

we ought to avoid as much as possible all connection with their politics or wars;—our own country ought to be the peculiar object of our attention, and his opposition to the resolutions on the table, was grounded entirely on the regard which he had for what he supposed and believed to be the true interest of his country.
(Debate to be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb. 1.

The brig George and Harriot, Josiah Barnard, arrived here, from Havre-de-Grace, in 95 days; spoke on his passage the following vessels, viz.—Jan. 10, lat. 40. long. 64. W. the sloop —, Abraham Copeland, belonging to Jona. Davis & Sons, Kennebeck, from St. Bartholomew's, 47 days out; had been on the coast, and by bad weather blown off, with damage, and was bearing away for the first port he could make, in the Islands; same day, spoke brig George, Capt. David Harding, from Liverpool, out 67 days, bound to New-York, all well. Also, spoke another brig from Liverpool, bound to New-London, but could not obtain the names of either the vessel or Captain.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

On the 9th inst. being the day appointed for their public dinner, by the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, in testimony of their approbation of the wisdom, patriotism, and good conduct of the President of the United States, in the present critical situation of public affairs, about one hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, at three o'clock. Captain Robertson, and his company of artillery, honoured the citizens, by firing 15 guns to the first, and three to each of the succeeding toasts; and on rejoining the company, received their thanks, through their president, for their politeness.

The toasts were—

1. The President of the United States. Long may he live an example to mankind, and a blessing to his country.
2. The French Republic. May they support their independence and enjoy rational liberty.
3. May the people of America never be diverted from their true interest, by the influence of foreigners.
4. The Senators and Representatives of the United States, in Congress.
5. The Marquis de la Fayette—Long may he live in the grateful recollection of Americans.
6. Peace, justice, and happiness to all nations.
7. May the people of America be ever distinguished for the performance of their public and private engagements.
8. Prosperity to the rising State of Georgia.
9. The memory of those brave heroes who have fallen in defence of American liberty.
10. General Wayne, and the American army.
11. The exports of America—May her enemies be the first.
12. The agriculture and commerce of the United States.
13. Our Ambassadors at foreign courts. May prudence and republican virtue characterize their measures.
14. The American fair.
15. May we preserve a strict neutrality and lasting peace with the belligerent powers of Europe.

The entertainment was conducted and finished with the greatest order, harmony and festivity.

Monday morning last departed this life, in his sixty-fifth year, AARON LOCOCK, Esquire, late of Charlestown, South-Carolina, originally from Knaresborough in Yorkshire.—He had long been afflicted with a complication of disorders, which he supported himself under with a firmness peculiar to the man, who adheres perseveringly to a life of conscientious moral rectitude.

In him the poor have lost a liberal benefactor; his relatives a generous friend—and his acquaintance the placid, serene companion, ever ready to promote innocent amusements, and equally as attentive to check the irregular sallies of immorality and vice.

His remains were attended last evening, by a number of respectable citizens, and deposited in a family vault in Trinity Church-Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 13.

By an express, which arrived in town last evening, the Gentles of the N. W. Western Territory was received, from which the following interesting article is taken.

"Arrived at this place on Wednesday last, a gentleman from head quarters, who informs us, that a detachment under the command of Capt. Eaton, who were detached to reconnoitre the ground, from which Capt. Collins was repulsed, have returned. They found three of our men dead, and seven Indians, and thence followed the trail of those who had gone off, and came on them at about the distance of miles by surprise, and took a considerable quantity of furs and peltry.

"We are also informed, that a few days ago, three chiefs, and an interpreter of the hostile Indians, came in to Head-Quarters to make propositions for a treaty."

In addition to the foregoing accounts, private letters say, that the three chiefs who came into camp informed General Wayne, that if negotiations for settling a peace could be admitted, they would bring in thirty of the chief warriors immediately to treat.

The party under the command of Capt. Collins, above mentioned, consisted of 12 men only.

We learn that information has been received at the War-Office, from Major General Wayne, of his having possessed the field of battle of the 4th November, 1791, by a detachment under the command of Major Burbeck, who established a redoubt on the spot, which he named Fort Recovery—having recovered the cannon lost there—and collected all the bones of the slain, which were interred under the discharge of three times three rounds from the cannon which had been left on the ground.

Major JOHN MILLS of the second Sub Legion, is appointed to do the Duty of Adjutant General, to the Army under the Command of Major General Wayne.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated January, 1794.

"Events, and communications, since the meeting of Congress, have nearly silenced the wretched few, who have for some time past, clamoured against the measures of the Federal Government. The President's speech, and the answer of the two Houses of Congress, have been a clincher.

Notwithstanding some clouds in our political horizon, I trust we shall continue a neutral nation; for altho' we receive injustice from all the warring nations, yet war, would outweigh all those evils; and as republicans, we must calculate upon the scale of interest. Kings, will go to war from ambitious views, but we must act on more enlightened and solid principles. It is happy for us we have men at helm who have extensive and just views of national interest. I cannot help entertaining a hope, that the crooked and narrow-minded men, may act with more candor and patriotism, this session, than heretofore."

Every art is tried to sever this country from France. It is now said, in order to excite us to a detestation of the last revolutionary movement in France, and of the present rulers of that Republic, that those opposed to them, were executed, because they were of opinion that a federal government, was best; insinuating, that consequently our general government must be abhorred by the men at the head of affairs there.

The fact is, that those men were not executed for holding this opinion, but for endeavouring to maintain it against the will of a vast majority, by open force.—We have surely not forgotten the attempts of Wimpfen, of Buzot and others; and the departmental forces that were raised to march against the convention. We have not forgotten the resistance of Lyons, the treachery of Toulon, 2 links of the infamous plot.

But to return, it may be with justice observed, that though a federal government in this country, may be best calculated for the happiness of the whole; yet the same establishment in France, at the present time, would have been the death

of republicanism: All the friends of aristocracy and royalism, could have thrown themselves into one or more of the federative republics, in consequence of which the country would have been dismembered, and unable to resist the vast combination of tyrants, against its liberty.

Gen. Adv.

How much are we indebted, says a correspondent, for the condescension and extreme good will of his Britannic Majesty in sending a fleet on our coast for the protection of the American and British trade! This will serve to swell the list of his bounties, and will make a splendid figure by the side of the protection which he has afforded by the means of the Indians on our frontiers, & the Algerines & British Corsairs on our trade.—It is to be hoped that certain gentlemen who so anxiously conjure up every thing that will serve the cause of Britain, will not fail to avail themselves of this against the resolutions proposed by Mr. Madison. It is an argument as much in point as most of those they have used, and it will elucidate their real and British feelings, equal to any thing that they have suggested.

Gen. Advertiser.

An Advertisement of the present Century.

"This is to inform my friends and customers, that on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and be continued at that price; but advertisements will be taken in gratis as formerly. The reason of my raising it to a penny is, because the number I print is too prodigious great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my customers will think it dear for a penny, since they always have the best intelligence, besides other diversion.

HENRY GROESGROVE,

Printer of the Norwich Newspaper, 7th Dec. 1799."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

To build up, enlarge, strengthen, support and defend the government of the people, is surely the work of patriotism in every country, and in every age—but the reverse of all these is the test of republicanism with some who are not ashamed to dub themselves friends of "the rights of man."

To be faithfully served by those who are freely elected by the people, is the direct way to incur the malevolence and abuse of men, who never gave any other evidence of their patriotism than their own declaration. Surely there is more glory in remaining firm at the post of duty when the arrows of detraction assail the shield of public virtue, than in braving death amidst a shower of the leaden messengers of fate.

On this account, America is perhaps more indebted, for her happiness and free government to her present rulers, than for all their exertions in the field—since the preservation of liberty, peace, and safety, is a much arduous task than their acquisition.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

We are informed by a letter from Albany, dated the 9th inst. that Major de Zeng is arrived in that city, with a number of Chiefs, from the Oneida, Onondago and Cayuga nations of Indians, having been sent for by the Legislature of this State to meet our great State-Council.

ARRIVED.

Ship Rosina, Clark, Liverpool, 88 days
Brig Experiment, Nash, Charleston
Sloop Polly, Stoughton, Gaudaloupe

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.

Sunday last, a subscription was opened in this city, for raising a fund to defray the expense of building and equipping a Frigate, to be presented to Congress for the purpose of assisting in the protection of the American trade. A considerable sum was immediately subscribed which, it is hoped, will be followed by such liberal subscriptions as will effectually accomplish a measure so important and essential to the interests of the American commerce. Subscriptions are received by Mr. Thomas Martin, at the corner of Bay and Tradd-streets.

FROM THE EAGLE.

WHAT though beneath a humble roof,
I live—and die—unknown to fame!
From spires and cities far aloof;
And great ones he'er pronounce my name!
Though soon beside some lonely heath,
I'm lodged 'mong undistinguished dead,
With not a friend to weep my death,
Nor place a marble at my head!
Yet, VIRTUE, thou shalt make me blest—
Thy hand shall lead, thy arm sustain;
And life, with thee, shall lack no rest,
And death, with thee shall give no pain!
MYRA.

IMPROMPTU.

To George—should compliments be paid,
Before he's numbered with the dead,
Th' insult never could be borne,
By those who live to public scorn.
No—let us pelt him while he lives,
'Tis the reward the just receives,
For all his toils in war and peace,
'Till nature's worn-out wheels shall cease—
Envy, no contr'it can surprize,
When Virtue seeks her native skies.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2
3 ditto,	10/1
Deferred,	11/1
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	8 ditto ditto.

NEW THEATRE.

On MONDAY, February 17th, will be performed (with permission of the patentee of Covent Garden Theatre)

A COMIC OPERA,

Written by the author of the *Poor Soldier*, called the

Castle of Andalusia,

With the original overture and accompaniments, selected and composed by Dr. ARNOLD, and additional airs by SHIELD.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A COMEDY, in two Acts, called

Who's the Dupe.

Previous to the Opera, an occasional ADDRESS will be spoken.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

N.B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person admitted on any account whatever behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica.

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.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,

(Price three-eighths of a dollar)

THE

Speeches of Mr. Smith,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the subject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, proposed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,

A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE footing of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France.

February 15.

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FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street.

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more productive than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

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