

justice to some gallant fellows, it records an act highly honourable to a people whom we wish to again and forever esteem as a second part of ourselves.

"At ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. Scilly N. N. E. distance 35 leagues, the ship Washington, from London for Philadelphia, J. Williamson, commander, was attacked by a French privateer, with 25 guns on her gun-deck, and 4 on her quarter deck, when a close action commenced, in which the Washington's 24 cannonades upset, and she was left to depend on 8 twelve pounders; she, however, made so good a use of these guns, that at eleven o'clock the privateer made sail to repair her damage, the Washington being too much out in her rigging to be able to follow.

"At twelve she again bore down, and at half past one renewed the fight, which was continued with great warmth for an hour and a quarter, when she ran with all the sails she could carry, leaving the Washington's braces, sail sheets, standing and running rigging, and all sails cut to pieces; her three masts and crotchet yard rendered useless, and the entire ship a mere wreck; but fortunately with only one man killed, and two wounded.

"The intelligence was brought by a Swede from Smyrna, which adds that the wind being too far to the northward to fetch even Ireland, Capt. Williamson proposed to stand for Lisbon, where we trust he has safely arrived with his gallant shipmates."

PLYMOUTH, October 29.

Yesterday and to-day have presented a novel spectacle here; the chests of dollars have been landed from the Spanish prizes, and conveyed from Dock yard to the citadel, (a distance of two miles and a half) attended by part of the crews of the captors, also a guard of marines, and of the Surrey Fencible Cavalry, with music, and the English colours hoisted over the Spanish, at the top of the artillery waggons, in which the immense treasure is conveyed, for immense you must suppose the number of dollars to be, when they require between sixty and seventy artillery waggons to carry them. The various and whimsical modes in which the Jack Tars expressed their joy and exultation when attending this procession, afforded much entertainment. The crews of the English frigate will share nearly as follows:—The Captains, about 50,000 each; the Lieutenants and their staffs, about 7 or 8000 each; the Midshipmen and their staffs, between 2 and 3000 each; and the common sailors and marines between 2 and 3000 each.

PROVIDENCE, January 8.

Extract of a letter from Capt. PERRY, of the frigate General Greene, to a gentleman of this town, dated off Cape Francois, December 5, 1799.

"Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, I have taken a schooner under Danish colors, bound from Gonaives to St. Thomas, laden with coffee, cotton, &c. supposed to be French property.—Also, in company with the Boston, have retaken an American schooner, in possession of the French, and taken a brig bound from Jernie to St. Thomas, very richly laden. She shewed Danish colors, but has every evidence of being French property.

"The American schooner leaves us to day for Boston, where I consented she should be sent, only in compliance with captain Little's earnest wishes, as he has not yet sent any thing in.

"We wait Commodore Talbot's return from the Mole, where he had been for the purpose of watering, when we shall receive his advice and directions respecting the schr. taken by the General Greene, and the brig; and according to all probability, they will be immediately sent to America.

"The political situation and conduct of the government of St. Domingo, I am sorry to say, wears daily more the appearance of duplicity and baseness, and I am now fully convinced that the government will no longer regard their treaty than they find it absolutely to their own interest. They have already shewn their want of faith in several instances, and have even gone so far as to imprison an officer of the Boston. By the schooner John, which left the Cape this day, I am informed that Port Paix and Jean Rabel have revolted, and declared in favor of Rigaud, which has caused much alarm in the Cape.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, January 10.

The house, in committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair, resumed the consideration of Mr. Nicholas's resolution for reducing the army establishment—when Messrs. Kitchell, Gallatin and Randolph, spoke in favour of it; and Messrs. S. Smith, Harper, H. Lee, and Huger, against it.

About half past five, the call for the question being very loud, it was at length taken, when there appeared in favour of the resolution 38, against it 59.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported their disagreement to the resolution; when the question upon agreeing to the report of the Committee was taken in the house by yeas and nays, as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Alton, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Bird, Brace, J. Brown, Champlin, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dent, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, Goode, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Crove, Harper, Hartley, Henderson, Hill,

Huger, Imlay, Kittera, Henry Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Linn, Marshall, Morris, Nott, Otis, Page, Parker, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheafe, Shepard, Smith, Taliaferro, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, L. Williams, Wood.—59.

Negative.—Messrs. Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Leib, Lyon, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams.—39.

And then the house adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

January 13.

Mr. Otis, from the committee of defence, made a report in part, proposing the adoption of a resolution for suspending the recruiting service, until, in the opinion of the President, imminent danger of invasion should be deemed to exist, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hill called up the resolution which he laid on the table on Friday last, instructing and authorizing the Secretary of State to procure and transmit to the Governor of the state of North Carolina, a number of copies of the laws of the United States, equal to the number heretofore authorized, which had been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Nicholas wished to know, if in order to furnish these copies, it would be requisite to print another edition?

Mr. Hill replied, that he had understood there were a sufficient number of copies on hand, and that the Secretary of State had anticipated the adoption of the resolution, by transmitting several copies to the Governor of N. Carolina.

On motion, the resolution was committed to a select committee.

Mr. Macon said, he wished early in the Session to call the attention of the house to a subject which his constituents anxiously looked up to; it had been already twice discussed in this house; and however unsuccessful, he conceived it his duty to renew it; he therefore laid a resolution on the table for the repeal of the 2d section of the act commonly called the *Sedition Law*.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

On Saturday last, an operation for the Stone was skillfully performed by Dr. Philip Syng Phytick, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, upon a young man from Baltimore county, aged near 17 years; who came to this for relief.

The Stone extracted is an oval, measuring five and a quarter inches in circumference lengthways, and four inches over it in the middle. Its weight is 1 oz. 2 drachms and 49 grains. The patient, from every appearance, is likely to do well.

From a Liverpool (Eng.) Paper of Oct. 10.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

That extraordinary musical prodigy, Mr. Ingham, (who has been blind from his birth) and so frequently announced to the public in several former papers, we hear is to make his first appearance in Liverpool, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. King.

This wonderful man performs on four different instruments at one time, in imitation of a martial band; no one would suppose, were he not visible, but a band of eight or ten persons were at once performing, (he plays with his mouth, elbows, hands and feet) his pieces of music are innumerable, and which he executes with the greatest exactness and time, to the astonishment of every beholder; and from the accounts we have heard of his abilities, he is in reality the greatest wonder ever heard of.

The following letters were on the 8th inst. sent to Congress by the President of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with the request in one of the Resolutions of Congress, of the 21st of December last, I transmitted a copy of those resolutions, by my Secretary, Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character—of their condolence in the late afflictive dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the manner expressed in the first resolution. As the sentiments of that virtuous Lady, not less beloved by this nation, than she is at present afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words, I transmit to Congress her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy, to make any comments upon it—but there can be no doubt, that the nation at large, as well as all the branches of the Government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminish the sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mount-Vernon, December 31, 1799.

SIR,

While I feel with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services and most anxious wishes were al-

ways devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated, and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this, I need not—I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

With grateful acknowledgments and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress, and yourself,

I remain very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The President of the }
United States }

Late EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, received by the brig Antelope, Capt. Toulson, arrived in Hampton Roads, in 56 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, November 15.

Yesterday evening were received, the Paris Journals to the 8th instant inclusive—Their contents are by no means uninteresting.

In respect to the affairs of Italy, it appears by the *Moniteur*, that on the 21st ultimo, the Head quarters of the French were at Coni, and the advanced guard at Vila Franca in Piedmont. Ceva was bombarded, and Toulon threatened. The Austrians are said to have been entirely expelled from the neighbourhood of Genoa, and to have suffered some loss in their retreat.

The same paper states, in a letter from Nice, of the 22d ult. that the centre of the French army is marching forward, and that Suza and Rivoli are again in the hands of the republicans, under the command of General Dubosme, who is now above two leagues from Turin. The left wing has also made a movement. A column passed Saint Bethard, repulsed the Austrian General Haddick's corps, and took possession of Aosta, so that the communication between the valley of that name and the army of Helvetia is about to be re established.

Letters from Lombardy announce, that detachments are sending from the grand Austrian army in Italy to reinforce Suwarrow and Prince Charles, in the Grisons and Tyrol.

The French army of the Rhine continues to advance into the interior of Germany.—Philipburg is again besieged; and by a telegraphic dispatch from Strasbourg, which has been officially communicated to the two Councils, it appears that the enemy had entered Stuttgart, the capital of the Duchy of Wirtemberg, on the 1st inst. having previously taken all the Austrian posts upon the Neckar. Under these circumstances, it has been thought fit to provision and strengthen the fortresses of the Danube, particularly Ulm.—General Massena also asserts to have gained some advantages in the Gison country. Marshal Suwarrow is reported to be ill at Feldkirch, though, in another paper, he is said to have joined Gen. Korsakow. There is no mention made of any new operation on the part of the Archduke, whose army extends from Stockach and Singen towards Villingen, opposite to Schaffhausen and Brigau. The *Moniteur* as well as the *Redacteur* assert, that the two commanders are very much dissatisfied with each other.

The Hamburg mails may be expected to contain some important explanations on this subject.

Massena has sent the details of his various battles and victories from October 25 to November 9. Of this our readers have already all the facts; and the letter, which occupies almost the whole space of two *Redacteurs*, will be interesting only as a piece of history to be compared with the *Vienna Gazette*.

By the invitation of the Prussian Court, a new Congress is to be formed at Hildesheim in Westphalia, to which all the Princes and States within the line of neutrality are to send deputies for the purpose of providing for the Prussian army of observation, which is to consist of 45000 men, without including the Hanoverian troops, who occupy the Upper Wesel.

Admiral Bruix is ordered to repair instantly to Brest.

With the Paris papers was also received the following remarkable Telegraphic dispatch, which was transmitted to Gravelines on the 10th inst. at nine at eight from Dunkirk:

"Bonaparte is commander at Paris, Moreau commands the guard of the Directory. The Council of Five Hundred is at Saint Cloud. Barras has given in his resignation, and all is quiet at Paris."

As the Paris papers reach no later than the 8th inst. it is not easy to pronounce this Bulletin fictitious; at the same time, as there appears no circumstance likely to lead to such an event in the most recent Journals, we are not inclined to give implicit credit to it. Letters from Dover state, that orders were given to circulate the news. It is proper to add, that a Bulletin to the same purport is said to have been received at Calais on the 12th.

By Paris papers we learn that the King of Prussia has prohibited the exportation of all gold, as well as the entry of British merchandise into his dominions.

Twenty-four cardinals have arrived at Venice, but no time is yet fixed for the choice of a Pope.