

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

In a committee of the whole House on the slave trade, Mr. Secretary Dundas's motion for prohibiting the importation of African negroes after Jan. 1, 1800, was read.

Lord Mornington argued strenuously for a more speedy abolition of the trade, and moved that 1795 should be inserted instead of 1800.

The committee divided upon Lord Mornington's amendment for the abolition on the first of January, 1795—Ayes 130, noes 161—majority 31.

The Speaker proposed Jan. 1, 1796.

Sir Edward Knatchbull begged to know, whether, if 1795 was agreed to, it was intended to revive the question by the promoters of it, by urging, at any future period, a more speedy end to the trade.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox both declared, that they should consider the vote of that night as decisive upon the question, and not subject to revision.

The committee again divided upon the proposition for the 1st of January, 1796—Ayes 151, noes 132—majority 19 for abolishing the trade after January 1, 1796.

WATERFORD, April 5.

TOLERATION.

A Jewish author thus describes the Tolerant Spirit of the Government of Venice: "The Republic alone, says he, and not the Inquisitors, have the Press under their cognizance."

Thus at Venice, an author may bring forth what he pleases, provided it does not affect the government.

The Jews have had a Talmud, and Leon of Modena, and others, have lately published their opinions there.

The Turks have printed their Alcoran; but what is still more surprising among the Nazarinians (viz. Christians) is that they there publish books against the Clergy and the Sovereign Pontiff, which are received with applause, though this same Clergy are sanctioned by the Magistrates.

The Venetians render their religion subservient to their policy, and their faith to times and seasons; so that the body of their Doctors are composed of Nazarine Papiests, Schismatics, Heretics, Jews, and even Turks; for the Senate there freely permit the University of Padua to give the Dictorial Bonnet, without requiring any profession of faith from the candidates, though that profession is ordered by the Pope.

From hence it is plain, that this wise republic think the road to the sciences ought to be open to all men; and that it is a hardship to have any stumbling block thrown in their way under the presence of religion.

A late patriotic meeting in Ireland, their sentiments on the Slave Trade were thus strongly, though quaintly marked. Their toast was—"The cause of all who are persecuted because they are black, and blackened because they are persecuted!"

DUBLIN, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman of respectability in this city, dated 19th of March, 1792.

"You have asked what is my opinion of the present posture of affairs?—It is the same, I believe, as that of every man, who is not strongly an infatuated friend, or enemy to the constitution—All, I think, must agree, that the present posture of affairs is most wretched—that we have neither liberty nor security—that anarchy, a state much inferior to the most despotic Government, pervades the land! and, in short, that we seem to be rushing precipitately into that state of disorder, in which force supplies the place of law and justice, and in which all the bonds of social union are dissolved.

"In Paris, though the fermentation of men's minds be extreme, greater tranquillity is enjoyed than in any other part of the kingdom. Never, however, were libertinism and irreligion carried to the pitch which they have here attained: In the provinces are daily committed disorders of every denomination.

"Perhaps before this letter reaches its destination, the flames of civil war will have broken out in the southern provinces. The clubs of the Jacobins, dispersed through the

kingdom, I consider to be the principal cause of the disorders. They inflame the minds of the people, excite them to riot, counteract the measures taken by the civil magistrates for the re-establishment of order, and whilst they are violating the constitution, pretend to be its chief support.

"The Majority of the National Assembly is composed of men of that party—hence the confusion and tumult which accompany all their debates, their continual complaint of the inactivity of the executive power—the denunciation of Ministers—that indecent abuse of foreign government—the provocation of war," &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

Who would have thought (says a correspondent) that the effects of the late misfortunes of many of our citizens would have been so little felt in general, as they are at present? Scarcely any traces of the disasters, except in the speculative line, which happened some time ago, are now to be seen in the commercial sphere.—Trade of every kind begins to be carried on again with spirit and success.—The representations which have been made of the situation of New-York, in consequence of the late speculative failures, have been very exaggerated and falsified. The shock at the time was severe, but of short continuance. Credit is again revived—and prosperity once more approaches in sight.

Philadelphia, June 20.

By an ordinance of the King and Council of Great-Britain, the acts regulating the trade of that kingdom with the United States of America, which were continued to the 5th April, 1792, are further continued to the 5th April, 1793.

Monday last arrived in this city from London by the way of New-York, a model by which the New Theatre of Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle in Chestnut-street is to be erected.—This plan has been pronounced by European architects and persons of taste and judgment, to be better calculated for a building of convenient and elegant accommodation, as well with respect to the performers as the audience, than any Theatre of equal dimensions hitherto constructed. The model will in a few days be exhibited for the gratification of the curious.

The late European intelligence exhibits a very interesting tho' confused draft of the state of affairs in that quarter of the globe. France, finding that the combined powers of Austria, Prussia, &c. were making the most active warlike preparations, while they continued to negotiate very indefinitely, has declared war against the King of Bohemia and Hungary. This, it is expected, will consolidate the views of the nation; and while the ardor of the great body of the people will lead them to the most strenuous exertions against the common enemy of the revolution, the legislature will be enabled to complete without interruption the great business of arranging their finances, and finishing the internal organization of the kingdom. The momentum of the new power, that of the people, will be felt, and submitted to in all the departments; and while so striking and important an object is to be provided for as the war, taxes will be paid with cheerfulness, to such an amount as that the treasury will probably be full and flowing.—The accounts from Austria and Prussia are vague; the marching of troops to the frontiers in large bodies, councils, messengers, and other concomitants of war are mentioned. The King of Sardinia disclaims all hostile intentions against France. The ex-princes and their forces are quite in the back ground of the picture.—Sweden must be in confusion since the death of Gustavus; their own concerns will probably be sufficient to engross their whole attention—an investigation of the late assassination is prosecuting.—The Swiss Cantons do not appear in a conspicuous situation at the present crisis.—No recent intelligence is received from Spain which can enable us to determine what part she will take in the war; her old habits, and the late change in her ministry, are supposed to be favorable to France.—England will probably remain neuter; some, however, suppose her continental engagements will render it difficult for her to keep out of the scrape. On the whole, the French, united among themselves, and animated by the fervor of liberty, will be invincible, while their enemies will have to act with the utmost caution, lest while they attempt to extinguish the fire of freedom in a neighboring kingdom, their own houses should be involved in the flames.

The late glorious triumph of reason and humanity in the decision of the British House of Commons, for the abolition of the slave trade, must inspire every benevolent mind with the most pleasing and respectful emotions towards that enlightened people. When we consider the immense interest which was supposed to be involved in this decision, and the perverting power of avarice over the human mind, we may justly exclaim, The sacred influence of Liberty is irresistible!

This vote of Parliament, with certain splendid decrees of the National Assembly of France in favor of MAN, have poured a flood of glory on the transactions of the present period, which throws the events of past times, however brilliant, into the shade.

The number of persons in Edinburgh, taken last year, was 81,865.

Married, Mr. Jacob C. Wikoff, Druggist, to Miss Charlotte Phile, daughter of Frederick Phile, Esq. Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.

The contested election of the State of New-York is highly interesting, as it respects the important privilege of free suffrage.—We are assured that it is the decided opinion of the well informed of both parties, that had all the legal votes given at the election to which the following protest refers been counted, there would have been a very considerable majority for Mr. JAY as Governor.]

NEW-YORK, June 13.

WE, the subscribers, members of the joint committee appointed to canvass and estimate the votes taken at the late election in this State for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Senators, do dissent from and protest against the determination of the major part of the said committee, respecting the votes taken at the said election, in the county of Otsego.

I. Because these votes, having been given by the freeholders of Otsego, and the packages containing the same having been received, and transmitted in season to the Secretary's office, by the person acting as sheriff of the county, the committee have no right to reject them, under the pretence of judging of the legality, validity, operation or extent of the sheriff's authority or commission: These questions being foreign to the duty of their appointment, and capable of a decision only in the ordinary courts of law.

II. Because, if the committee was by law authorized to examine, and determine the legality and extent of the Sheriff's authority and commission, we are of opinion that Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and transmitted the ballots, was the lawful sheriff of Otsego. By the Constitution the sheriff, whatever may be the form of his commission, must hold his office during the pleasure of the Council of Appointment, and by the law of the land, he must continue therein until another is appointed, and takes upon himself the office. Richard R. Smith having been appointed on the 17th February, 1791, and Benjamin Gilbert having been appointed on the 30th March, 1792, but not having qualified, or taken upon himself the office, until Richard R. Smith had received and transmitted the ballots, Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and forwarded the same, must be deemed the lawful sheriff of the county. The uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the constitution, precludes all doubt respecting its true construction on this point. For, although the commissions of the sheriffs are for one year, they nevertheless continued to exercise the office, until others were appointed, and entered upon the execution thereof; which has often been long after the expiration of the year, and sometimes after the same person has remained in office for more than four years successively. And such sheriff sometimes after the expiration of their year, at others, after having held the office for four successive years, have received and transmitted ballots for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, which ballots have, on former elections, been received and canvassed; and even upon the present canvass, the committee have canvassed the ballots taken in the counties of Kings, Orange and Washington, notwithstanding the year had expired for which the sheriffs of these counties were commissioned, and no new commission had been issued. Hence the sheriffs of those counties, in receiving and transmitting the ballots, must have acted under their former commissions, since a mere appointment without a commission, and a compliance with the requisites prescribed by law, could not, in our opinion, give any authority as sheriff to the person so appointed.

III. Because, if Richard R. Smith, at the time he received and forwarded the ballots, was not sheriff, the county was without a sheriff, a position too mischievous to be established by a doubtful construction of law.

IV. Because, if Richard R. Smith was not of right sheriff of the county at the time he received and forwarded the ballots, he was then sheriff in fact of that county; and all the acts of such an officer, which tend to the public utility, or to preserve and render effectual the rights of third persons, are valid in law.

V. Because, in all doubtful cases, the committee ought, in our opinion, to decide in favor of the votes given by the citizens, left by too nice and critical an exposition of the law, the right of suffrage be rendered nugatory.

We also dissent from, and protest against the determination of the major part of the said committee, respecting the votes, taken at the said election, in the county of Clinton.

Because, it appears that the sheriff of the said county deputed a person by parole to deliver the box, containing the ballots of the said county, into the Secretary's Office. Such deputation we deem to be sufficient; and as there is satisfactory evidence, that the box was delivered in the same state, in which it was received from the sheriff, the votes in our opinion ought to be canvassed.

We also dissent from, and protest against the determination of the major part of the said committee, by which they declare that George Clinton was, by the greatest number of votes taken at the late election, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, chosen Governor of this state; and that Pierre Van Cortlandt was, by the greatest number of votes at the said election, chosen Lieutenant-Governor of this state. And that John Livingston was, by the greatest number of votes at the said election, in the Eastern district of this state, chosen a Senator in the said Eastern district.

Because, it cannot be ascertained whether George Clinton was chosen Governor, or Pierre Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Governor of this state, by the greatest number of votes at the late election, without examining the ballots, contained in the boxes, delivered into the Secretary's Office, by the sheriffs of the counties of Otsego and Clinton; there being a sufficient number of freeholders in these counties, with the votes given in other parts of the state, for John Jay, as Governor, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, as Lieutenant-Governor, to give them a majority of votes for those offices; nor can it be ascertained, whether John Livingston was chosen a Senator in the Eastern district, by the greatest number of votes in that district, without examining the votes taken in the county of Clinton, there being a sufficient number of freeholders in that county, with the votes given in other parts of the district, for Thomas Jenkins, as a Senator, to give him a greater number of votes for a Senator, than the number given for the said John Livingston.

SAMUEL JONES, ISAAC ROOSEVELT, LEONARD GANSEVOORT.

Secretary's Office, New-York, June 12, 1792.

From the title of the NATIONAL GAZETTE (says a Correspondent) it was natural to expect that it would have been conspicuous for disseminating principles calculated to promote the great national interests of the United States—the national union, national credit, national prosperity, in respect to commerce, agriculture and manufactures—national respectability in reference to the constitution, the laws, and government; and in respect to the administration of the government, which is placed in the hands of the first patriots of the country, at the head of whom is the man who "unites all hearts," at least apparently; an administration which with so much harmony, concord and success, have given America a name in the earth, and made her the model of the nations that determine to be free.—Instead of realizing these reasonable and just expectations, what do we behold?—A faction, who arrogating to themselves a superior degree of sensibility for the liberties of this country, are incessantly pouring forth, through the medium of that Gazette, a torrent of abuse against men and measures; and loading the government of the people with epithets of opprobrium, surpassing those formerly applied to the measures of the British ministry in their attempts to enslave us. This cannot be considered in any other point of view, than a continuation of that opposition which sprang up immediately on the promulgation of the constitution to which the United States is indebted for its present enjoyments and future prospects. It may not be improper to exhibit, occasionally, an abstract of those sentiments and opinions, by which the party that supports this National Gazette propose to secure to the people the blessings of UNION, and a REPUBLICAN system of government.

The following national sentiments appear in the NATIONAL GAZETTE of Monday last: "The spirited conduct of some good old whigs of 1775, in destroying the notification of the exciseman in Germantown, as a disgraceful badge of slavery, may convince our rulers that a free people will not be amused by financial palatiatives.

"The government of the United States in all things wishing to imitate the corrupt principles of the court of Great-Britain, has commenced the disgraceful career by an excise law, and during the last session of Congress attempted a stamp duty on cards, with a sanctified pretence to discourage gambling!"

N. B. The acquiescence of the respective states in the excise law, is manifest from this circumstance—that they generally, if not all of them, have repealed their state excise laws, in consequence of that species of taxation's being assumed by Congress agreeable to the constitution.

Extract from the same paper. "A respectable minority in Congress (the single vote of Gen. Jackson might have frequently made it a majority) have reprobated every one of the measures that are complained of; and if Pennsylvania had been represented in the Senate, many of those measures, which were carried only by the casting voice of the Vice-President, would perhaps never have been adopted."

Extract from Thursday's Gazette. "That there was an evident bias in the House of Representatives, of a most singular nature, in the vote given the 21st of March last, must appear to every impartial examiner, who will take the trouble to cast his eye over the Yeas and Nays, where it will clearly appear that the northern members generally voted in the negative on the question for declaring Gen. Jackson entitled to a seat."

This is truly republican indeed! Thus also has the Speaker of the House been stigmatized in the National Gazette as a prejudiced man, for the abominable crime of exercising his own judgment!

Another extract. "Was it a host of foreigners, who, with the President of the United States at their head, kicked out of doors the tractioning representation bill, to introduce a constitutional one?"

This shews the sentiments of the party—from such intolerance may the United States forever continue free.

The New-York papers teem with publications (pro and con) respecting the decision of the canvassers of the votes at the late election in that state.

A meeting was to be held on Monday at the City-Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain legal redress of the injury conceived to be done to the Constitution from the decision of a majority of the canvassing committee.

At a meeting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, held at Christ Church the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the general convention of said church in the United States, to be held in the city of New-York, the 3d Tuesday in September next, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Magaw, Rev. Mr. Pilmore, Rev. Mr. Grig, William Bingham, Esq. and Messrs. John Campbell and Woodrop Sims.

Died on Saturday last, after a short illness, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Col. RICHARD FULLERTON, of this city, and on Sunday his remains were deposited in the burial ground of the first Presbyterian Church, attended by a large number of respectable citizens.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Indents, Final Settlements, Half shares Bank U. S., Shares Bank North-America.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Juno, Brice, Havre de Grace & Exeter. Brig Columbus, Selman, Cadiz.

The Editor of this Gazette informs his patrons, that he has constantly sent it to those subscribers who have not directed that it should be discontinued after the first of June.