

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 9.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs Dwight Foster, Ames, S. Lyman Bradbury and Thatcher.

Leave of absence was obtained by Mr. I. Smith for a week, and by Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Parker, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. W. Lyman, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the situation of the fortifications and harbours, &c. of the United States, made a report, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Murray presented a memorial from Harrison and Sterett, of Philadelphia, in behalf of James Swan of Boston, respecting a bill of exchange for 120,000 dollars, drawn on Dellard, Swan and Co. of Paris, which had been transmitted by the secretary of the treasury at Philadelphia to Mr. Monroe the American minister at Paris, who was to transmit the amount when received to the banker of the United States at Amsterdam, which sum had been duly paid by Mr. Monroe but which the secretary of the treasury here refused to pay, until he had information of the amount being received at Amsterdam: the memorialists pray relief therefore of Congress. The petition was referred to the committee of clams.

The bill for laying certain duties on carriages, and for repealing the former act for that purpose, was read a third time, the blanks filled up and passed. Coaches which before paid ten dollars a year, are advanced to fifteen; chariots, from eight to twelve; coaches with panels, from six to nine dollars; coaches without panels (a description not in the former law) six dollars; carriages, chairs, &c. advanced from two to three dollars; two wheeled carriages of an inferior kind advanced from one to two dollars a year.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill for altering the circuit courts in Vermont and Rhode-Island, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Goodhue made a report respecting an increase in the salary of the Accountant General, which was laid upon the table.

Mr. Samuel Smith called up the resolution laid upon the table some days ago, relative to officers' salaries, which, after undergoing considerable debate and some amendments, passed in the following form, by the yeas and nays being taken upon it, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Resolved, that there be allowed and paid for the year 1796, to the secretaries of state, treasury and war departments, treasurer, comptroller, auditor, register, commissioner of revenue, purveyor, attorney general and post master general, in addition to their respective salaries."

YEAS.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Mess. Ames, | Mess. Leonard, |
| Baldwin, | S. Lyman, |
| Bourne, | Madison, |
| Bradbury, | Malbone, |
| Christie, | Milledge, |
| Coit, | Moore, |
| Cooper, | Murray, |
| Crabb, | Orr, |
| Dent, | Page, |
| Findley, | Read, |
| A. Foster, | Rutherford, |
| D. Foster, | Sitgreaves, |
| Gilbert, | Jer. Smith, |
| Giles, | N. Smith, |
| Gilman, | Isaac Smith, |
| Glen, | S. Smith, |
| Goodhue, | W. Smith, |
| Goodrich, | T. Sprigg, |
| Grifwold, | Swanwick, |
| Grove, | Thatcher, |
| Harrison, | Traey, |
| Hartley, | Van Alen, |
| Heath, | Venable, |
| Hillhouse, | Wadsworth, |
| Hindman, | Williams—51. |
| Kiiterra, | |

NAYS.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Mess. Bailey, | Mess. Hathorn, |
| Benton, | Havens, |
| Blount, | Heister, |
| Bryan, | Henderson, |
| Burgess, | Holland, |
| Cabell, | Jackson, |
| Claborne, | Kitchell, |
| Clopton, | Locke, |
| Coles, | W. Lyman, |
| Earle, | Maclay, |
| Franklin, | Macon, |
| Gallatin, | New, |
| Gillespie, | Nicholas, |
| Greenup, | Preston, |
| Gregg, | I. Smith, |
| Hampton, | R. Sprigg, jun. |
| Hancock, | Tatem—34. |

A communication from the treasury department was received, including the treasurer's accounts of receipts and expenditures in the war department for the quarter ending in March last, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Smith laid, as it was near the hour of adjournment he should move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on a secret communication from the President relative to the treaty with Algiers; which had before been partly considered, and the galleries were accordingly cleared.

Estate for sale.

To be sold on Wednesday the 18th

Instant, by Public Vendue, at the City Tavern, ALL that capital Estate, lately belonging to John Mayo, at Germantown, consisting of a good and commodious Mansion-House, out-houses, Stables, Garden, Orchards, &c. together with about 73 acres of good Land, the whole in the best order, and fit for the permanent residence of a large Family. Possession to be given immediately, free from every incumbrance.

Terms of payment, one half in three months, and the other half in six months, in approved notes.

John Connelly, Auctioneer.

May 9

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 16, 1798.

In the vicinity of Lille, the capital of French Flanders, the young men, who have been subjected to the tyrannical law of the requisition, have refused to march; and, in order to elude the vigilance of the military agents, conceal themselves, during the day, in the woods, and only venture to visit their families "at the dread hour of midnight." Those who have been compelled to join the armies, march with sullen extreme reluctance, that the first opportunity of desertion is eagerly embraced; and the consequence of this spirit of disaffection multiplies, of necessity, be severely felt, during an active campaign.

The government, aware of the perilous situation in which it stands, seeks to confirm its power by the means of terror—that dreadful engine, with which the sanguinary monster Robespierre oppressed his fellow citizens, and which can alone enforce obedience to measures that are wholly subversive of every principle of civil liberty.

Our enemy being thus situated, we have only to prosecute the war with vigour, in order to procure a speedy and permanent peace, concluded on such terms as will at once afford security to ourselves, and conduce to the happiness of the people of France, who are now groaning beneath the iron yoke of oppression.

March 19.

The late Col. Henry Bruen (Deputy Quarter-Master General to the army the last four years of the American war) died possessed of the greatest fortune ever amassed in the army line, the great Marlborough not excepted. By his will, lately made public, it appears he has left twelve thousand pounds per annum to his eldest son; 4000l. do. to his second son; and 3000l. to his third son, with 50,000l. to each of his daughters, and a large jointure to his widow! It is supposed, with mortgages &c. he died worth half a million!

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Swansea, has actually cleared this year seventy pounds from five acres of potatoes. What a strong inducement for an increased cultivation of this most valuable root.

FALMOUTH, March 13.

This day arrived the following ships, prizes taken by Sir John Warren's Squadron, now cruising off Brest: the *Freden*, and *Baron van Hopken*, two large ships, laden with masts, planks, and iron, taken going into Brest: the *Sulphur*, a French ship of 500 tons, laden with wine, flour, and linens, from Rochfort to Brest; and the *Nancy*, Baid, from Limerick to London, captured off the *Lizard* by a French cutter, and re-captured by Sir John, and sent into this port.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17 1/4 to 6 1/2 int.
Three per Cent.	10 1/4 } off.
Deferred Six per Cent.	13 1/6 to 7
5 1/2 per Cent.	16 1/8
4 1/2 per Cent.	14 1/6
BANK United States.	25 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania.	27
North America.	48 to 50
Insurance Comp. North America.	15 dollars
Pennsylvania.	12 per ct.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days.	160

This Day published,

AND for sale by B. DAVIES, No. 68, High Street, H. & P. RICE, No. 50, do. and J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chestnut Street.

A LETTER

From the Rt. Honorable Edmund Burke, To a Noble Lord,

On the attacks made on him and his pension, in the House of Lords by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale, early in the present session of Parliament.

WITH A SUITABLE PREFACE,

By Peter Porcupine.

May 10

Landing this Day,

AT Hamilton's wharf, from on board the brig Liberty, from Port de Paix,

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 104 Hogheads | } Green Coffee. |
| 24 Barrels | |
| 15 Bags | } MUSCOVADO SUGAR, |
| 43 Hogheads | |
| 127 Barrels | } INDIGO, |
| 1 box, 2 barrels and 1 bag | |

And a Quantity of Lignum Vitæ, For Sale by EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149, South Front Street, A/fo.



LIBERTY,

AS the now lies at Hamilton's wharf, A strong, fast sailing, double deck'd Brig, burthen 130 tons, and supposed to carry 1400 barrels. Apply as above. May 9. *53t

Miniature Painting.

A Foreign Artist respectfully informs the Public, that he paints Likenesses, and warrants them. A few Specimens of his abilities may be seen at his Room No. 10, up one pair of Stairs in Mr. O'ELLERS' Hotel, Chestnut-Street, next Ricketts' Amphitheatre. April 23. \$

NOTICE.

THE President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, having determined to supply the city of Philadelphia with water, early in the year 1797, Proposals will be received in writing until the first day of June next, from any person or persons disposed to contract for the casting and delivery of Iron Pipes necessary for the above purpose.

By the Board, WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.

March 31.

For sale by the subscribers,

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|--|
| IN PENN-STREET, |
| 130 quarter Chests fresh HYLOE Tea; |
| 100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea; |
| 300 Boxes China, containing small tea sets of 42 pieces; |
| 400 pieces Bandanoes. |

Willings & Francis.

Janus 10.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

State of Connecticut, st.

BE IT KNOWN, That at the port of New-Haven, on this thirtieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, before me Elizabeth Goodrich, Esq. Notary Public by lawful authority admitted and sworn, residing in said port, personally came and appeared Francis Brown of said port, and William Stewart, of Bedford, in said State, and were sworn according to law, and do on oath depose and say, That he the said Brown was master, and he the said Stewart mate of the sloop *Dove*, of said port, on a voyage from said port to the West Indies, and disposed of his cargo in the island of Antigua, and been to no other place, or island in the West Indies, on his homeward bound passage, on the third day of April inst. at 1 o'clock P M, in lat. 29, 27, and long. 66, they were brought to by the British ship of war, the *Narcissus*, of twenty guns, whereof one Frazier was commander—that a boat's crew came from the *Narcissus*, on board the *Dove*, and took the papers and letters of the *Dove*, and carried them on board the ship, that some time after an officer returned with the papers and letters, three of the letters having been opened—that the officer informed the deponents, that the commander of the ship had ordered him to bring with him one of the seamen, by the name of Samuel Tharpe, and accordingly compelled said Tharpe into the boat, and conveyed him on board the ship—that the captain of the ship soon after returned Tharpe, and required a younger man by the name of Benjamin Eastman, one of the *Dove's* mariners, who was accordingly compelled on board the ship, tho' the deponents remonstrated, and represented that he was an American born, and his assistance necessary for navigating the *Dove*—that immediately after this transaction, the ship hoisted in her boat, and in hoisting in the same, parted her bow tackle, and thereby have three of her men into the sea—that the deponents used their endeavors to save them, and by casting a rope, had the good fortune to save the life of one of them, and take him on board the *Dove*, while the other two drowned—that while the deponents were endeavouring to save said men, the *Dove* fell about the ship's weather quarters, and received much damage, and tore the mainmast very much;—that after this misfortune, the man saved by the deponents was taken on board the ship, and the deponents requested the liberation of Eastman, but the captain of the ship refused to dismiss him, and detained him—the deponents say that they learnt the name of the ship and of the captain from the man they took from the water, who said that the boats had orders not to give the real name of the ship or commander—The deponents further say, that they had a protection from the Collector's office, port of New Haven, wherein Eastman was certified to be an American, and that the same was sent on board the ship—and the deponents further testify that said Eastman was a native and citizen of the United States of America, that the voyage with the deponents was his second, and that his residence from his youth has been in the town of North-Haven, adjoining said port.

FRANCIS BROWN, WILLIAM STEWART,

In testimony whereof, the deponents having first subscribed, I have hereto set my hand and seal notarial, the day and year first written.

ELIZUR GOODRICH, Notarius Publicus.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) April 26.

Last Wednesday, passed through this town, on his return from Philadelphia, the hon. Elijah Paine Esq. one of the Senators of Vermont in the Congress of the United States. The known federalism of this enlightened legislator rendered his presence highly agreeable to the good citizens in this vicinity, and secured him a degree of respect, which a popular demagogue might expect in vain.

Some uninformed citizens talk loudly of the patriotism of the present majority in the House of Representatives of the United States. Let me say a word on that subject. These patriotic legislators have, in the present session originated an economical bill for the lessening the pay of Congress. In this bill with great generosity, they have allowed their former pay to themselves and reduced the salary of the Senate one dollar per day. Look out fellow citizens, mark those who seek after filthy lucre. The Senate, the same virtuous body who saved us from the charge of an expensive war with Great-Britain, concurred the bill immediately on its being presented. Federal fellow citizens on Connecticut river, beware of those whose patriotism is in their speeches, who talk big words, and cram their purses with our property. Look rather to the disinterested senators, who in time of trouble, lower their pay. Look to the illustrious Washington who served you a seven years war, without a farthing.

JOHN SERGEANTS.

PORTLAND, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, from a member of Congress.

"On the present occasion I have discovered no want of papers, nor have I seen any reason to justify the house in calling for them—yet if the President had sent them, it is not imagined in the present instance any inconvenience would have sprung out of them—they have been read by all the members who thought it worth their trouble to go into the office of the secretary of the senate and see them—Their being withheld does not keep from the house a single circumstance, as to any information we could get out of them, that may be necessary in passing the laws to carry the treaty into execution. From the time of the repeal of the stamp act, and in some instances before that period, to seventy five, many individuals in America, by opposing the British government which was altogether independent of the people here, gained just applause from all Americans, and secured lasting fame. It was then an act of true courage and magnanimity to come out boldly in support of the rights of the people, against the unjust claims of a government over which we had no controul. But this path to pe-

litical glory was in a great measure closed, when government became a creature of our own manufacture—when every man in the political machine meets certain death at short intervals; as in the case, by the constitutions of the several states, as well as the general government. By not adverting to this most astonishing difference, our political heroes go forth to battle now with the same views and expectations of meeting giants and tyrants, as the knights errant did in the days of chivalry—and the mistake of don Quixot's esquire in attacking the barber's basin for Bambino's helmet, was not more ridiculous, than that of modern political knights in their attack upon the President and Senate, because of their supposed analogy to the king and house of lords in the English constitution—the former being at short periods elective; the latter hereditary."

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Carlton,

Please to publish the following account of Baker's Island. It may induce the members of our Marine Society, who are numerous, and many of them men of leisure, and ability for the business, to proceed, and obtain the exact soundings, upon the whole ground, within the islands. This has long been talked of. Captains Gibaut, and Bowditch proceeded as far as the object of their Survey would justify, and the result will be laid before the public in a separate communication.

A DESCRIPTION OF BAKER'S ISLAND ON WHICH A LIGHT-HOUSE IS TO BE RAISED.

BAKER'S ISLAND, was so called, as early as 1630, and lays on the south side of the principal entrance into Salem Harbor in Massachusetts Bay, bearing east from Fort William, on Winter-Island, about 4 miles from the Fort, which is a mile below the town. It contains 55 acres of land, and once had a good house and convenient out-houses upon it, with a good well of water. The buildings were greatly injured in 1776, when Boston was in the possession of the British troops, and were suffered afterwards to be destroyed. There is a divisional wall across the island, made by the former proprietors, and an excellent spring of water upon the south east side, not far from the range of the wall. A beacon was raised upon the island by the Marine Society of Salem, on the northern height of Lead on the 26th July, and completely finished in August 1791. It is 57 feet to the top of the Ball, and 19 feet in diameter within at bottom, forming a convenient room for water parties, or for shelter. There is deep water near the island, but no convenient landing place.

The outward, or eastern side is high and rocky, the northern side highest, but more shelving. Upon the western side is a beach upon which there is a constant swell, and from which stones for pavements have been taken in great quantities. This island, with all the islands near the shore, belong to Salem. The trees have been destroyed, but the soil is good, and will admit an easy cultivation. The greatest length of the soil is from north to south, above three eighths of a mile, and the rocks extend at each end beyond the soil. It is widest on the northern part, high and projecting on the eastern side, but entering on the western side. Towards the south western side might be formed the best landing place. There is a channel between the southern rocks of the island, and the Breakers, near the island, but it is not deep, and can be safe only at high water, and only to those who are acquainted with it.

The following are the Bearings and Distances from the Monument to the several Points, Rocks and Islands, &c.

BEARINGS OF

The eastern point of Cape Ann	N. 74 E.
Gale's Ledge	N. 59 E.
Western part of House-Island	N. 17 E.
Eastern part of Whale's Back	N. 15 E.
Eastern part of Great Millery	N. 14 W.
Southern part of Little Millery	N. 41 W.
Tennapoo, or Bowditch's Ledge	N. 68 W.
Northern part of Hardy's Rocks	N. 81 W.
Northern part of the Haste, in range with the middle of 2d Hardy's rock	N. 82 W.
Southern part of Coney Island	W. 2 S.
Naugus's Head	W. 5 S.
Northern part of Black Rock	W. 16 S.
Northern part of Eagle Island	W. 18 S.
Southern part of Marblehead Neck	W. 31 S.
Northern part of Cat Island	W. 33 S.
Middle of Gooseberry Rock	W. 35 S.
Middle of Eastern Rock of Cat Island, over N. part of Ticker's Island	W. 35 S.
Northern part of Western Gooseberry	W. 49 S.
Middle of Saran,	W. 58 S.
Middle of Eastern Gooseberry	W. 64 S.
Halfway Rock	E. 88 S.
Southern Breaker of Baker's Island	E. 62 S.
Eastern Breaker	E. 55 S.

DISTANCES.

Gale's Ledge from the Monument, nearly 2 miles.
Little Millery above 3-4 of a mile.
Bowditch's Ledge 1 mile and 1-4
Hardy's Rocks nearly 3-4 of a mile.
Eagle Island almost a mile.
Cat Island above 2 miles.
Coney Island above 2 miles and 1-2
Haste above 2 miles and 3-4
Gooseberry Rock 3-4 of a mile.
Saran above a mile and 3-4
Southern Breaker 1 & 1-2 mile.
Halfway Rock above 2 miles and 3-4

Urbanna Mill Seats,

SITUATE in Cecil county, Maryland, on the banks of the river Susquehanna, about one mile above tide water, and commanding the water of that important river, the channel conducting the trade of which comes to near the Mill Seats as to make it convenient to speak the boats, and Mills may be so situated as to receive them along their walls, and by water lifts take in their cargoes.

There is a power sufficient for many and any kind of useful Water Works, and so much may be justly said in commendation of this Site as would be inconvenient to insert in a newspaper publication.

Those who may desire to be concerned, will probably find themselves well pleased on viewing the situation.

Leases for any term of years may be obtained on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CLEMENT HOLLIDAY.

April 19.

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