

blades, a bag of vermillion, powder and lead, several bayonets, spears, war-hatchets, bridles and halters. Evening coming on, he withdrew from the camp, about a mile, to an eminence, where he halted his men, and laid on their arms all night. About the dawn of day they appeared advancing, with trailed arms, and at about thirty yards distance a firing commenced, and was kept up, from three to four rounds, when the Indians retreated, leaving one fellow on the ground, and were seen to bear off several wounded. Lieutenant Snoddy had two men killed, and three wounded, it is hoped not mortally. Such conduct and bravery would do honor to veteran troops.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your obedient humble servant,
"JAMES WINCHESTER."
Brig. Gen. Robertson,
Mero District.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.
We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the New Theatre now building and in great forwardness in this town, will be ready to open in three weeks from this date, should no disappointment or unexpected obstructions delay the carrying on said building. The citizens of Baltimore may then expect to derive the greatest improvement and most rational entertainment that can flow from a well regulated Theatre. The company under the superintendence of Messrs. WIGNELL and REINAGLE, now perform at Annapolis, three times a week, viz. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.
We are informed, that the Amboy passenger boat, which left this place on Christmas last, was driven out to sea, and had not been heard of until a few days past, when an account came, that after having lost her bowsprit in a heavy gale, she was cast away on Long-Island shore, and every person, (upwards of 20) perished. Among the number were several young persons whose parents live in this city.

BOSTON, January 4.
The Legislature of the State of Maryland, has enacted a Law for erecting a Bank in the district of Columbia, one of the objects of which is to facilitate the preparations for the permanent residence of Congress. It is to consist of 10,000 shares of 100 dollars each share, and subscriptions therefor are opened at Georgetown, under the care of Messrs. Samuel Blodget, jun. William Deakins, jun. Uriah Forrest, John Mason, John Templeman, and eight other gentlemen mentioned in the act.

We understand that subscriptions, for the release from captivity of our unhappy brethren now held in slavery and chains at Algiers, are opened in Philadelphia, New-York, in this town, and several other places. May the God of benevolence inspire the hearts of those who have ability to bestow, with the inclination to forward this most humane and virtuous undertaking!

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 17.

Extract of letter from Cadiz, dated November 6, 1793.

"We have just received advice that the Emperor of the Eastern part of Morocco, Muley Solymán, has declared the country from Salé to St. Crur in rebellion, and intimidated to the Consuls, that in three months after date thereof, he will send his Cruizers to make prize of any vessel which they meet trading with the intermediate towns; which let serve for your government—as that three of the Algerine Frigates that were this side of the Streights with a Brig, had already returned to the Streights; they had no more than one prize with them, her name is not known—she was loaded with flour."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in New-York, dated October 29.

"I have this instant received a letter from our friend P. H. now in Toulon, with a cargo of grain from Baltimore; he mentions that the Spaniards have been completely defeated in several engagements, and are running out of France, faster than they came in; that the French are every where victorious, and that the National Convention sent orders to the different armies, to be before Toulon by the first of November; that they may be successful is my sincere wish, and that of every true son of Liberty. That the com-

bined armies have been defeated is true, but kept from being made public for fear of disheartening the troops, and of encouraging those who are disaffected to the British government.

"I must now inform you how matters stand in this country. In several counties the people have rose up against government, with the cry of—No War! The militia have been called out, which has exasperated the people so much, that they have come to a resolution not to give up, until they receive a redress of grievances and no war; I assure you, my friend, it is really alarming and should France invade this country as they have threatened to do, they will find that a majority of the people will flock to their standard; should parliament not make some very great concessions soon to appease the people, the event will be the downfall of monarchy in Great Britain. The truth of the above, I will answer for, and you have my leave to make it as public as possible."

I am your friend and
humble servant, J. T.

Events of the above nature may just as easily be kept secret, as a great fire in a populous city.

EXTRACT.

"The Allied Powers say, the French have put to death their King and Queen, and many honest men.—Then let them alone—let them cut one another's throats till they are sick of it—by opposing them, you irritate them, excite treason in the midst of them, rouse jealousy and revenge and make them ten times more cruel.

"But their principles are dangerous, subversive of all order, religion and morals. Then let them alone. Principles were never yet suppressed by force; on the other hand, opposition always spreads them. You provoke enquiry, investigation, curiosity. You call the attention of all Europe to principles that attack your governments. You stimulate the faculties of men—you provoke an examination into the origin of all the corruptions of the most corrupt systems of dominion. Pamphlets, Gazettes, private letters, emissaries, and even your Sans Culottes prisoners are, by this war, this crusade against opinions, carried into all parts of Europe, into Hungary, Prussia and Russia. Tom Paine, with all the Presses in Europe at his command, could not have spread Republican principles so extensively in twenty years, as this war has done in two.

"A word then to the allied princes.—Let France alone. Withdraw your armies. The Jacobins will then quarrel with each other, and the Guillotine will be the fate of one half of them in less than a year. But while your armies surround France, you unite that club of desperate men; and millions who hate the Jacobins, will notwithstanding rally round their standard, not to defend their leaders, but their country.—Remove your armies, and the people of France will soon remove the Jacobins.—Besides you are hastening your own ruin. An immense debt upon the French nation, brought about their revolution. You are all enhancing your own public debts by this foolish crusade against principles; and these debts, when you can no longer manage them, will tumble you all from your thrones.
Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

F A B L E.

An heir just come to his estate,
Whose prospects were immensely great,—
Resolv'd, his wealth to realize,—
A noble wood to sacrifice;—
By lusty strokes the forest fell—
The sequel let the fable tell—
He curs'd his folly and his fate,
When sad repentance came too late.
Wise men of Gotham—hear I beg,
Nor kill the eagle for the egg;—
Your banking flock some future day,
May save you from b'ing swept away.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 1st Mo. 15.
THE Contributors are requested to meet at the Hospital on 3d day the 28th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with several estimates of the buildings, which are proposed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uses. Also to determine the propriety of building the ensuing season.
By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.
N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inserting the above Advertisement.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders in the Insurance Company of North America, duly summoned, and held at their office, on the 14th inst.

It was ordained, that for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the said Stockholders, twenty-five directors be chosen at the present, and all future elections.

And the following gentlemen were returned by the Judges as duly elected Directors for the present year, viz.

Joseph Ball	Peter Blight
Samuel Blodget	John Craig
Thos. Fitzsimons	Standish Forde
John Fry, jun.	J. Hollingsworth
John Leamy	Arch. McCall
Wm. M'Mutrie	Magnus Miller
Thos. L. Moore	John M. Nesbitt
Philip Nicklin	Charles Pettit
Robt. Ralston	John Rofs
Robt. Smith	Walter Stewart
John Swanwick	Thos. Tingey
John Vaughan	Francis West
John Wilcocks.	

The DIRECTORS met on the 15th inst. for the purpose of choosing a President, and upon examining the ballots, it appeared that JOHN M. NESBITT, Esq. was unanimously re-elected.

Extract from the Minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.
Jan. 16th, 1794.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The practice of private persons and self-created clubs, offering addresses to foreign ministers is a very pretty one. It gives room for a minister who abhors the mystery and foppery of courts to practise in cabinet affairs—that is to say, as the fashion now stands in the out of door-business, the candor and frankness he so much admires. The dangerous damps and vapors of intrigue are dissipated, when the talk is held and belts and wampum exchanged in the open light and air. Foreigners when they read our newspapers will be confirmed in their old belief, that we are half Indians—that our tribes meet under the trees and receive presents from foreign envoys, and smoke with them the pipe of peace. Several of our Jacobins promise as much loyalty to France, as the Long-Island and Genesee tribes profess to the State of New-York.—Will they not say, those wild Arabs of the American woods have no regular government, because it is plain they negotiate without any? Each man appearing in his own person according to the state of nature, to hear what an envoy has to say. It is also plain say they, that these Arabs are not independent in their government, because they are obliged to profess to this foreign agent, more respect and affection for his government than for their own.

COMMUNICATION.

It seems the report, "of Citizen Genet's having attempted to raise an army of 5000 Americans at South-Carolina," (like a former report) turns out to be something like a lie! It is, therefore, rather to be regretted, that a certificate was not obtained upon the occasion from the chief-justice of South-Carolina, which might have been here recorded, with a former one.

[Greenleaf's Pat. Reg.]

In the trial of the late Queen of France, that prerogative of death, which reasoning mortals cannot be supposed to exercise, but with circumspection, solemnity and awe, appears to have been attended with circumstances, which strike humanity to its most keen vibrations. The prisoner at the bar, has rights; nor can the chains of death disfranchise him from a claim to tenderness. That the criminal may die—is it not enough that he should be condemned on full conviction?—Why then should a defenceless female, on whom nature has conferred the rights of protection and tenderness from mankind—be stabbed at the bar of justice, with an accusation of no weight in her condemnation—Such as could only sting her with a new devised torment—such, as its bare probability would be a disgrace to nature; as there does not exist in nature a possibility to acknowledge.

[Colum. Gaz.]

The Subscribers to the New Theatre are requested to meet at the City Tavern tomorrow evening the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, to receive the report of their Committee.

HENRY HILL, CHAIRMAN.

Congress of the United States. House of Representatives.

Friday, Jan. 17, 1794.

The article in the French language which accompanied the message of the President of the United States received yesterday, is a navigation act passed by the National Convention the 27th September last.

A memorial was read from A. G. Francis, praying for a copy of the report on his petition, &c. laid on the table.

After reading and referring some other petitions, the house went into committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion, during which, Mr. Baldwin rose repeatedly, for the purpose of enquiring into the excess of various sums appropriated for contingencies and other purposes, above the sums heretofore appropriated—his object was, that a committee should be appointed to make particular enquiry into the reasons of these excesses, and to report. A motion was at length made and carried, for the rising of the committee. In the house Mr. Baldwin made a motion for the appointment of a special committee, to enquire into the cause of, and report on the expediency of these excesses—This motion was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

The House took into consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of Daniel Parker—the substance of the report is, that it may be for the interest of the United States, to compound the debt due from the memorialist, and suggests the expediency of vesting a power somewhere to make the compulsion.

It was moved that a committee should be appointed to prepare and report a bill pursuant to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—some debate ensued on this motion, it was opposed on the score of precedent—and that it might be better for the United States to lose the debt, than to establish a precedent which might open a door to every delinquent debtor of the United States.—If the memorialist is an honest man, and has any property, he will throw himself on the justice and humanity of his country.—The conduct of the petitioner in withdrawing from his country, and his consequent deportment were reprobated.

In support of the motion, it was said, that the only question was, whether the United States would insist on receiving the whole of their demand, and get nothing, or compromise their demand and receive something.

This it was said, was not establishing a precedent; it was simply following the custom established in all similar cases by individuals—it was true that public bodies adopt generally a more rigid line of conduct, and perhaps with propriety in most cases—but in the present instance the memorialist is out of the country, out of the reach of the laws; he is able to pay something, but is not willing to be divested of all his property and be still bound to discharge a balance he never can pay.

Mr. Nicholas proposed the following motion as a substitute for the first motion,—that a committee be appointed to enquire whether D. Parker and Co. have any equitable or other claims to a reduction of the balances which appear against them, on the books of the treasury of the United States, and report specially thereon to the house.

This motion after some further debate was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

It was then voted that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the select committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis—some conversation ensued respecting the discussion of this report with open galleries, on account of a communication of a confidential nature, made to the select committee.—The rule of the House, the Speaker observed, required that the question for closing the galleries should be privately discussed, on which it was ordered that they should be cleared.

STOLEN,

A few days ago, from No. 6, Lætitia Court, A Silver Table-Spoon,

Marked I. C. make's name R. H. Whoever returns said Spoon to the owner, shall receive One Dollar reward, and no questions asked.

N. B. Silver-smiths and others are requested to stop said Spoon, if offered for sale, and give notice as above.

Jan. 17.

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