

On the question being put, the Duke was the only dissentient. Ireland, with that loyalty and political prudence which we expected she would display, but which the English Jacobins hoped she would not, has given the finishing blow to faction. The incendiaries of France, and the perturbed spirits of the phalanx, have now their prospects blasted. Their diabolical endeavors to divide Great-Britain and Ireland, the more surely to ruin both, have been frustrated; and France and Faction have now to dread the united exertions of Britannia and Hibernia to suppress anarchy and Jacobin politics.

Mad. D'Eon, after all the vicissitudes and singularities of her extraordinary life, is likely to close it in happiness, if competency can confer felicity. The mother of this heroic female lately died in France, at the age of eighty-seven, and has left her daughter a considerable fortune.

Mrs. Bateman, of Soho-square, is preparing a public breakfast in honour of Madam D'Eon's accession to a comfortable independence. There is to be a concert on the occasion, and a grand exhibition in the art of fencing, to which the chevalier Chevalier has promised to contribute all the skill which time and want of practice have left her.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, March 13.

Yesterday being assigned by the hon. House of Representatives, for coming to a choice, on their part, of a Federal Senator; the ballots were taken, when the number of votes given in were 199—100 making a choice—The Hon. CALLEB STRONG, Esq. had 113 votes, and was chosen. This gentleman is therefore re-elected.

Yesterday, in the hon. Supreme Judicial Court, the action of trespass, for assault and battery, brought by the Hon. Benjamin Austin, Esq. against the Editor of the CENTINEL, was tried—and after a hearing, which continued the whole day, the jury gave their verdict for the Plaintiff.

A correspondent thinks it rather extraordinary, that the charges brought against the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, by Mr. Giles, should have found their way into the Argus of yesterday; and the decision of Congress thereon, be lost before they could arrive—when it is well known they both set out in company together from Philadelphia. Nor can the same correspondent account why a former string of Resolutions introduced by Mr. Giles, should appear in the Chronicle, and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence thereof, be excluded. It is believed, the public are not satisfied with this mode of doing business.

Extract from the Journals of the Municipality of Cape-Francois, in the session of the 31st of December, 1792.

Extract from the Resolves of said day.

Art. V. EVERY master or owner of vessel, either French or Foreigner, shall be bound to make a declaration of the number of foreigners on board his vessel, mentioning both their age and name. No masters of such vessels shall, under the penalty of 1500 livres, let any one of their passengers come on shore without a permit from the Municipality; and in case his or their declaration should be proved false, he or they shall be severely punished for such offence.

(Signed) CHEVALIER, Mayor, and GAUMER, S.Y.

Certified as a true translation from the original resolves recorded in the journal of the office of the Municipality.

CARRE, Sr. Interpreter to the Municipality of Cape Fs.

A copy of the above will be delivered each Captain on his arrival at the Cape, or other port of St. Domingo, and a receipt exacted for the same, in order that they may not plead ignorance of this Decree. The Printers throughout the United States are requested to publish the above.

MG FENNO, The NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL, printed at Halifax, contains the following article—which, please to publish, with the lines annexed, and oblige Yours,

HALIFAX, March 6.

THE neighboring Sportsmen are informed, that a Main of Twenty-one COCKS will be fought in this Town, on Thursday the 14th inst.

FROM Britain's isle this cruel pastime came, A sport that puts humanity to shame: Around the pit the gamblers take their stand, While bets and oaths pervade the unfeeling band; This they call pleasure—but 'tis love of gain Which give the groupe alternate joy and pain.— Hence all the tricking acts are here display'd, By which the vilest gamblers prop their trade.

In Rome, when cruel scenes were all the rage, Game-cocks and quails were butcher'd on the stage: From scenes like these, the gladiators sprung, Which Rome's proud honors hath on Gibbets hung—

Now Britain, thousands to a circus draws, Her princes there to bruffers shout applause! The days of chivalry, says Burke are gone, But a worse era is fast posting on.

EXTRACT.

"No immoral man can possibly be a true patriot; and all those who profess outrageous zeal for the liberty and prosperity of their country, and at the same time infringe her law, affront her religion and debauch her people, are but detestable quacks, by fraud or ignorance increasing the disorders they pretend to remedy."

Philadelphia, March 23.

ABSTRACT of FOREIGN NEWS.

THE citizen-soldiers of France who had been prisoners in Luxemburg, complained to the Convention of cruel treatment received from the enemy while in their hands; they had been beaten with sticks and fables, and fed with mouldy bread—they demanded speedy vengeance. Referred to the military committee.

The Mayor of Paris, in an account of the state of the Capital, given in to the Convention, represents the city as in a very critical situation, owing to the depreciation of the notes in circulation—alarms respecting provisions—tradesmen wanting employ—complaints against the administration of the posts—flowing of the blood to the widows of those who have been hurried to the frontiers—concealed enemies in brothels and gaming houses, &c. &c. but the departments of the police are exerting themselves to remedy every disorder.—The total of the armed force at Paris, on the 5th January, is stated at 27,089; these are composed of 116,452 National Guards, Gendarmes & Conquerors of the Baille 2423, Federates 5601.

The Administrators of Finisterre, in an address to the Convention, denounce Marat, Robertspierre, Bazire, Chabot and Merlin, as intriguers—"expel them (say they) for you ought not to breathe the same air with these villains." A great tumult followed the reading of this address.

General Dumourier, in a letter to the Convention, pathetically describes the deplorable situation of the army. He charges the deficiency to the war-office, which he says is become a club. He says he has sworn to retire from all public employment on the conclusion of a peace; and should this declaration not be sufficient, as soon as the Republic is delivered from the scourge of war, to remove all suspicion, he promises to impose on himself the most rigorous ostracism. He concludes by saying—"But if the National Convention, in the terrible crisis in which we now are, shall not grant me that confidence to which I think myself entitled; if it take precautions against me; and if it does not pursue decisive measures respecting the four Memorials which I submit to its wisdom, then, Citizen President, I shall immediately prove to my country, that I have neither avarice nor ambition, by resigning my generalship, and by retiring to the country, where I shall continue my studies on politics and war, and be ready at all times to quit my solitude, when a well regulated government shall afford me the means of being useful to my fellow-citizens."

General Valence writes from Liege, that a body of his troops has seized, in the Emperor's treasuries, cash, to the amount of 200,000 livres.

The English are recruiting their army, by raising independent companies; 120 of these are ordered to be formed of 100 men each.

Lord Grenville, the British Secretary of State, has answered the note of the French Minister, M. Chauvelin. This answer is lengthy; it is what, in diplomatic language, is called *raisonne*, and contains all the arguments upon which the British Court has taken up the question. This has been transmitted to the Executive of France; it had not been communicated to the Assembly. The English paragraph adds, that by this it would seem as if the Executive Council were deliberating on the contents, and deliberation is constantly favorable to peace.

A grenadier of the French army was announced to the National Convention by the Minister of Marine. This citizen soldier had had an interview with the King of Naples, in which he had demanded and received of the King, reparation of the injury which the French republic had sustained in respect to a note said to be sent to the Divan by the Agent of that Prince, to prevent Semonville from being received as Ambassador of France at the Ottoman Court. The grenadier, in his speech to the King, said he allowed him only an hour to return an answer to his demand. The Minister of the King, within the time, announced, *That his Sicilian Majesty formally and openly disavows every thing that may have been done in his name against the French nation, at Constantinople.* This grenadier was sent from the fleet by Capt. LATOUCHE, then in the harbour with a French Squadron.

The diplomatic dispute between France and England, according to the notes which have passed between Lord Grenville, the British Secretary of State, and M. Le Brun, the French Minister, appears to be reduced to two points, viz.—First. The Decree of the National Convention of the 19th November, which the British Minister considers as "announcing to the *seditions of all nations, the cases in which they may depend previously on the support and assistance of France.*" On this M. Le Brun says, "Nothing could be more strange than this reproach to the sentiments of the National Convention." He disclaims all intention on their part of favoring the seditious, or encouraging mobs.—The second point is the Scheldt. On this the British Minister says, "England will never consent that France shall arrogate the power of annulling at her pleasure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which she makes herself the only judge, the political system of Europe, established by solemn treaties, and guaranteed by the consent of all the powers." In answer to this the French Minister says, "The treaty in question was concluded by the Emperor, without the participation of the Belgians.—The Emperor, to secure the possession of the low countries, sacrificed without scruple, the most inviolable of rights." The Minister of France asks, "but is France authorized to break the stipulations which are opposed to the liberty of the Scheldt? If the rights of Nature and those of Nations are consulted, and not France alone, all the nations of Europe are authorized to do it—there can be no doubt of it."

The Senate of Massachusetts have appointed the Rev. Dr. PARKER, Minister of one of the Episcopal Churches, to preach the next anniversary Election Sermon.

Accounts by the ship Tryal say, that the English Packet had four shot fired at her by a French frigate as she went out of Lisbon, with intention to bring the Packet to bay, but she refused to slacken sail, and proceeded on her voyage with hoisted colours.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the preparations of that nation for war—that exclusive of the King's bounty of five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompense of fifty shillings to every seaman who would enter the fleet; the consequence of which was, that men were enlisting extremely fast.

They were pressing men fast at Lisbon when the Tryal sailed, and the place was strongly fortified—1300 had been pressed in one night, and the common jails almost emptied. The people in Lisbon are alarmed, fearing a visit from the French fleet, which is said to be on very respectable footing.

The story of the massacre of the French garrison at Frankfort, is totally contradicted by a letter in the English papers, dated at that place after the retaking of it by the Prussians—the reverse was the fact, and this, the letter says, has been attested by the French prisoners themselves in letters to the National Convention.—The citizens of Frankfort, at the hazard of their lives, rescuing the French from the fury of the enemy.

"I was lamenting to one of the members of the Convention (says an English paragraphist) that a great deliberating assembly should thus be converted into a theatre of noise, threats and confusion. Pardieu! said he, alluding to the late dagger scene, but if our senate is a bear-garden, yours is a mountebank stage. It is curious, added he, that nobody in France should know any thing of these terrible daggers made in England, and that the French nation should be accused of assassinating with a weapon that since the revolution was never worn or used, unless by the Chevaliers du Poignard, the king's friends, who were disgraced in the Thuilleries on the 22d of Feb. 1790, and taken into custody, with the same concealed weapons, at the Pont Tournant, on the 10th of August, 1792. It is not therefore astonishing, that Mr. B.— should wear the peculiar weapon of the party he supports; but it is strange that he should charge upon his enemies the sins of his friends. As to his accusation of atheism, it reminds me of the well known story of the German, who, quarreling with his landlady at Blois, wrote down in his album, that all the women of that city were red haired and scolds. I relate this conversation, because I think it is just in all cases that both sides should be heard."

It has been repeatedly said that Mr. Burke is a pensioner.—In his speech against Mr. Fox's motion in the House of Commons for sending an Ambassador to France—Mr. Burke makes the following declaration:—

Strange as it might appear to some gentlemen with whom he formerly acted, he affirmed, in the face of the house and his country—"I remain, and ever will, my independence—I have made no provision for myself or family.—We are not in the possession of any office; neither cajoled by the reversion of place, nor by the promise of pension—and yet, because I have warmly expressed my abhorrence of the French doctrines, I am pursued and reviled with all the force of rancour and hostility."

In the Senate of this state on Thursday last, on the motion to postpone the consideration of the first section of the bill for erecting the Bank of Pennsylvania, in order to introduce a substitute for the purpose of vesting the inactive monies of the state in the stock of the Bank of North America—the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Smilie, were as follow:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Morris, Thomas, Jenks, Schmyser, Coats, and Sellers.

NAYS.—Messrs. Scott, Edie, Hoge, Smilie, Kennedy, Brown, Heister, Hanna, Smith, Montgomery, and Moore.

In favour of erecting the Bank of Pennsylvania, 11 to 6.

Extract of a letter dated Fort St. Clair, Jan. 11. "This place is garrisoned by 150 riflemen. A few days since some Indians near Fort Jefferson, were discovered; one of them was shot at and wounded. They were the first that has been discovered since the battle with the Kentuckians on the 6th November last."

NORFOLK, (V.) March 9. On Tuesday last a Canoe, with five persons in her, was crossing from Portsmouth to this town, the wind being very high, she upset and went down. Captain Tyrell, of the schooner Polly, from Weymouth, Massachusetts, happening to be laughing from the wharf, immediately jumped into his boat, and kindly rendered every assistance in his power, but was only fortunate enough to save three of them.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Dec. 31, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this General Assembly be presented to the Hon. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, for his faithful services as Senator of this state to the Congress of the United States—and that the Speakers of both Houses be requested to transmit him the said resolution.

W. LENOIR, S. S. S. CABARRUS, S. H. C.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Brig Betsey, Clark, St. Thomas; Kcziab, Guyer, Port-au-Prince; Sch'r Recovery, Fortescue, Trinidad; Sloop Active, Luke, Virginia; Greyhound, Arnold, ditto

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 28/4; 3 per Cents, 10/5; Deferred, 11/5; Full Shares Bank U. S. 15 per cent. prem

Incendiary writers, an hiring press, and factious men who foment dissenters to gain elections have given themselves no breathing spell in their task of making mischief since our free constitution was proposed to the public.—We hear of British factions—but more profligate lies or more malignant suspicions were never scattered in any country on earth in order to bring the government and its officers into contempt and abhorrence. The only chance in the favor of government is the sound sense of the people—and truly none was ever more tried or more insulted. Much will it redound to the honor of our citizens if they disregard in future, as they have heretofore done the seditious arts of their enemies. But if our affairs should get into confusion, it will show that we have thought better of ourselves and the world has been kind enough to think better of us as a nation than we deserve. They will say the constitution was the work of the wisest and best men—but it has been mar'd by the most worthless.

Happy is it for a people when intrigue gets entangled in a net of its own weaving—honesty is always a match for cunning and false patriotism, in a fair and candid investigation of its motives and conduct—Envy may raise a mist, but time and reflection dissipate the vapors, and a wise and enlightened people award the tribute of applause to solid merit.

We have heard of the inextricable difficulties of the people; we have heard of the intolerable burthens they are at this moment groaning under—and we now hear from the same quarter, "that by a combination of favorable circumstances, or the collected good sense of its inhabitants, the country has extricated itself from a few embarrassments"—Alas, what a pity that certain restless spirits cannot assume to themselves any of the honor—and that neither in prose or verse, one solitary publication can be found to celebrate their praise, Friends of merit, ere you indulge your feelings, consult the opinion-mongers, for their indignation is excited at every mode of expressing your sentiments, which is not dictated by themselves.

The mischief makers have pretended that there was a corrupt majority in Congress watching for opportunities to swell up the debt—because debts and taxes create a corrupt influence. It is time to drop this article from the impeachment, because it would involve the dear friends of liberty, the pure enemies of antirepublican public faith and aristocratical public credit and order. On the business of the army claim, the opposers of Treasury influence would (at least they said they would) allow millions more debt in favor of the late army and original certificate holders. Abused and deceived citizens—who on this occasion were the men to hunt up claims to swell the public debt—which will you give credit to—words—big swelling words of vanity and deceit—or plain facts that speak louder?

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press.

The rapid sale of the first edition, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Booksellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 Copies.

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Piceceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Bolton, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest, CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'y.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the Massachusetts Magazine, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author titles 'Mercantile Arithmetic.' It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, OR STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.

Boston, Feb. 13.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.