Daily 7, and Gazzete's dollars her moum.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1805.

Congress

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 28.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of Charles Croxall of New Jersey, formerly of Col. Hartley's Regiment of the Pennsylvania line, stating that he had been taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and for two years confined on Long Island, that during that interval the new arrangement of the Army had taken place. by which he had become supernumerary, that-there-were only seven officers in the same situation, five of whom are since dead; praying Congress to make him the allow-nees granted to other officers of the line who served to the plose of the war. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr Dana reported on the following petitions from the committee of claims.

William M'Clelland, praying compensation for a company of Marylander's raised in 1760 against the hostile Indians. The report states the claim to be inadmissible. and concludes with a resolution that the petition be reject ed; agreed to by the House.

On the petition of Peter Landais, formerly Captain of the Alliance frigite for his share of three prizes sent into Bergen, and relinquished by the Danish government to the British, during our revolutionary war. The commit tee reported that the claim is barred by the statute of limitations, and there ore conclude with a resolution that the prayer thereof ought not to be granted, which was agreed to by the House.

On Catharine Haines, the Widow of an old soldier, praying a grant of land &c. The report states that whatever might be her-claims upon humanity or her title to support from state institutions, she does not appear to have any well-sounded claim upon the Tre. surv of the United States. They recommend that she have leave to withdraw her petition, which was agreed to by the amount of which he tares not avor the the House.

Also w bill for the relief of John Steele, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. M'Greers presented a petition from certain sugar refiners, praying to be allowed a drawback upon sugars exported, equal to the duty on brown sugar, referred to the committee appointed to this subject on the petition of a similar nature from New York.

A message from the Senate was recrived informing that the Senate had agreed to the amendments proposed by the House on the bill providing for the distribution of the laws of the U. States.

Mr. Lewis called for the third reading of the bill to smend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

A Jengthy discussion took place on the passage of the bill which was opposed by Mr. Lewis and its postponement contended for by Messrs. Dennis. Early. R. Griswold and Goddard The bill was advocated by Alessrs. Lyon. Elmer, Leib. Gregg, Eppes, Smile and G. W. Camphell who likewise opposed the postponement.

On the question to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next. it was lost. 44 being in favor of the postponement, and 60 against it.

On postponing till the first of February the question was also lost, 42 in favour and 58 against it.

A motion was then made to recommit the hill to a committee of the whole, in order to withhold from aliens the right of holding real estate within the bounds of the corporation, and to make some other alterations, which though not very material would give satisfaction to the party in Alexandria who opposed the passage of the bill.

On the question to recommit_there were 36, in the effirmative, and 61-in the negetive; so the motion was lost Mr. J. Randolph then spoke against the passage of the bill, and was replied to by Messrs Dawson and G. W. Cambbell.

The 'yeas and nays were called by Mr. Lewis, and were declared to be

2ca4,54, nays 51 Mr. J. Randelph moved that the postmaster general be directed to lay before this House a list of the names of persons with whom contracts have been made for earrying the mail of the United States from the 31st of Decem ber 1801, to the 31st of December. 1804 inclusive, specifying the terms on which such contracts were made. and the sums paid, or to be paid to the contractors respectively. On motion friwas agreed to consider the resoluHouse agree to the same, it was carried nem con-

Gen. Farnum suggests that his colleague from Mass chasetts (Mr. Larned, had made a mistake in his vote on the stlexandria bill, which he wished to be permitted to reclify; whether it would alter the decision of the House he did not know; the gentleman voted for the bill, though he was against it altogether, under an impression that he was voting on the question of recommitment instead of its final pissage. If he was permitted to record his vote according to his intention, it would make the result stand 53 to 52, and if the Speaker was to add his vote to the minor to the hill would not pass

This gave rise to a great deal of conversation relative to the rules of the House and its un form practice, which appeared to have bein against an alteunless the alteration would produce no effect spon the vote by thinging the majority into a minority. This idea was combated by the reason of the thing; it was deemed extremely improper to confine mem ere to a lapsus linguage, without suffering them to ! gxplain. While the argument was. going on, Mr. Beckiev had been indu refusing his consent, the dier tion was atoms. not in de Four movious were made to adjourn during the debate, and the last succeeded.

From a .a.e Loudon p per. A letter fr m the Hague, dated the 8th inst. contain he tell wing particulars: - " tion igh LALLEYRAND, byth: C milbut on he has ea toriel, ir il moit of the Continenta, Sates, Labecome one of the richest individuals of Europe his avarice and cup its are as unbounced as his immo-ality and duplicity. At every change of our G.v. rament si de ne became Revolutionary Minister, he has acquied fime sums of mo. ney from hose persons who in his intrigues and influe ce have given us as chiefs; and, af erward forced teem, once in every year, regular. ly, to make patrione donations for leave to ontinue in place. Our Rulere, as well as have of ! Italy, and Switterland, and the Ministers of Spain, Portugal, Austria, Paussia, and Bavara, who all owe to him, more or land, their appoint. mente, are, therefore, not only his to is, but his ceived notice to ship no more goods tributaries I is organised plunder, of should think wul be suffi ient tir a man of accepted constitution without family, and with weath, takes, however, care to let no epporturity e. cane of accumulating new treasures, even though the coasequeice is the lotal rum of those peo le and States alread, beggared by him. This has lately been the case of sur un fortunate country. where a most shameful attempt has been discovere : t . plunder us of s.x millions of florins, and to augment to bur for the alleady are mable to bear, with this goat sum, for a wretted nation of hardly two millens it people, exceed for near ten years to the all-devouring French veracity, and to the all-testrosing Galilo tra eraity As the misca rivge of this Firencial Plot is the principal reason why Talle raid has persuaned Bonati rie too der anicher Political devolution in Gov. rament and Constitution, I and! relate to you all the circumstances which have come to my kniwlenge

" By the Peace of Amiens, it was agreed between France and Hilland, that the Prince of Orange shold receive not identify for hist sies from the Batterian Republic, and England has since, by a sum of ready money, and by an an nuity of 16,000/ sexa ded this Prince for his atherence to the British cass, so nearly conect. ed with his own rank and mer st. In th Treaty of Cession & Indemnity ne weed France & Prussia, co: Juded on the 23d of May, 80 !, it was me itioned, that at a 'uture period, tie demands of the Prince of Otange in Holland shoul. bel quidated. No fooner had langland acted in the above-mentioned liberal manner, and, of course, nothing m re could be expedted from that quarter than Talleyrand, who, he an ther Treaty of Harisbon, had incemnified he House of Orange for all its claims with Fulds, ac hinted to some per on about him, that by some arrangements with him the Prince of Orange may still obtain another pecuniary i demot from this country Hilland, as well as France, has its unprincipled i triguers. Talleyrant's propesal was therefore listened to, and every thing settled between the marau ing Parties, almost without the consent of the Prince at least without his privacy as to the distribution of the spoils, because he and his agent afted bora fi e? whilst those who supported his iteman s, nicditated and had already agreed on the manner in which they intended to divide and. pocket the money allowed him by the Batavian Republic, for which Talieyrand was in return to secularise some German Abbeys in favor of the House of Orange The French ambassader, De Semonville, at this pla e, war, trezesore, let into the secret, and supported, in the name of his emperor, the payment of the sums required for the Prince of Orange; and several conferences were held on the part of our government, between our Secretary of State, Huluman, and our Ceneral Treaturer, De Vas Van Stenwyk, on one part! and Messes. R. Voh Olijen, J. P. Ferrand, and P. Damen, on the part of the Prince of Orarge. Beiween these respective Commissaries, the freamwas soon agreed to; and, after being approved by our Directory, the meraforma ity of the ratification of the Legis lative body wanting to carry it into execution.

From former transactions between him and Schimmelpenhinck, Talleyrand was acquainte: with the disinterestedness of this Revolutionary Knight, and, therefore, desired to carry, this point without his intersecence by some man ner or other he obtained, however, information of all the particulars of this Financial affair; and by his influence, and by that of his friends, all equally disappointer, in no being of the pillag. ing party, the legislative body refused its ratification, notwithstanding the threats of Admirai

Verheul, who arrived on purpose from France ha'k 'Talleyrand, Semonville and Co. 1or "men he was to have his due. When the dedimination of the Baravian Legislators, was attempt to come out there is every

structions, in the name of his sovereign, to de liver to the Directory a severe Prillippick, announcing both their on n and and the legislator's noqu Lonimia: all gaived ar equant i moisermab! a government more firm and congesial to the circums'ances of the times The Directors, who owed their disgrace so the patriotism of Schin m Ipenninck, charged, therefore him to wait on Bonaparte at A.k.la-Chapelle, where he was graciously received; whilst, on the other hand Talleyrand and Semonville more than ever convinced the Revolutionary Emperor of the ne cessity of another Revolution in Holland. It is now said that Talleyrand's agents have inform; ed all ambitious amateurs, or Political Pretend? ers, that he has to dispose of and will dispose of the sovereighty of the Batavian Republic to the highest bid ier A number of Candidates, have, th refore, clready presented; but hitherto no one is chosen, as the p ice is too bigb. In the mean time it is said, that a subscription has been opened among our leading men, to buy off, ignorant of the cause, but supposed it if possible. Talley rand's anger.

" It is reported here, that of the six millions demanded for the late Stadtholder, Talleyrand was to have four, and the other two were to be divided between Semenville, Vierhuel, Hauteration of the vote by yets and hays, rive, two other Frenchmen, and two Batavith public sunctionaries. This infameus businets is new the common topic of conversation, not only here, but every where else upon the Conti-

NEW-YORK. December 29.

Explosion Machinery -? he most sormidable en ne of this description perhaps ever constructed was that used ced to examine his list of sels and to destroy the bridge of boats at the siege nays with the must careful scrutiny, of Antwerp, in 1585, which an author and had discovered that in the numerial of that period states to have been a ship, cal list of votes he had marked the strongly timbered, containing a rault or same number two e among the year, arch of stone and mortar filled with so that in fact there were 55 year, and 200 barrels of powder, over which were but 51 nees. The oterations requested placed large secues of all forms, cannonbeing now found n t to Iter the deci- | thot, iron chains &c. sufficient to destroy sion sever-1 menibers poped the gen- | a whole city, that were exploded by a tlemen might be indu ged; but this secret fule, contrived so as not to set fire being to be done by, the un mimous to the charge till the vessel came in conconsent of the House, and Mr. Conrad [tact with the bridge which it blew to i

> The British ship Commerce, from Liverpool, came up last evening, Sweden immediately. and has furnished the editor of the Lists to the second of November, inclusive. The Lite hour at which they were received would not allow us to do more, than give the leading articles from papers of the latest dates, and a copy of the Lloyd's | Lists. We shall continue our sclections in our next.

LONDON, October 31.

According to private accounts, the intercourse between this country and Holland may be considered as closed. several of our merchants having refor the Dutch ports, as a general declaration his ucen issued, that all vessels and their cargoes will be confiscated, which liave not been cleared out from a neutral port, and furnished with certificates from the Prench consul resi dent there.

The following are the charges brought the Russian government-agains

The violation di the territory of Baden. The in of rence in the affairs of other nations, wishing to take no parts in the present troubles.

The refusa of the offer of Russia to mediare be ween England and France.

The levying cont ibutions on the Hanse T was, and the menaces thrown ort egainst Dei mark.

The persecution of the emigrants in for eigh countries. The serzure of the naturalised Russi-

as a R me. T - accusations against Russia of tr... tecting conspirators-which, France, up-

o being desired to prove, declined. The forcing P.r.ugal to pay for her n. utrailir.

. The buithening Naples with the mainenance of French tro ps. The trea ment of Swizerland and.

Holland as French provinces. The seizure of Hanever, in violation

of every notion of right and justice. The passession of Cuxhaven. The insulang conduct to the Russian

ambassador at the Thuilleries-The refusal to give satisfactory exp and ion with respect to the seizure of

in Duke d'Enghien at Ettenheim. The violation of the solemn pledge to ind m ify his Saidinian majesty. The inacvations introduced into Ita-

The Russian notes touch upon the inhuman and indecent manner in which the Fench government recurred in one of its answors to the Russian ambassa-

dor, to the death of the emperor Paul. The charges adduced against his imp-ral majesty with respect to the occupying the Seven Islands is most victori ous Fiefuted. The Russian mote states, that the republic, which had been fire evacuated by the Russian troops, was cccupied by those drawn from the state of Naples, with the consent of the Poste, by the request of the inhabitants, and it consequence of a previous arrangement with France.

November 1. This morning disputches were received from Admiral Thornborough, on board his Majesty's ship Eagle, off the Texel, stating his having sent an officer in a boat to look close into the lexel, to discover the state of the forces of the enemy, when it was found they had lying there five suil of the line, eight Trigates, and about 100 small craft, all ready for sea. Should they known to Talleyrand, Semonville received in reason to believe they will meet with a

warm reception and safe convoy te one. of our ports.

Gur correspondant at Rotterdam in forms us that disturbances have broken out on the borders of Switzerland of a very formidable description.

November 2. Sir George Rumbold, the British resident at Hamburg, with his papers; has been seized by a party of 200 French infantry, who surprised him at his house, about a mile from the city, and carried him off. The senate of Hamburg, the day after this outrage, sent to the French resident to inquire the cause of it and to demand his liberation. The minister said he was

It is said that Mr. Nicholls, our consul at Hamburg, has taken refuge in the -house of Mr Forbes, the American resident. If the French wished to seize him too, they would not respect that asylum.

to be a suite of Mr Drake's affair.

Couriers announcing the outrage have been sent to all the principal courts. We should think that this repetition of the scandalous violation of the Germanic territory et Ettenheim will at last extort from the continental powers some measures for the protec tion of the most sacred intercourse of nations. If Fouche, the French minister of police, is to issue his mandates of arrest against individuals, nay, am bassadors, in a neutral territory, the may send his archers to seize his prey in the palace of the emperor of Austria or the king of Prussia. -Others may not feel the effects of Bonaparte's lawless violence, but their turn may come if they have not the courage to defend the common law of nations.

The French commercial agent, who yet resides at Gottenburgh, has receiv ed an order f.om his government to quit

We have received some accounts Mercantile Idvertiser with a regular from our squad on of Ferrol, all of series of London popers and Lloyd's which agree in stating; that no arm to ments were preparing in that port, and for this good reason, that the naval arsenals were totally unprovided with the means of furnishing one upon the most limiteu scale.

By accounts from Volencia, dated early in October, we have seen favored with some farther particulars of the

Spanish insurrection.

At the beginning of last month, between three and four thousand of the king's troops entered the province of Biscay, without opposition from the insurgents. Admiral Massaredo, and general Orquilla. who are said to have been the ringleaders in that revolt, were arrested and sent to Burgos. Upwards of two hundred of the most important persons concerned in the insurrection are said to have fled in con-equence of the unfavorable answer received from Bonaparte, to whom it is reported the Biscavans offered to become vassels, as the head of the French government. His Imperial Majesty is stated to have recommended to them to continue in subjection to their own sovereign, to whose assistance, in case it were necessary, he would send an army of two hundred thous and men.-The business was, notwithstanding, considered as far from being settled.

A report of a very momentous and extraordinary nature has reached us by the same conveyance; but it is of such a nature as to render it an act of discretion to refrain communicating it to the public.

None of the bullion or property which was taken in the Spanish frigates detained by the squadron under the orders of ceptain Moore, has been landed at either Portsmouth or Ply-

According to accounts from Florence, the house of Nicolo Maria Sassi, banker to her Etrurian majesty, had stopped payment for the sum of two millions of scudi.

To a Generous and Enlightened Public.

Hopkins's superior Razor-Strop ANDRAZOR-PASTE.

THE experience of years, indefatigable 2ttention and unwearied application, having enabled Hopkins to offer a generous public the fruits of his industry, which, perhaps, stands unrivalled by any human invention for the last five hundred years, or at least, since civilization pointed at the savage appearance of bearded man-and brought forward that era when the Razor-Stropand Paite became Indispensably necersary in polished society. I: is well understood, that the old adage " Experiencia docit," is the best criterion to prove the excellence of this strop ... Honkins is not accustomed to the buffing comjetitorship of Eur pean charlatans, neither does he claim any merit to himself from the Brilliancy of Invention, or the Thousands acquired by his Grand Morber ; those who personally know him, know too well he is not of that cast of character, to those who he is only professionally known, he respectfully appeals to their generous bosoms for merited claim.

Extempore - On a Kiss under the Mistletoe. Once under the Mistletoe a fair miaden was led And tho' she cried no, yet she held up her head The kiss was obtain'd, yet a grumbling was heard For Tom rubb'd her cheek, with his bruthy beard How easy, dear Tom, her rage you might stop, By the use of Hopkins's wonderful Strop.

The apperior Strops for Raxors, Penknives, &c. with Paste, are sold wholesale and retail by J. Hopkins & Co 65, South Third street, opposite the United States Bank, Philadelphia, and on the same terms by his sole dgents for Halu-

> No. 37, Market, corner of south Gay-st. december, 8

Government Security!

NEW-YORK LOTTERY,

No III. FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of LI ERATURE Begins Drawing in the Eighen of April next.

25 000 DOLLARS, 10 000 BOLLARS, 3 000 DOLLARS,

HIGHEST PRIZES. The scheme contains 33,000 tickets, of which 9913 are prizes-less than two and a halfblanks to a prize. Deduction 15 per cent

At the session of the Legislature of the state of New York, on Monday, the 12th of November, 1801, a resolution passed the senate, and was concurred in by the House of the Assembly. that the drawing of the said Lottery be postponed until the SECOND ONDAY in APRIL next, in consequence of the detaleation of one of tre managers, and that the Legisla ure will GUARIANTEE the PAYMENT of ALL the PRIZES in said Lottery.

> TICKLIS. HALVES, QUARLERS AND RICHTRS, are: be ordat

G. & R. Waite's PERMANAN LOISERY OFFICES, Nos 64 % 38, MAILEN LANE, At the full wing Prices,

Whole Tickets, uls. 7 | Quarters, 1 87 Halves, 3 6. Eighths, isut, as the tichets and shares have met with such an ext sor mary rapid sale, broughout every part of the United States, they will speedily zdvance in price.

E.F. i istant adventurers, by inclosing Bank No es of ally description, (but Branch Bank would e prefert d), may have tickets forwarded them y post to any part of the Union by G. & R. WATTE, with the utmost punduality, and the earlies muell geore unt of their success -- CAShi advanceu for prizes as soon as drawn -or warranted undrawn Tickets exchanged for Prizesdum gule carrieg

For the satisfaction of adventurers in Baltimore not its vicitity, the Manager's Official List will be f razreled to the printers of this paper, as som as possible after the drawing. where any genderian can examine his own number. Leacre (post paid) duly attended to. N. York, n. v 3 (3)

ORPHANS' LOITERY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY. Er the Benefit of the Impartial Free School, For the caucation of Orphaniof every denomination

		1	
1	Prize of		20 000
1			10,000
2	_	5000	10,000
2		30.50	6 000
4		2000	8 000
10		1000	10,900
16		500	8,000
30		. 200	6,000
150	_	100	15 . 09
250		40	10 (%)0
500	-	30	15,000
1200		20	34.000
4500		1.3	- 57.000
	The la	ast drawn o	f]
02	rvery	1000 with be	4 000
	prize of	ost drawn of 1000 will be 200 dollars.	

6686 Prizes. Dolls. 200,000 13314 Blanks.

20,000 Numbers.

By Notiwo Blanks to a Prize. The tinkers to be sold in Halves, at live dol-

The Managers respectfully solicit the sid of. the public to accomplish the object of the above Lottery - Cirridirable exitions for several years having here afready made by an associa-

tien of ladies, for the education of poor orphans of all denominations-Teachers in every part of the city have been vaid quarterly for the schooling it children, and in some instances assisted with necessary ciothes, from the precarious, resources of subscripcions, jublic and private donations, charity sermons, &c. The legislature of Maryland have been pleas-

ed to grant a lottery to raise a fund upon more stable and permanent principles, for the support of this institution; and the mayor and city council in sa dioning it by an ordinance, have also given a very honorable testimony of their go d wishes, by reli quishing the customary tax ... The Man gers therefore confidently hope, that the above scheme, as well from the benevolence of its in ention, as the principle of ad venture, will be inviting to every citizen, in this or any other part of the United States. Ad. venturers in this lottery, while they feel & conscientious and conscling reflection of having thereby contributed their mita to the permaient establishment of a Free School, for the educati. nof poor children, male and semale, of every denomination; will also in a pecuniary praint of view, experience advantages superior to any

other scheme heretosore offe ed For the convenience of purchasers, the managers have though: proper to strike off the tickers in halves, leaving it optional with the purchaser to take the whole or half ticket.

Themanagers have given bond for the faithful perf rmance of their trust.

Sixty days after the drawing is finished the prizes will be paid, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent.-if not demanded wi hin 12 months after the drzwing is finished, they will be considered as relinquished for the orphans.

. Jonn Coulten, 39. Market et. F. Point. JOSHUA INLOES, 69, Bond-etreet, F. Point. WM. CARMAN, Gol O'Donnel's wborf. WILLIAM LIVESAY, 10, Pratt.street, Z NICHOLAS NORRIS, 42 South-street.

N. B. i. etters to either of the Managers enclosing the cash, post paid, will be duly attended to. The managers promise to keep a register of all names of adventurers at a distance, and to furnish : bem with the fate of their tickets, to any part of the continent, when the drawining is

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, from on board the tuig Sophia, in October lut, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself WILLIAM HILL-he is 24 years of age, about 6 feet 1 inch high, has a large scar under his left eye. and a down look when spoken to-fond of spirituous liquers. As the above fellow has taken with him a number of clothes, it is not necessary to describe his dress, as it is probable he may Wm, H, HANSON, change it-

1:0. 69, Cumberland Row. N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring or concealing said fellow, he being a slave.