

ment with no such views, and might have fled as their superiors did when the danger appeared. War and pestilence, he said, could not be compared together.

The committee rose and reported the bill thus amended; when Mr. Bourne, made a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the first Monday in December, on the ground of giving farther time for considering the subject, and because he thought some relief should be given to those persons who were at present struck out of the bill. Mr. Swanwick opposed it, as he said the widows were in want of relief, and because a future bill might be brought in to afford compensation to the clerks who had been happy enough to survive the calamity. The postponement was, however, carried by a large majority.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force the acts therein mentioned, which they made one amendment in, then rose, the house agreed to it, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading to day, which it afterwards received, and passed.

The house next formed itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease certain salt springs in the North-Western Territory. The blank which was to contain the term of the lease, was filled with three years. The house agreed to it, it was ordered to have its third reading to day, which it had and passed.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate, on the subject of their disagreement with respect to the bill concerning the military establishment, made a report. The Senate have receded from their amendment in respect to having the usual complement of dragoons instead of two companies, and the House of Representatives have agreed to their amendment for retaining the major-general, with a provision that this act shall continue in force only till the 4th March next (the day on which the next session of Congress closes.)

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they disagreed to their amendments in the bill providing for the payment of certain debts of the United States, and desired a conference thereon. A committee of conference was accordingly appointed.

The house formed itself into a committee of the whole on the letter and report of the Attorney General on the petition of John Cleve Symmes, & his associates, with respect to a contract made by them with the government of the United States in 1792. By this contract, a mile square at or near the mouth of the Great Miami river was reserved to the use of the United States, for the purpose of erecting thereon Fort Washington (which is said now to be in an improper situation) provided a law was passed within two years, from Sept. 30, 1794, authorizing the President of the United States to locate the same. A resolution to that effect was therefore brought forward and agreed to. Mr. Henderson proposed two resolutions which would have led to an examination of the merits of the contract, which being of an intricate nature, was objected to, at this late period of the session; the committee therefore rose, reported the resolution, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Gregg obtained leave of absence. On motion adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Yazoo Lands.

May be had at the Editor's Office 119, Chestnut-Street, A few Copies of "a Report of the Attorney General to Congress," containing a Collection of CHARTERS, TREATIES and other DOCUMENTS, relative to and explanatory of the Title to the Land situate in the South Western parts of the United States, and claimed by certain Companies under a law of the State of Georgia, passed January 7th, 1795.

Country Seat for sale.

A elegant House, and highly cultivated Farm, on the eastern bank of Hudson's river, bounded on the north by Verplanck's Point, and distant forty-five miles from New York; the farm consists of 295 acres, and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful situations on the Continent; commanding an extensive and variegated prospect; the soil is rich, chiefly laid down in English grass, and is under excellent fence. The house is a handsome two story double building, in the most modern style, finished with much taste, and possesses every requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family; there are also on the premises a new over-leaf's-house, a new barn, extensive stables, cow-house, cyder-house, smoke-house, poultry house, &c. There are abundance of fruit trees comprehending all the choicest kinds which could be procured from the nurseries about town, now in full bearing, and a well stocked kitchen garden. A sloop goes twice a week to the city, from a landing convenient to the farm, and the Albany post road forms the eastern boundary.

The house, &c. are kept in neat order, for the reception of the purchaser on the shortest notice, who might also be accommodated with about 120 acres adjoining the farm on the south, the greatest part of which stretches along the river, which abounds with oysters and a variety of fish. Should he be averse to farming, there are many respectable neighbours who would work it on advantageous terms.

Apply to GEORGE & HUGH POLLOCK, Gouverneur's Lane, New York, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & CO. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA & LANCASTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT agreeably to a bye law of the Stockholders, subscriptions will be opened at the Company's office in Philadelphia, on the 20th day of June next, for fifty additional shares of capital stock in the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company. The sum to be demanded for each share will be Three Hundred Dollars, and a sum equal to legal interest upon the several installments called for from the original Stockholders, to be calculated from the times the said installments became severally due. One Hundred Dollars thereof to be paid at the time of Subscribing, and the remainder in Three Equal Payments, at 30, 60, and 90 days. No Person to be permitted to subscribe more than one share on the first day. By order of the Board, WM. GOVETT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the PHILADELPHIA and LANCASTER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, are requested to meet at the Company's Office, on Monday morning nine o'clock, the 20th June next. By order of the Board, WM. GOVETT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, FRIDAY EVENING, May 27, 1796.

The Senate have concurred in the following nominations:

RUFUS KING, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London. DAVID HUMPHREYS, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Spain, and HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney of the United States for that District. We are informed that the Senate have concurred in the nomination by the President of the United States, of MATTHEW CLARKSON, of Pennsylvania to be commissioner on the part of the United States under the article of the Spanish treaty relative to 'spoliations.'

MARRIED.]—Last evening by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. GEORGE WAY, Coach-Maker, to Mrs. CLARK, both of this city.

Last Wednesday night a new-born male infant was found in a basket at the door of a house in North Eighth Street. There was a bundle of cloaths in the basket, also a letter requesting the gentleman who lives in the house to take care of the child and to charge the expence to the French Republic. To the honor of their humanity, Mr. and Mrs. Francis of the New Theatre who were of the party that found the basket, have taken the fortunate foundling under their protection.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Mr. KING has accepted of his appointment, as Minister to London; and has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, in consequence thereof.

The British government have recently entered into a serious consideration of the means for effecting improvements in their navy.

The superiority of sailing of the French vessels of war, owing to the great attention paid by the old government in improving their construction, has been long the subject of jealousy. The new navy board has this object particularly in view.

A young English Baronet, who had just come to his estate, is slated to have lately lost at a gaming house, the enormous sum of 45,000 guineas, in one night. The winner was the son of a City Banker, who had but shortly before sustained a loss of 15,000 pounds in the same way.

MARINE REGISTER.

Arrived at this port.

Ship Antonio, Hendricks, Copenhagen Copenhagen
Brig Active, Wicahy, Hispaniola
Schr. Corporal, Dobs, Havannah
Two Brothers, Harding, Port au Prince
Cleared.
Schr. Harmony, Baldwin, West Indies
Sloop Dove, Darrack, Shelburn
Clarissa, Congdon, West Indies
Capt. Brown, of the Juliet, from Jeremie, spoke on the 22d inst. the brig Fair America, capt. Richardson, from Philadelphia bound to Jeremie, out two days, all well, lat. 36. 30. long. 73. 30.

From the MINERVA.

THE letter from Paris, recently published, stating a plot for involving this country in hostilities, has excited much public attention and many conjectures. The public may doubt the information; but we have good authority for believing it is authentic. The whole history of French intrigues and influence in this country affords strong ground to believe the facts stated in that letter, independent of the authority of the writer.

The first object of those intrigues was to bring the government and the people of America entirely under the influence of the French—as Geneva and Holland are. To effect this, every art has been used to make our people hate the British nation. To accomplish the work, it was however necessary to bring the United States to make a common cause with France—this would have made a common interest, and placed this country at the foot of France.

The points of attack were to have been the Spanish possessions, Florida and Louisiana. Genet labored this point—a very popular one among the western people, as it led directly to give them the command of the Mississippi. Hence Fauchet dwells in his detected letter, with peculiar force, on the opening the navigation of that river.

The plot was thickened when the insurrection in Pennsylvania broke out. This was premature. The people there knew not the whole plot of their leaders—but it was a great point to make our government odious, and the conspirators made use of the Excise for that purpose. The bait took effect—but the popular odium increased too fast for the benefit of the general plot—the storm burst too soon. This disconcerted the leaders for a moment.

The crisis was important—what could the conspirators do? Their plans were not quite ripe for execution—money especially was wanted. Here Fauchet's letter discloses the whole secret. The question with the party was, shall we avail ourselves of the insurrection in Pennsylvania, spread the flame to Kentucky and all the western country, direct the whole force against the Spanish settlements and open the navigation of the Mississippi—declare the western country independent, and place it under the protection of France—or shall we not? The plan was formed, but the means were wanting.

The moment was precious. They therefore had no alternative but to apply to Mr. Fauchet for money. Here is the whole mystery of the "few thousand dollars." The French minister might not have known the intended use of the money; or he may have given the application the turn of a bribe. But the truth probably was—if Fauchet can supply money, we will foment the insurrection and carry out purposes of invading the Spanish settlements—if not, we must give up the plan at present, turn patriots, and aid in suppressing the insurrection. This clue will unravel the whole mystery of the ap-

plication for money by the Ex Secretary, not for himself, as he has averred, probably with truth—this will also account for the sudden change of conduct of the governor of Pennsylvania, immediately after the failure of the application for money; and his "scandalous ostentation in support of government," of which Fauchet complains. His correspondence with the President at that juncture, shows that he intended, by persuading the President to leave the rioters to the civil power, that the insurrection should not be suppressed. But finding no resources in Mr. Fauchet, and seeing the President firm, he tacked about, and aided in suppressing it.

Let any man read, in connection, the official papers relative to the insurrection; the resolves of federal democratic societies in the western country, and especially of one in Kentucky, concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, and then take Fauchet's letter as a key to the whole, and it is impossible not to see an extensive conspiracy, formed with great address, and intended to carry into effect the vast project of invading the Spanish possessions, conquering them for the western country, detaching the whole from the Atlantic states, erecting an independent republic on the Mississippi, in close alliance with and under the protection of France.

It is well known, that Genet's agents early enlisted a body of troops for this purpose in the southern states. The spirit and firmness of the legislature of South Carolina, in arresting Drayton and others, put a stop to that traitorous business for a time; but gen. Clarke with a small body of troops persisted in the plan till peace was proclaimed between France and Spain. These are public facts. The jesuitical doctrine of the "right of expatriation," was diffused in this country by Genet to aid the same project.

But there is a private fact, that will show that the western insurrection was either a premature part of the general plan, or at least that the leading conspirators had it in contemplation on its first appearance to connect it with the general explosion. The fact is this.

A gentleman, now a member of Congress from South Carolina, received a letter early in the time of the insurrection, from an influential character at Philadelphia, who supposed that gentleman to be in his politics. The tenor of the letter was to inform him that the insurrection was or might prove but a part of a more general fermentation, and suggesting the propriety of raising an independent body of troops to act as exigencies might require. The suppression of so important a letter, or at least of its contents, can be ascribed only to the general temper of the Americans to conceal, rather than to expose and bring to punishment, the crimes of their countrymen.

But we have more evidence of the intrigues carried on by some of our citizens and the French. It is taken from a letter published last October in Kentucky, of which little notice has been taken, but which, if I am not much mistaken, discloses some important facts.—It is as follows:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 27.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to colonel Fulton, who arrived in this town a few days ago, and who left France but a short time before the date of the letter:

Paris, July 5.

"Dear Colonel, I hasten to inform you of the good news which prevails in this city. The Chouans and emigrants who were about landing when you left this country, have met with three several defeats. There has been between 8 and 9000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. It was announced last evening, that Mentz was taken; but the particulars not yet made known. The treaty between the Republic and Spain is not yet concluded; the reason is, that Spain will not agree to give up Louisiana and the Floridas.—A reinforcement is ordered to the army in Spain, under the command of general Kellerman, whose patriotism you well know; I am going as a volunteer aid to him—I dined at his house yesterday, in company with five of the deputies; Merlin of Douay, and Pilet, were of the party. The general introduced the subject of Louisiana and the Floridas; Merlin expressed himself in the warmest manner in favor of the plan you proposed on your first arrival here; and wished they had granted you the supply you requested on your first arrival. I breakfasted this morning with our friend T. M. to whom I communicated what passed yesterday—he desired me to write to you immediately, so that they might meet you at Philadelphia, before you set out for the western Country, knowing that this information might be of service to our western brethren.—He likewise desires me to call to your remembrance, the flattering prospects you had when you last wrote to the people of Kentucky, by Mr. Adet.

"Jay's treaty has just made its appearance here, and is generally damned with the ratifiers of it; and it is also generally thought here, by men of information, that it will be the means of breaking off all connection between the two republics. This you will also communicate to your western brethren, they are the best judges what to do.

"Paris is as tranquil, and provisions more plenty than when you left it.—The constitution will be adopted, with some small amendments which Thomas Paine has pointed out.

"Salut and Fraternity."

On this letter, a few comments only are necessary.

Will it not afford ground to believe that the western people had an agent or agents in France, during the negotiation between France and Spain, endeavouring to procure the French government to insist on Spain's ceding the Floridas and Louisiana to France; and to make that a condition of peace?

What plan was that which col. Fulton proposed? which Merlin of Douay approved so warmly? And what "supply" did Col. Fulton solicit? Was it men or money? And for what purpose was a citizen of Kentucky requesting this "supply."

Why the haste in writing to Col. Fulton, by desire of Merlin, that they might meet him in Phi-

ladelphia, before he got home to Kentucky? What information was that which was to be of so much service to the western brethren? What prospects were those Col. Fulton had when he wrote to the Kentucky people, by Mr. Adet, the French minister?

Viewing the transactions of the French partizans in our country in connection, and the documents now before the public, and who can deny that a conspiracy of great extent has existed in our country, under the influence of French Ministers? And who but must bless the good fortune of America, in escaping the danger? The interruption of Genet's military expeditions, the detection of Fauchet's letter—what are they but providential interpositions in favor of our country!

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/6 to 87
Three per Cent.	10/6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 8
5 1/2 per Cent.	16/8
4 1/2 per Cent.	14/6
BANK United States.	27 pr. cent.
Pennsylvania.	29
North America.	48
Insurance Comp. North-America.	52 1/2
Pennsylvania.	15 per ct.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days.	160

By an Artist resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel. He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please. N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

MR. MORRIS'S NIGHT.

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, May 25,

Will be presented, a COMEDY, called

The Suspicious Husband.

Ranger, Mr. Chalmers.
Mr. Strickland, Mr. Whitlock.
Frankly, Mr. Moreton.
Bellamy, Mr. Green.
Jack Meggot, Mr. Francis.
Tetter, Mr. Bates.
Buckle, Mr. Bliffett.
Simon, Mr. Warrell.
Ranger's servant, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Shaw.
Jacinta, Mrs. Francis.
Lucetta, Mrs. Rowson.
Landlady, Mr. Bates.
Milliner, Miss Willems.
Clairinda, Mrs. Morris.

End of the Comedy,

A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,

Composed by Mr. Francis, called

The Warrior's Welcome Home.

With an introductory Symphony of Military Music.

To which will be added, Milton's Masque of

COMUS.

Comus, Mr. Chalmers.
1st Spirit, Mr. Green.
Elder Brother, Mr. Moreton.
Younger Brother, Mr. Warrell, jun.
Principal Bacchanals, Mess. Marshall and Darley.
Bacchanals, Mess. Warrell, Darley, jun. Solomon, & Mitchell.
The Lady, (1st time) and the song of 'Sweet Echo' accompanied on the Hautboy by Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Marshall.
Sbrina, Mrs. Harvey.
Pastoral Nymph, Miss Milbourne.
Euphrosyne, Mrs. O. d'Amix.
Principal Bacchante, Mrs. Warrell.
Bacchantes, Mrs. Solomon.
Mrs. Bates.
Miss Oldfield.

In a 2d L.

A CHARACTERISTIC DANCE,

Composed by Mr. Francis.

On Monday, the Tragedy of MACBETH—with a Farce called THE GHOST—For the Benefit of Mr. Green.

Mrs. Shaw's Night will be on Wednesday.

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

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw as they cannot, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VVAT RESPUBLICA.

The Subscribers

Have for Sale, the following Goods: viz.
India Mullins, various qualities,
Do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Do. Perfians
Cotton Shirts, at 7s. each,
Nankens, long pieces,
Do. short pieces
Chinese Sewing Silk
Do. Lutefring,
Ditto Sattins
Perfian Taffeties
An elegant set of Nanken Table China ware, English pattern.

Best Hyson Tea
Ruffia Duck } BY THE SALE
Ravens Do. }
Huckaback
Ruffia Tallow
Old Red Port Wine }
Malaga ditto } in pipes, hhd's, and Qr. Cases
Lisbon ditto }
40 Hhds. Jamaica Sugar
Coffee in hhd's and barrels.

Philips, Cramond & Co.

May 27

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

CONTAINING 450 acres of Land, in the town of Clermont, county of Columbia, state of New York—formerly the property of col. Ten Broeck—about six miles east from the North River—sufficiently accommodated with wood, meadow and plow-land, and well watered—a genteel dwelling-house, a large Barn, and a thriving Orchard, &c. &c. Very suitable for a gentleman or an active farmer.

Price 10,000 Dollars.

Apply to gen. Henry Livingston, at Antrim; or at Clermont to William Wilson.

May 25