

it a greater stimulus than it now had, so as to divert the young men and farmers, sons from other occupations and especially that of agriculture, and by that means under the pretence of encouraging navigation, to do a real injury to America?

He said he would now bestow a few observations on the political considerations which are urged to induce the adoption of these resolutions; and a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) has told us that three quarters of his arguments and inducements for adopting them are derived from that quarter. Say the gentlemen, the treaty of peace has never been complied with on the part of Great Britain: They excited a savage war on our frontiers, and Algerine depredations on our commerce.

These are serious evils that readily address themselves to our passions, and any attempts to palliate or lessen their influence, could not, he was sensible, meet with a very favourable reception. When we are, however, called upon to deliberate upon great national concerns, which involve both the honor and most important interests of our country, we ought to examine with the cool deliberate eye of a judge, and not under the influence of passion. That Great Britain has violated the treaty, does not admit a doubt, and that she was also the first to violate; but if we look at home, shall we not have the candor to own, that we have also violated that treaty? Do not some of the public officers admit that we have? There are mutual complaints—and the Executive have put that in a train of negotiation—and as the various acts of the State Legislatures, the adoption of this government, which has opened the Federal Courts in an honorable manner to the claims of British subjects, has removed the principal ground of complaint against the United States. And the able and masterly manner in which the Secretary of State has arranged and brought up the matter, he flattered himself would satisfy the court of Great Britain, and induce a full compliance with the treaty on their part, he thought the matter was reduced to such a situation that she could not withhold her compliance. A letter has been sent to the British Court thro' her Minister on the subject, to which no answer has yet been received—and one gentleman has gone so far as to call the delay a *frustration*.

He thought that candor required that we should admit that the reason they had given for this delay had some weight.—Have not we ourselves considered Great Britain as being in a very critical situation? Has not that in fact been the case? Have they not considered the government itself as being in danger? If a man's house was on fire, was it to be supposed that his attention could be engaged in regulating the mere unimportant concerns of his family? Surely no candid man will say that the government of Great Britain are very criminal for having delayed an answer to those representations, which have been forwarded from this country. It could not be expected that they would instantly lay aside all their great national concerns, to decide upon them—it does not seem to have been expected by the executive.

He noticed in the President's instructions to Mr. Pinckney—he was directed not to commit himself by ill timed or too ardent demands; he was to urge an answer as much as possible, without commitment, and on the first day of December, to give information of the state in which the matter was. The time in which we might expect an answer, is not yet arrived. We ought to wait a reasonable time—if the answer should be unfavorable, and all hopes of success from negotiation should fail, and there should be no prospect of a compliance with the treaty on the part of Great Britain, it will then be time enough to bring the subject under consideration. He wished to have it fairly brought up unconnected with any other matter, and such measures adopted as should be judged best upon mature deliberation, and after deeply weighing every circumstance. At present the subject appeared to him to be prematurely brought forward.

(To be concluded in our next.)

New Theatre.

ALL persons holding shares by transfer, are requested to give notice to the Managers at the Theatre, on or before Monday morning the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, in order that Subscribers Tickets may be provided. Feb. 14.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 14-

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
Friday, Feb. 14.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis their secretary, informed the house that the Senate have passed the bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.

The house then proceeded in the consideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The question for agreeing to the clause which states that John Patton is not duly elected to serve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The clause of the report which states that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate ensued—

The question was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favor of agreeing to the clause and 31 against it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his seat in the house.

The Governor of New-Jersey has, by proclamation, dated the 10th instant, appointed the 20th of next month, to be held throughout the State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

A correspondent hopes, that the present republican Congress will, among other republican acts, bear a testimony against every practice, the offspring of monarchy. Birth-day celebrations are inconsonant with republicanism, and as such ought to be proscribed by every man who wishes to preserve the purity of the principle.—It is to be hoped, that the representatives of the American nation, will not suffer a suspension of their functions, by an adjournment, to act the part of courtiers. If ladies and beaux take a pleasure in keeping up this farce, that they may have an opportunity to show their fine cloaths, and display a pretty form, foot, hand, or face, it cannot be supposed that the American Legislators are under the influence of such frippery. Gen. Ad.

The chairman of the select committee on the post-office law, yesterday communicated to the house when in committee of the whole, a letter from the Post-Master-General, received since the report was drawn up, of which an extract follows:

The abuses practised by means of printers' newspapers, and the great and, for the most part useless burthen of them in the mails, induce me to suggest for consideration whether it will not be expedient to charge them with the same postage as those of their subscribers? In this case we should rid the mail of much lumber and make room for something of value. The Printers in the few great sea-ports receive large packets of newspapers by every post, many of which they do not unfold. One of the Baltimore printers lately informed me that he makes no other use of most of them than to furnish the neighboring shops with waste paper. Hardly any one printer would then take more than six or eight newspapers: now they receive from 30 to 50 or 60. Two years ago about 600 were received weekly at the Philadelphia Post-Office, for the printers of that city alone. If they are now charged with postage, the printers in half a dozen of the largest towns may, perhaps, agree on mutual exchanges, to the number of six or eight. The printers in other towns would probably content themselves with the best papers printed in their own capital, and a couple from the seat of the general government.

Formerly Printers used to publish the lists of dead letters gratis: now they demand and receive pay; and in the large offices this expense is considerable. In Philadelphia it amounts to a hundred dollars a year; though done at rates below the usual advertising prices. This circumstance at least lessens their title to the favor of receiving their papers free. If by means of the proposed restriction the Printers' newspapers were reduced (as they would be) four-fifths in number, it would be more practicable to expedite the conveyance of them; and expedition would much more than counter-balance the expense.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, Jan. 17.

"You will receive by General Gunn, an account of the melancholy and untimely death of our mutual friend Major Forfyth. That vile hypocrite Beverly Allen, of South-Carolina, the pretended Metho-

dist Clergyman, whom you will recollect when you are told it is the one who debauched the daughter of his neighbor, (one of his brethren) and that almost in the presence of his wife, was the monster who added this to the list of his other abominable deeds. Forfyth was serving a civil process upon him in favor of a citizen of this state, when without the least caution or threat, he discharged a pistol at him, by which he died in 2 hours.—Allen immediately shut himself up, but it was with extreme difficulty that the magistrates could prevent the people of the town from tearing him to pieces.—He was got to jail, where he is now in irons, and awaits his deserved fate. You know the situation of the worthy family of our friend, who depended entirely on him for their support, and are now entirely destitute; as he was in the service of the United States, in an office which afforded but trifling emoluments, and had long and ably served the public in the late war, would it not be possible to obtain some compensation to his distressed family for so irreparable a loss?"

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, February 5.

The THEATRE in this town was opened on Monday evening.—The truly Republican Tragedy of GUSTAVUS VASA, the deliverer of his country, was honoured as the introductory performance.—The House, as was to be expected, was filled, "from the lowest note to the top of the compass;" and the decorum observed was characteristic of enlightened freemen.—The ladies in the boxes, confirmed the observation of the Poet, that "beauty needs not the aid of ornament, but is when undorned, adorned the most." The request of the Master of Ceremonies, was universally complied with, and much benefit derived therefrom to the auditory.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to the friend in this city, dated November 11—received yesterday per the ship Lydia.

"We have accounts this day, that the French have orders, and do capture, and send into port all neutral vessels, either bound to from the ports of their enemies; for this purpose they have now seven large frigates cruising between Cape-Finister and the Lezaro. American ships are now greater risques than British vessels, as no American ship coming home, can be apprised of this late Order of the Convention. They have captured several Danes and Swedes, the only two nations they were not at war with."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cheeseman, who sailed from Boston for Philadelphia, the 27th of November, dated Charleston (S. C.) Jan. 13.

"I arrived here after a passage of 46 days, with no provisions of any kind, having been on short allowance for 10 days, till we were reduced to half a pint of water a man, and half a biscuit between four.

"Seven days after I left Boston, got soundings off the Capes of Delaware, in 15 fathom water, but unfortunately it came on to blow a heavy gale from N. E. and by E. which obliged me to get off immediately into deeper water.—But it continued to blow so severe, that I hove her too under a balanced reefed foresail, to range off—this was 8 o'clock in the morning. A heavy sea going, and it blowing terribly, I shipped a sea, which entirely cleared the deck, washing overboard myself mate and boy; but by the blessing of God, I got on board again, and put the helm up, before my people got the mate aboard, who was 15 feet from the vessel, but fortunately caught hold of the cable, and so was saved: But the boy we never saw after; his name is Joseph Willcut. My passengers below received no material injury except being thrown from one side of the cabin to the other, notwithstanding she lay with her foresail in the water, half way to the gaff, for four minutes. The fore-sail split, and then she righted. In five days after, we got sight of the Capes again, and was again blown off. This gale blew all my sails to pieces. I have experienced eight of the most severe gales I ever knew, and was glad to arrive at any port. Having been preserved most miraculously from shipwreck. It may be proper to mention that we should all have perished after the first gale, had we not spoke a vessel from Mar-

blehead, the Captain of which generously and humanely supplied us with 40 gallons of water."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, January 29.

"Our harbor at present wears a more lively aspect than it has for six months past; we have here two copper-bottomed merchant ships from Liverpool, armed for their defence as letters of marque, and a 32 gun British frigate, called the Huffar, commanded by Rupert George, from a cruise, but last from Halifax.

"No doubt you have heard of the attempt made by the Negroes in some part of this state to rise, it was in Augusta and its vicinity, on the 25th of Dec. and there was not a Negro to be found in the town, they having all assembled privately at some house in the suburbs, all armed; but something of it being suspected, Gov. Matthews ordered out the militia, and he at their head dispersed the Negroes, and patrolled the town a whole night; by which precaution nothing was effected.

Departed this life the 6th inst. aged 23 years, William Heylegar, Esq. late of St. Croix—a gentleman of a most respectable family, and whose personal qualities and amiable disposition, endeared him to all his acquaintance, and whose death they most sincerely lament.

ARRIVED.

Ship Wilmington, Magee,	Cadiz
Alexander, Carpenter,	Savannah
Lydia, Draymond,	Liverpool
Brig Mercury, King,	Jamaica
Nancy, Harris,	Lisbon
Schr. Experiment, Bruce,	Kingston
Union, Lovett,	Petersburg
Atalanta, Skinner,	Bermuda
Eliza, Fanning,	Charleston
Sloop Industry, Allen,	Fredericksburgh
Hannah, Conklin,	Turks-Island

JAMAICA, &c.

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Speaker.

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, Cl. Council.

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.
Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, Sec.

* * The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.