, Banditti, Messrs. Warrell, jun., Morgan, Mitchell, Beetes, &c. Sailors, Messrs. Darley, jun., Solomon, &c. Rosalie, Miss Milbourne, Jaqualina, (La bonne petite Fille) Miss Solomon, Leonarda, Mr. Francis.

The Overture and Music composed by R. Taylor. To which will be added, An Exhibition of Scenery and Feats of Activity, CALLED

T'other Side of the Gutter.

With a variety of new performances, by Signior JOSEPH DOCOR.

In the course of which he will repeat some of the most approved Feats in the last Exhibition, which were received with unbounded applause.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after SIX—until further notice.

BOX, One Dollar—PIF, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE Election will be held at the Hospital pursuant to law, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the second day of the fifth month next, being the second day of the week, at which time the Contributors are desired to attend to choose out of their number Twelve Managers and a Treasurer to the said Institution for the ensuing year.

By order of a Board of Managers, SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

4th mo. 5th, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Detection of a Spy.

Yesterday by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State, backed by the right hon. the lord mayor, a person of the name of Gillot was apprehended at Batson's Coffee House, in the city by Mr. Walfh, a messenger, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence to and from this country with France. He was immediately secured and conducted by the officer and two of the City Marshal's men to the Duke of Portland's office, where he underwent a private examination; the result of which was, that he was detained in custody for a further investigation into the enormity of his offence this day. At the time he was apprehended, he was making enquiries at the Coffee-house, if any letters or papers, had been left for him that day, and on being answered in the negative, he seemed much surprized, and on going to sit down, was seized by the officer, to whom he acted in a very violent manner, and would most probably have escaped, if other assistance had not been procured.

From Nicuwid it is said, that since the truce the French have removed all the cannon from the batteries upon the opposite shore; the picquets had entirely disappeared from the banks, and the French officers frequently came from Coblenz to dine in the valley of Ehrenbreitstein.

The accounts from Sardinia by way of Leghorn say, that some of the refractory districts having refused to pay the late imposts, government sent 600 men to force obedience. Several of the ringleaders were made prisoners, but being afterwards pardoned, tranquility was perfectly restored.

The French have again taken hostages away from Deux Points. At Coblenz Gen. Kleber has been insulted, and nearly ill treated by some French soldiers. They have been banished from the army, after cutting off their hair and eye brows.

The exportation of rye, barley, and oats is prohibited at Danzig until next August.

By a letter from Como, dated the 29th December, it is stated that an armistice between the French and Austro Sardinian army, had been agreed on for six weeks.

By a letter from Madrid, dated December 20, it appears that the camp of St. Roche already contains 20,000 men, besides 8000 men in garrison, & 12000 more cantoned in the environs.

The King of Prussia has appointed the late minister of finance, Struensee, (brother to the unfortunate count Struensee) to the salt-office, hitherto held by baron de Hecinitz.

Among the immense fortunes gained by the French revolution, is that made by a Jew from Altona, who arrived at Paris about April 1795, with no more than 200 louis-d'ors in his pockets, and now possesses a superb hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore, for the furniture of which he paid 300,000 livres in hard cash. He has also bought a country seat for 800,000 livres in France, and he is said to possess a fortune of 250 millions in assignats.

From the London Telegraph of Feb. 19.

FORGERY OF L'ECLAIR.

Whereas a French paper, purporting to be of Feb. 10 was forged, and sent to the office of the Telegraph.

And whereas, by another application, the said French paper, of the date before mentioned, was made an instrument of a conspiracy to defraud.

And whereas, in consequence of that conspiracy many persons have been defrauded of large sums of money in regard to funded property, the property of this paper and otherwise.

And whereas, besides the person first delivering the said French paper (which person is sufficiently known) there are others partaking in the perpetration of the forgery.

The proprietors of the Telegraph, in conjunction with the most respectable committee of the monied interest, do hereby most earnestly address the public, for the sake of public justice, and the manifestly necessary preservation of their property from cheats and felons, to transmit all possible information upon the subject, and touching any of the accomplices, to Messrs. Jones and Co. solicitors for the prosecution in Charlotte street, near the mansion house. Who are empowered to give rewards of money upon conviction of the offenders. The said rewards to be proportioned to the degree of evidence given, from five to five hundred pounds.

The name of any person thus communicating intelligence to the solicitors, will be kept perfectly secret if desired.

N. B. The plaintiffs and prosecutors particularly require a more ample description, viz. Christian names, and Surnames, places of abode, &c. of all the persons concerned in the office where the said forgery was printed.

And further intelligence to complete a series of proofs, respecting a suspected Jew and Frenchman. Telegraph, office, Feb. 18, 1796.

Admiral Cornwallis is to have the Jamaica, and Admiral Christian, the Leeward Island Station. The former being appointed to Jamaica, proves that Government considers it as a most important command at the present juncture, probably on account of the unsettled state of St. Domingo from the late cession of the Spanish part of it to the French. We still think that our Government will judge it necessary to resist this cession, it is in direct violation of the Treaty of Utrecht.

The five Departments of Belgium are obliged to furnish 2000 heads of black cattle, and 5000 sheep, for the Republican army; and the forced loan in that country must be paid in gold and silver, either in bullion or coin. Assignats, at the hundredth part of their nominal value, are not received there, as they are in France. The estates of several Abbays are sequestrated.

The present fashionable mode of wearing the hair turned up so close behind, is an imitation of the Republican coiffure a la guillotine. We hope the French fashion will go no further. It is, however, not unworthy of remark, that this fashion of heads a la guillotine, has come into vogue in London at

the period of its being unfashionable in Paris. Should it, however, be recorded by future historians, we hope they will give the priority of the fashion to the French, as it is one we should not wish to dilute with them about.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States from the Hamburg Gazette.

Extract of a Letter.

PARIS, December 18, 1795.

I here send you a more particular account of our ministers.

1. Merlin de Douai, (minister of justice) formerly a lawyer, president of the criminal tribunal for the department of the North, then member of the Constituent Assembly, then of the Convention and lately of the Council of Ancients. He has been busily employed in the committee of safety. One of his boldest motions in the Convention was that in 1795 for the convoking a new National Assembly.

2. Aubert Dubayet (minister of war) before the revolution an officer in the troops of the line, a member of the first National Assembly, commander of a battalion in the year 1792 in the army of the Rhine under Custine: Brigadier General in '93; where he remained in the beleagued fortresses of Mentz till August 1793. After its surrender he was sent to the western army against the Vendeeis; in the latter end of 1793, he was broke and arrested. After his liberation he was appointed a general of division in 1795 and commander of the army of Cherbourg under Hoche.

3. Benezec (minister of the interior) of a protestant family in Languedoc, in public service since 1789, lately head of the department for arms and ammunition. Till now there was but little talking of him, perhaps on account of his modesty, as several Parisian journalists characterize him "the modest Benezec;" being administrator of the department of Seine and Oise, he organized 12 battalions of National guards at the irruption of the Prussians in Champagne. He is rich and married.

4. Truguet (minister for the marine) during the revolution he was appointed rear admiral and had a command in the squadrons of admiral La Touche that appeared before Naples in 1792.

Our Directory anxiously waits for dispatches from Constantinople relative to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance with the grand Seignior.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PENNO,

THE activity displayed by the HOLLOW WARE COMPANY, in consequence of the success attending the forced loan has become the subject of much speculation.

It is rather unfortunate however, for the concerned, that the zeal of the chief Forger to excel in his business should lead him to palm new manufactures upon the public for old ones. A number of the kind which has lately occurred is too glaring to pass unnoticed.

In the Aurora of this morning, a paper devoted to the interests of the company, an article is offered for sale, said to have been fabricated by a certain M. Theremin in 1795—Now altho it has been a common practice with the said chief Forger to sell the manufactures of his employers under feigned names, yet, that in dressing up the article in question he should leave the cloven foot exposed to view, is unpardonable.

This piece of Hollow Ware for example, is flatted to have been fabricated in the beginning of 1795—how then does that fact accord with the following sentence with which and many others of a similar nature, we find it to be decorated. "American navigation is by no means assured by the truce with Algiers."

The Truce or Treaty with Algiers was signed on the 5th of September 1795, and yet this circumstance was known to M. Theremin in the beginning of the same year!!! If I was permitted to hazard an opinion on the subject, it would be, that if the article was not manufactured by the Hollow Ware Company, it is the handy work of their dignified agent at Paris, who must have fabricated it towards the close and not in the beginning of 1795.

It does not require much penetration to discover, that the object of the chief Forger and his agents, is to render the President unpopular; this however is what might be naturally expected from men of their stamp,—but that they should be joined in the base attempt by the representatives of freemen, is a circumstance for which all present and future historians will be utterly at a loss to account.

In vain the sons of misale whet their fangs and point their big knives at the Father of his country; their empty threats the infallible diagnostics of a bad cause, will forever terminate in their own disgrace, when combated by the invincible arm of TRUTH.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Liberty, from London, a handsome well assorted invoice of

DRY GOODS,

(OF ABOUT £1000 STERLING) Consisting of British and India Book Mullins, Chintzes, &c. two Bales of 6-7 wide Book Mullins. Also, a small Parcel of Namages; and for Sale by JAMES C. & SAM. W. FISHER.

April 5. \$3w

This Day is Published and Sold At BENJAMIN DAVIES' BOOK STORE, No. 63, High-street,

The Political Censor;

OR, MONTHLY REVIEW of the most interesting political occurrences relative to The United States,

For March 1796.

By PETER FORCUPINE.

This work will be continued monthly, and the future numbers will be published on the last day of every month.

April 5. 3w2w.

Philadelphia, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1796.

The Legislature of this State yesterday adjourned sine die.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from Samuel Bayard, Esq. agent of the United States in London, to a gentleman in this city, dated Jan. 17, 1796.

"As soon as Ministry learn the line of conduct which the House of Representatives mean to pursue, I am persuaded their conduct, as it regards us, will be less fluctuating. Should the House coincide with the President and Senate, every thing here will go well: Should obstacles, on the other hand, be thrown in the way by the popular branch of the government, I doubt whether the Western Posts will be surrendered, or restitution made of our captured property. However, I trust that every man who has any regard to the honour, the faith, or interest of his country, will see the necessity of carrying the treaty fully into effect, so far as regards the United States."

Extract of a letter from New York, dated the 2d April, to a merchant in this city.

"It is with regret I inform you, that the Ocean is taken by one of the British cruisers commanded by Captain Bressford, and sent for Halifax, on the 31st ultimo. One of your apprentices is just brought up by the pilot, and says all the rest of the crew, except Captain Vredenburg and the chief mate) are on board the frigate now lying at the Hook. Should you wish to write to Halifax, there is a vessel to sail from hence on Tuesday next, weather permitting."

A letter from Falmouth, dated February 22, mentions the arrival of the ship Sally, Captain Wickes, in 22 days from Philadelphia. The letter was brought by the Packet arrived at N. York. The writer says, that "all prospect of peace has vanished."

A gentleman lately from Martinique, was requested to make known in Philadelphia, for the information of those concerned, that a complete collection is made of all documentary papers relative to captures and adjudications on the part of the British government, and that the same may be expected shortly to arrive in the brig Venus, Capt. Burrows for this port.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred Six per Cent, 5 1/2 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North-America, Pennsylvania.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The following remarks were made by Capt. Earle, who arrived from St. Thomas's, the night before last, in fourteen days passage.

February 16. A large English ship arrived this day at Point-Petre, a prize to the Decius, a French sloop of war. When captured, she was on her passage from England to the West Indies. She parted from a fleet in a gale of wind. She had on board a large quantity of hammocks and tents.

About the same time another ship, taken by the same sloop of war, arrived at St. Martin's; she had on board a company of Grenadiers. She had also parted from the fleet in a gale of wind.

Another ship of the same fleet ran into St. Lucia, the captain taking that island for Martinico; he did not discover his mistake till he was under the fort. He endeavoured to make his escape, but was prevented.

February 29. The sloop Ajax, of New-York, Capt. Hoyt, arrived at Point Petre. He had been out 112 days from Portsmouth (England) bound to New-York. In lat. 40, 20, long. 67, he lost his mull: he was then compelled to go to the West-Indies.

Capt. Nicholls, of New York, lost his schooner: going into a small port near the east end of Guadaloupe, called the Mole, she struck on a reef.

Capt. Palmer, also of New-York, lost a schooner on a reef on the north side of Guadaloupe. Both these vessels were lost about the middle of February.

Arrived at this Port.

Days. Packet Countess Leicester, Dodd, Falmouth 39, Brig John, Webb, Charleston 8.

On Thursday last the ship Ocean, Vredenburg master, on her passage to this port from Havre de Grace, was taken off Sandy Hook by the British sloop of war Prevoyante, commanded by Captain [redacted], and sent to Halifax; her men are now confined on board the sloop of war lying within Sandy Hook.

Canal Lottery Office,

Near the Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, 5th April, 1796. THE Public are informed, that Tickets are Thirty-one Dollars each, and will continue to rise a dollar at least every other day. As the Lottery is near five-sixths finished every day's drawing must greatly enhance the value of Tickets on account of the five stationary ones of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, besides the 30,000 dollar, and other considerable prizes still in the Wheel.

Wm. Blackburn, Agent.

STATE of the WHEEL:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes 1 prize of 30,000, 5 do. 20,000, 2 do. 2,500, 4 do. 1,000, 8 do. 500, 16 do. 100.

With a proportionate number of 12 dollar prizes. A Check-book kept at the Office for examination and registering.