

was added of her being American property. One of the arguments fled by the counsel for condemning the prize was that Mr. Somersall, one of the owners, was born under the British flag! The petition and accompanying papers were referred to the secretary of State.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the message of the President relative to additional appropriations necessary for Foreign correspondence, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, that a further sum of 23,500 dollars be appropriated for the expenses of foreign intercourse for the year 1796.

All a bill making further appropriations for the year 1796. The bill and resolution were read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole to day.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Swift in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military and naval establishments when, after considerable debate upon some of the articles (which debate will appear in its order,) the following items were agreed upon for the establishment for the year 1796

	Dollars.
For the subsistence of the officers of the army	45,606
Ditto of non commissioned officers and privates	300,000
For forage	16,592
For cloathing	70,000
For horses for the cavalry	7,500
For bounty	10,000
For the hospital department	30,000
For the ordnance department	40,000
For the Indian department	60,000
For the quarter master's department	200,000
For the contingencies of the war-department	30,000
For the defence and protection of the Frontiers	130,000
For the fortifications, barracks, &c. at West Point	20,000
For the pay and subsistence of three captains in the naval department	5,000
For military pensions	114,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028,957</b>

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A communication was received from the President informing the house that he had approved and signed an act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne; an act providing for the expense attending intercourse with foreign nations; and an act regulating the military establishment of the United States.

A communication was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had resolved that the bill authorizing the President to locate a mile square of land at the mouth of the great Miami river, on which to erect Fort Washington; the bill for the relief of Baron Steuben, and the bill for the relief of John Sears, do not pass.

The Senate's amendments to the bill for providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States were taken up and agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for suspending the tax on rum were taken up and agreed to. They went to a division of the vote, and instead of allowing 6 cents per pound drawback, to allow 1-2 cent per lb.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, &c. were taken up. They were, on motion, referred to a select committee, who afterwards made a report, recommending it to the house to agree to all the amendments, except the last. The amendments agreed to, went to change the plat of land to be appropriated. The amendment disagreed to, was one which went to the striking out of the clause allowing those officers and soldiers who have already located their warrants in a certain district of country, to remain upon the land so located and improved.

Mr. Venable from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate, on the subject of disagreement between the two houses on the bill for suspending the tax on rum reported that the Senate had receded from their amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for delaying the expenses of trials during the late insurrection, for regulating the allowance to witnesses, jurors, &c. were read and agreed to. The Senate struck out the marshal and the clause relative to the district attorney of Kentucky, and struck one dollar out for an additional allowance per day to witnesses, and inserted 50 cents.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill limiting the time for allowing a drawback on domestic spirits, &c. were agreed to.

The disagreements of the Senate to a part of the bill for admitting the state of Tennessee in the union was read. The house insisted upon their amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the house formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Swift in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the year 1796; to which Mr. W. Smith moved to add a new section, containing an additional appropriation of 23,500 dollars, agreeably to the message of the President. This section occasioned considerable debate. It appears that 18,000 dollars of this sum is wanted on account of the appointment of 2 ministers plenipotentiary, instead of ministers resident, to the courts of Spain and London, which was supported on the ground of etiquette; for, it was said though here such distinctions were thought trifling and ridiculous, they were in the courts of Europe very necessary to be attended to. This measure was opposed by Messrs. Gallatin and Nicholas, and defended by Messrs. W. Smith and Harper. On the question being put, there appeared 43 members for the appropriation and 43 against it; when the chairman determined the question in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill; and two motions being made, the one for taking up the consideration of the amendment, and the other for adjournment, the latter prevailed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments of 1796 was read the third time and passed.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill for preventing the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States, was read. It was to insert words to this effect at the end of the first section, "provided, that nothing in this law shall operate against any existing treaty." The consideration of this amendment was not gone into, but a motion was made by Mr. Venable, and supported by Messrs. Madison, Gallatin, Giles, Swanwick, Nicholas, and W. Lyman, to postpone the consideration of this bill till the 1st of November next, on the ground that the measure was not necessary, that the cause assigned for it, the probability of a war between Great Britain and Spain, was not likely to happen, and that as it approached very nearly to an encroachment upon existing treaties, it might give offence to some of the belligerent powers with whom they desired to be on good terms. The postponement was opposed by Messrs. Bourne and Sitgreaves, W. Smith and Gilbert, insisting that the bill was a necessary and prudent measure, in order to guard against the contingency above mentioned, and having already determined to pass the bill, the amendment from the Senate making no difference in the principle, they trusted the house would not be so venial as now to postpone it. It was, however, agreed to be postponed. The yeas and noes being taken, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgess, Claiborne, Coles, Earle, Findley, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Greenup, Hampton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Holland, Hoffer, Jackson, W. Lyman, Maclay, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Nichols, Richards, Rutherford, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, jun. Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Winn—40.

NOES. Messrs. Ames, Bowney, Christie, Coit, Cooper, Crabbe, Dent, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Hindman, Henderfon, S. Lyman, Mada, Malbone, Read, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, T. Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, Tracy, Van Alen, Williams—34.

The Senate, by message, informed the House, that they insisted upon their amendment to the bill regulating grants of land for military services. Mr. Sitgreaves moved that the House should on their dissenting from the amendment, a motion was made to recede, and carried 33 to 27.

The Senate's amendments to the bill for relief of distillers in certain cases, were read and agreed to.

The house took up the consideration of the bill yesterday discussed in a committee of the whole, providing additional sums for foreign intercourse, when a considerable discussion took place on the propriety of granting the additional 23,000 dollars required by the President in his late message. The ministers plenipotentiary were again objected to, but the house in their was urged as necessary, and on the President's own province it was to appear, and the house in their was urged as necessary to be done in that respect, than any member of the house. After a pretty long debate, on motion of Mr. W. Smith, the yeas and noes were taken as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Ames, Bowney, Brent, Burgess, Cooper, Dent, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Heath, Henderfon, Hindman, S. Lyman, Malbone, Muhlenberg, Murray, Prellan, Read, Richards, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tracy, Van Alen, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth, Williams—39.

NAYS. Messrs. Benton, Bryan, Coit, Earle, Gallatin, Gillespie, Hampton, Harrison, Hathorn, Havens, Heister, Holland, Jackson, Locke, Maclay, Macon, Milledge, New, Nichols, Israel Smith, R. Sprigg, jun. T. Sprigg, Tatom, Venable, Winn—25.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, which it afterwards received and passed.

The house again resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, to whom was recommended the petition of Matthew Lyon, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith to leave as a member of that house. The report (which had twice before been under consideration but to conclusion come to upon it) was in the following words:

"That it appears by the deposition of the town clerk of Hancock, that there were seventeen persons in the said town, who were entitled to vote; twelve of whom are stated to have been admitted in that town, and five in other towns.

"That by a like deposition of the clerk of Kingdon it appears, that there were in that town, nineteen persons; seventeen of whom had been qualified in that town, and two, in other towns.

"That it does not appear, that the warrants were withheld from the said towns by the sheriff, from any fraudulent intention; but the failure was accidental, as in the town of Kingdon; and the warrant was not sent to the town of Hancock, because the sheriff believed they had not voted at the first meeting."

And when the report was first under consideration it was amended by adding a resolution to the following effect:

"That as there appears to have been a sufficient number of qualified voters in the towns of Hancock and Kingdon, to have changed the state of the election, resolved, that Israel Smith was not duly elected, and is not entitled to his seat in this house."

This report occasioned considerable debate. It was defended by Messrs. Harper, Sitgreaves, W. Smith, and N. Smith, principally on there being votes sufficient in the above two towns to have changed the election, if they had voted for the petitioner, and on the necessity of establishing it as a principle in elections, that every town should have notice of an election. It was opposed by Messrs.

Venable (the chairman of the committee of elections) Gallatin, Nicholas, Giles, W. Lyman and Findley. They admitted the possibility, but denied the probability that the 36 voters in these two towns, would have changed the state of the election. They said there was every reason to believe the contrary, that Mr. Smith had a majority of 21 votes, that 15 of the voters in Hancock and Kingdon had voted for Mr. Smith, at the former election; that Mr. Lyon, with all his endeavors to procure them, had only brought forward a petition from 20 of these persons, who declared they would have voted for him, which if they had done, and none had voted for Mr. Smith, he would still have had a majority of 1 vote; but there were affidavits from seven, of these voters, declaring they would have voted for the sitting member; seven others of them refused to take any part in the dispute, and two of the voters were absent at the time of election, and could not have voted either way. The vote was at length taken on motion of Mr. Wm. Smith, by yeas and noes as follows.

AYES. Messrs. Bourne, Coit, Dent, Earle, A. Foster, D. Foster, Gilbert, Glenn, Goodrich, Griswold, Harper, Hindman, Kitchell, Locke, S. Lyman, Read, Sitgreaves, Jer. Smith, N. Smith, Isaac Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thompson, Thomas, Tracy, Van Alen, Wadsworth—28.

NOES. Messrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Christie, Claiborne, Coles, Findley, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gilman, Greenup, Hampton, Hancock, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heister, Holland, Jackson, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madison, Milledge, Moore, Muhlenberg, New, Prellan, Richards, Rutherford, R. Sprigg, jun. T. Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatom, Van Cortlandt, Venable—41.

The minute of this day's proceedings to be concluded to-morrow.

BERMUDA, May 14.

Tuesday morning arrived his majesty's ship of war Spencer, Capt. Evans, from a cruise; she fell in with a French national corvette Le Volcan, commanded by citizen Bremond (of Guadaloupe) but lost from Charleston, of 12 guns and near an hundred men, and after an engagement of three glasses, took her. The corvette had upwards of twenty men killed and wounded. The Spencer had one killed and one wounded. Great praise is due to the few officers and crew of the Spencer, there being only 40 hands on board in the whole.

Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1796.

NEW-THEATRE.

A friend of Drama hopes that the liberal degree of patronage which those performers have experienced whose talents have already taken place, will extend to Mrs. Shaw, whose benefit is fixed for this evening. In her line of acting which is a respectable one, her abilities stand confessed, her industry in studying her parts is not exceeded by any of the company. In addition to these claims on the public favor, the performances have long allurements for all who possess a just taste for the drama. There are few pieces in the English language that excel Mrs. Centlivre's Busy Body in the interesting plot, sparkling incident and broken of genuine humor. *Calista* Marplot's equal to any character in his extensive line of acting. The comic opera of the *Almanzor* is *disparers*, has been highly justly admired in the English theatres. There is therefore every reason to hope that the theatre this evening will exhibit such an appearance as will reward the merits and taste of the actors and evince the liberality of the public.

The *Minerva* of New-York states that the latest accounts from St. Bartholomew's say, that St. Lucia is in possession of the English.

The Hon. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, has accepted the office of Lieut. Governor, and his seat in the Senate of the United States will be resigned.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port in 11 days from Cape-Francais, the French private Infurgent, Capt. Violot, of 36 guns.

We have the pleasure to announce to the public, that a considerable French naval force has arrived at Cape-Francais, authentic particulars of which we are promised for to-morrow's Argus.

The following are the conditions of Capitulation agreed on between the commanders of the British armament, and the government of Demarara, on its surrender the 22d of April last, received by the ship Sally, Captain Lathrop, arrived on Sunday, and translated from the Dutch language, for the Daily Advertiser.

WE, the Governor and Inhabitants, convened in Council of the Colony of Essequibo and Demarara, make known to all it may concern, That we have this day received from His Excellency General White and the sailing commander Porri, commander of the navy of his Britannic Majesty, in this river, of the force now moored in this harbour, as well as those vessels which are not arrived, a summons to deliver the Island to the same power and to subject ourselves in friendship and tranquility to the government of his Majesty on the terms prescribed, viz.

That the inhabitants shall be entitled to perfect safety for their persons, free religion, with liberty to keep possession of all their property as well by water as by land, excepting those who shall appear to remain subject to the inhabitants of the Republic of France. Further, on the laws and customs of such laws as might have been made previous to the surrender of the Colony to the government of his Majesty, every thing, nevertheless, upon the most liberal and generous terms.

That if it should so happen, that the Colony, in case of a general peace, should remain under British Government, the same should in that situation shall enjoy such commercial rights and advantages which are allowed in the British Colonies in the West Indies. With respect to the military and naval forces, that the officers and privates of the land forces, if it is agreeable to them, shall be received in British service with liberty on restoration of the

Prince of Orange, to re-enter into his service. Every officer and private after taking the oath of allegiance to serve his Britannic Majesty, to be employed where it may be necessary, shall receive the sum of one hundred guineas.

The officers will, under those conditions, receive leave of absence for two hundred days, with their baggage and travelling money, the same as is allowed to British officers, — the officers and privates of the marine cannot be taken into British service until his majesty's pleasure be known; but they shall be entitled to receive their pay agreeable to their rank, and enjoy every facility which can be afforded them: That the Governor and every civil officer after the oath of allegiance to his majesty shall be taken, shall have the liberty if they choose, in their respective situations, except those who have given proofs of partiality to the Republic of France.

The Governor only relinquishing the military command; should those liberal terms be refused, the Governor, council, and any one concerned, shall become answerable for the consequences, unless an immediate attack takes place by way of the land and sea forces, in such a manner as to render every resistance fruitless, Major General White and Capt. Parr, gave the Governor one hour's time and no longer, after rendering this instrument to accept or to refuse.

And, as we, to the welfare of ourselves generally in this colony could not refuse to accept it, we have under the benefits of it, after mature deliberation, resolved to deliver up the colonies and district to the aforesaid authority, and by reservation communicated the same to the British commander in chief. Having thought it our duty to inform, all our inhabitants of this public affair, with request to submit themselves to it for the welfare of these colonies. As the same are as usual, will be published in both cities legally and sent for perusal.

Signed this day in the convened court of admiralty, the 22d day of April, 1796.

(Signed) Auth. Beaujon. I. F. Van Well, Major. F. C. Fisher, Captain.

By order of the same, (Signed) M. Finck, Sec'y. ad. int. Witnesses, P. P. Luyke, Thos. Cumming, A. Meacient.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA Arrived—Ship Ganges, Capt. Tingey, in 92 days from Madras and Bengal.

Just imported, And for SALE.

SUGAR and COFFEE, in hogsheads NEW RICE, in whole and half terees QUEEN'S WARE, in hogsheads WHITE LEAD, (dry) in casks COPPER, in sheets American Castile and White Soap Mould and Dye Candles and BOSTON BEEF of the first quality.

Isaac Harvey, jun. [6 mo. r. \$3w] No 5 South Water Street.

PRINTS.

Published by D. Savage, And for Sale, at the COLUMBIAN GALLERY, Chinest, 3d door w. R. of Tenth street.

A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WAYNE, From the Original Picture, in the Columbian Gallery. Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.

MUSCIPULA—A MEZZOTINTO PRINT, After a celebrated picture, painted by Sir J. Reynolds. Price 1 Dollar and 75 Cents.

A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM SMITH, Of South Carolina, Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents. The Little Favourite, price 25 Cents. The Barber's Shop, 37.

June 1 \$3

LANDING, This Day, at Wain's wharf, from the schooner Polly & Sally, capt Dove, from Teneriffe.

TENERIFFE WINE, In Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks. For sale by Philips, Cramond & Co.

June 1 \$3

ROBBERY.

STOLEN, on the night of the 27th inst. from a desk, in the Store of the Subscribers, No. 21 Front street, supposed to be broken open about 12 o'clock at night, the following Notes, &c. which the Public are cautioned against negotiating; as they can be of no use to any person but the subscribers. Payment of the Notes and Custom-house Debentures, which are drawn in favor of the subscribers, and not endorsed, is stopped.

First, of a bill, drawn at Kingston, April 23, by Wm. Berczy, in favor of George Forsythe & Co. at 60 days, on D. C. Brauer, and accepted 23d May, for 63 pounds Quebec currency, and endorsed to and by A. Macomb.

Nicholas Brower's note, payable May 1, dols. 500 Richard Williamson's ditto 978.45 Joseph Thompson's do. 195.27

The following Custom-house Debentures, viz. Debenture No. 925 due June 15, 147.08

926 July 25, 353.30

927 August 20, 687.96

928 September 30, 499.69

929 December 14, 233.93

Dollars 3785.33

The following 3ds and 4ths of Exchange, viz. 3d and 4th of a bill at 90 days; drawn by London, Maitland & Co. on John Locke, London, in favor of ourselves, for £ 856 8 6

3d of a bill at 60 days, drawn by Isaac Clafon & Co. on Bird, Savage and Bird, London, in favor of Phyn, Ellis and Inglis, 3308 16 6

3d of a bill at 60 days, drawn by S. Codman, of Bolton, on John & Francis Baring & Co. to the order of Phin, Elliot & Inglis 1000

3d of a bill, drawn by Robert Kennedy, on Coult & Co. at 40 days, our own favour 1000

£ 6105 41 Besides the above number of papers, useful to any but the owners, a quantity of money, amounting to about 150 dollars, was taken at the same time.

N. B. If the person or persons who carried off the above, will enclose them to Puffer & Macomb, New York, no farther notice will be taken of the transaction. New-York, May 28. PUFFER & MACOMB June 1 \$2

The report was really negative, 41 to 28.