

opinions. They will I hope, recollect the wisdom and warning of Mr. Fox, and take the first opportunity of making peace with the reprobated Republic of France! I am yet sanguine enough to entertain such a hope; but, if nothing but a new effusion of rancour is to be gained to the administration, I will tell the Minister, that however competent he may be, the deluded nation will lose, and soon lose its delusion, and its patience. I have to regret the absence of my right honorable friend, (Mr. Fox) but that absence affords me an opportunity of saying, that none will think that he looks less because he is left alone. Some there are who think he stands on higher ground by being less surrounded. To that great man, the nation will, I know, turn at last, and they will find him like a great sea mark, defying and braving every storm.

I shall now move first, "For an account of money issued to his Prussian Majesty,"—and secondly, "For an account of what troops have been furnished in consequence of such money."

I assert that the Parliament ought to continue sitting, but I think it necessary to submit first to your consideration, the two motions which I have just read.

Mr. Grey seconded the motions.

Mr. Pitt said, that it was not his intention to trouble the house very much at length upon the subject introduced by the Hon. Gentleman, but before he should proceed to the main question, he should say a very few words in reply to some observations which had fallen from him with regard to the absence of some of those gentlemen with whom he had the honor to act. In the first place there was not the least idea that such a motion would be brought forward at so late a period of the session, when it was understood that all public business had been concluded, and that the prorogation of Parliament had been delayed merely on account of some necessary arrangements which were to take place; but in fact it was not altogether under the idea of no business being to be brought forward, that the gentlemen particularly alluded to had absented themselves. One of them, Mr. Wyndham, as the Hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) observed, was not at present a member of that house, nor had he, as yet, actually taken upon himself any active department in the administration; the other right hon. gentleman (Mr. Dundas) to whom an allusion had been made, was kept away by a misfortune of a domestic nature, and no one would be more ready, he was convinced, to admit the fairness of that apology than the hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) himself. With regard to the speech of that hon. gentleman, it appeared to him to consist of three distinct parts; first, he wished to know the object of the war; in the next place what forces had been supplied by Prussia, in consequence of the subsidy he had received from this country, and how those troops have been employed; and lastly, the situation of affairs between this country and America, the result of which was, that the house should recommend to his Majesty, not to separate his Parliament, but to keep them sitting by short adjournments, in order that he should take its advice in the present critical situation of affairs if found necessary. The first part he would answer, not in that equivocal manner in which that honorable gentleman and his friends had been used to speak, of the object of the war, but in that fair, open, and candid manner, in which it had been repeatedly avowed by his Majesty's ministers in their places in that house, and in the gracious speech of his Majesty from the Throne at the commencement of the present session of Parliament. The hon. gentleman and his friends, had either adopted their idea of the nature and object of the war from their own imaginations, or from the misrepresentation of what had fallen on a former occasion from his hon. friend (Mr. Jenkinson) whom they alleged to have declared the present to be a war *usque ad internecionem*, which was in fact a term first used by themselves only, for he had never heard it from any of their friends. It was not in his opinion a war *internecionem*, or a war of extermination, the object of it was the destruction of the present Jacobin system; in order to the establishment of some regular form of government upon which the country could depend, and with whom we might treat with security, and upon the effecting of which, the ultimate safety and prosperity of this nation depend. But should we depend on effect this great and desirable object on account of some few temporary misfortunes or accidental obstructions? It was well known, that Brabant in all wars had been the consequence of the success or failure of a continental campaign; and though it might be lost by the misfortunes of the present, he did

not doubt but the success of a future campaign would restore it.

Far from seeming depressed by those occasional accidents, which must ever be the lot of war, he felt as firm a confidence as ever in the ultimate success of our arms; and he and those who acted with him, were as fully convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war, and straining every nerve and exerting the last efforts of the country to insure its success. In this opinion he was firm, because he was convinced the regular powers of Europe, whom the hon. gentleman, in compliance with the French phraseology, termed despots, still possessed resources sufficient to subdue and bring to a just sense of propriety and moderation those intolerable tyrants who now rule in France, whose conduct, tho' the hon. gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) sometimes wishes to become their apologist, cannot but be reprobated. He contended that the object of the war was to save France from destruction, and not to make a conquest of her territories. It was a war not *usque ad internecionem*, but for her preservation. With respect to the second topic urged by the hon. gentleman, he thought it unfit to enquire why the troops furnished by the King of Prussia acted rather in one place than another, because it might tend to prejudice the operations of the campaign to disclose such facts; but whether they existed or not, or why they were employed in one part of the world rather than another, it was not then a fit time to enquire. His Majesty's ministers were responsible for such treaties as they had advised his Majesty to enter into; they were also responsible if they did not use every means in their power to compel the performance of the conditions contained in such treaties; so much for that point.—The last point contained in the right hon. gentleman's speech, was, respecting the state of affairs in America: upon this head he declared he should say very little, for the best reason in the world, because the time is most improper for any discussion upon that subject, and he feared that already the hon. gentleman had spoken more freely on that head than was consistent with sound discretion. There was now in this country, a person empowered by the American government to settle all differences arising from former jealousies, or recent discontent.

The hon. gentleman says, that any person who has any common correspondence with America, must have heard how unpopular administration were in America; at the same time he admitted there was a Jacobin Faction in America, with whom he supposed the hon. gentleman corresponded, as he was not in other respects, nice in the choice of his correspondents; with that faction, he believed administration were unpopular, and trusted they ever would be so, not only in America, but in every other country where Jacobin principles might find their way. But it was well known the hon. gentleman himself, and his party were unpopular in this country with all those who were the enemies of Jacobinism. Upon these three points the hon. gentleman proposes to address his Majesty to continue the parliament sitting by short prorogations, and if after what he had heard he should persist in his motion, it should have his decided negative. For with regard to the campaign, Ministers were to carry it on in the manner which might seem most advisable to them, for which they were responsible to Parliament and therefore it did not require the sitting of Parliament to observe the conduct of the campaign. It was not necessary it should be kept sitting on account of the Prussian Subsidy, in order to observe whether the King of Prussia fulfilled the terms of the treaty; and it was least of all necessary that they should continue sitting on account of the affairs with America; and under the present circumstances, any parliamentary interference on that subject would be highly injudicious and improper. On these several accounts he felt such an address to his Majesty would be improper and unnecessary.

He then entered into a vindication of those gentlemen who had lately joined administration; in his opinion so far from deserving reproach it was an action highly laudable. It was now become the duty of every honest man to shew his zeal and lend the aid of his talents and his character; they were not now to sacrifice their country for puerile because the contention was no longer about particular constitutional acts, about the mode of which he (Mr. Pitt) and those gentlemen might have formerly differed; they now contended for the existence of the thing itself our constitution and our country were now at stake. It was no longer about a mere legislative point they disputed or what would be the best system for the management of India as on a former occasion; we had now to take care lest none of these things should be left for future discussion. He condemned the manner in which Mr. Sheridan and his friends had acted with regard to their promised support of the war for they had done every thing in their power to obstruct the operations of government, and disconcerted as far as their opposition could disconcert, every plan adopted by ministers for the benefit and advantage of the country or to the ultimate success of the war. After the first campaign ministers had done what they thought most likely to call forth the zeal and energy of the people in the cause of which we had embarked, by proposing raising voluntary corps, by public sub-

scription; this they opposed upon the ground that it would be destructive to the constitution; the House judged otherwise and approved the plan—the constitution has survived it & is strengthened by it, and the success with which it has been crowned does honour to the zeal the loyalty and gallantry of the nation.—After some of our allies were exhausted by the war, and whose great military skill we had the utmost reliance upon, we proposed what was judged the most effectual way of benefiting by that skill and enabling them to continue their assistance, a subsidy. The hon. gentleman and his friends opposed this measure but the House approved and their opposition was again rendered ineffectual.—The next measure proposed as the most likely to be attended with success, was the embodying of certain foreign troops in British pay who might be the best adapted to act in concert with the disaffected part of their countrymen in France—this they also opposed though the House ultimately approved the measure: In fact in every shape in which their opposition could thwart administration it has not been spared.—He then recapitulated the heads of the several arguments he had used and concluded by declaring his decided disapprobation of the motions.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 18.

The spirit of true patriotism appears to electrify every class of citizens—the number of volunteers that flock to the standard of the constitution and the laws, exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends to the unity, indivisibility, and honor of the American Republic.—The federal character of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia in particular will receive additional lustre from the decided conduct of her citizens in the present emergency.

Governor Howell with the New-Jersey forces under his command, have marched from Trenton.

Letters received in town this day from Carlisle say, that all is quiet in that quarter.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary—it appears from several recent publications of the proceedings of the National Convention of France, that the decree for giving no quarter to the English troops, is still in force.

Summary of Domestic Intelligence by this day's Mail.

In consequence of Intelligence of an insurrection of a lawless banditti in the counties of Allegheny and Washington in the state of Maryland, received by express from the Governor on Sunday last, on Monday morning by 6 o'clock, a larger number of citizens of Baltimore than was required, marched as Volunteers—they consisted of one Company of cavalry; 200 of the 5th Regiment, a corps of Riflemen and one company of the 27th Regiment. They were to be followed next morning by Capt. Bowen's Horse, and the residue of the 27th Regiment. The Baltimore papers say, that more than three times the numbers required, turned out Volunteers on this occasion. This is the evidence of patriotism!

Four Hundred militia from the eastern Shore of Maryland, are arrived and encamped about one mile from Baltimore. Governor Howell who takes the command of the New-Jersey Forces; has issued a proclamation for taking up and binding over to Court, such persons as may be found sowing sedition, spreading false reports, or attempting to injure or impede the public service in the present expedition.

The most villainous reports are circulating at Harrisburgh and other places, that taxes are imposed on Cider, Apples and other agricultural produce.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I have found our fellow-citizens, in the counties of Chester and Delaware, eager to support the honor of our government, and the authority of the laws against the violence of the present lawless combination. The defects in the militia system, the mistakes of the Brigade Inspectors relative to the extent of their orders, the insufficiency of the pay, and a want of information respecting the necessity and justice of the expedition against the insurgents, occasioned some difficulty and delay—but the moment the circumstances which have produced the existing crisis in our public affairs

were stated and explained the sentiments of patriotism pervaded every breast and a determination to aid the measures of government was unanimously expressed.—The only question any where proposed was whether the insurgents had refused to listen to reason—and the answer was every where satisfactory that if they would listen to reason it never was intended to subdue them by force.

Permit me gentlemen to observe that the non execution of the President's requisition in the other counties to which it extends, is probably owing to the same causes, and may be obviated by the same means. I shall therefore think it my duty to prosecute the tour which I mentioned to you in a late message and entreat the favor of any accommodation in transacting our Legislative business that can be granted consistently with your duty and convenience.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 17th September, 1794.

Died on Monday last very suddenly at his feat near Elizabeth town the Hon. Abraham Clark member of Congress from the State of N. Jersey.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 24th of August.

"The ship Cleopatra, Capt. Campbell, of Boston, last from Mauritius, or Isle of France, was captured by a letter of marque belonging to William Barton, of this island, and after being in the court of admiralty ten weeks, both ship and cargo were condemned and given to said Barton. The Judge, Nathaniel Weeks, is supposed to have taken a large bribe."

By this Day's Mail.

MADRID, June 10.

The port of Bilbao has been blocked up for some time by a French line of battle ship and two frigates. Another frigate has landed troops at St. Andrews, and carried off some cattle. The news from our army in Roussillon is still of an unfavorable kind. The want of Cavalry is so great that they have been obliged to take 150 horses from the King's stable. The recruiting service meets with fresh obstacles in all parts of the country; and, though the Catalonians have offered to raise 60,000 men, it is only upon condition that the King shall execute them from a personal tax for five years to come. Some bloody scenes have lately taken place between the Swiss soldiers and the Spanish dragoons: the people espoused the cause of the latter: numbers of the soldiers have been killed and wounded. The states of Navarre, assembled ever since the 12th of May, have broke up; they unanimously determined not to prosecute their endeavors for a redress of grievances which still wound their freedom, till the conclusion of the war; but instead of supplying the army with 10,000 men, which the King demanded of them, they have voted only half the number.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday, July 9.

Barrere vindicated the character of Joseph Lebon, Representative of the people in the department of Pas-de-Calais, from some attacks that had been made on him by the aristocratic party. He then proceeded to relate several instances of heroism that had been displayed on the part of the French in the late naval action, in confirmation of which he quoted the testimony of the English papers.—The ship stated to have sunk, with the national colours flying, while the shouts of Vive la Republic! resounded from the crew was Le Vengeur. In commemoration of this sublime trait of patriotism and courage, he concluded with proposing the following decree, which was adopted:

1. A model of the ship of the line Le Vengeur, shall be hung up in the vault of the Pantheon; and the names of the brave Republicans who composed the crew of the vessel, shall be inscribed on the wall of the Pantheon.

2. For this purpose, the marine agents of the ports of Brest and Rochefort shall transmit, without delay, to the National Convention, the list of the crew of the ship Le Vengeur.

3. The three decked ship, now building in the covered basin of Brest, shall be named Le Vengeur. The Commissioner of the Marine shall give immediate orders to hasten the construction of that vessel.

4. The National Convention calls on all artists, painters, sculptors, and poets, to unite in transmitting to posterity the sublime trait of republican heroism of the citizens forming the crew of Le Vengeur, in sacrificing themselves for their country. Recompences shall be decreed in a national festival to the painters and poets who shall best celebrate the glory of these republicans.

Jean Bon St. Andre.—I demand, as an additional article to the decree, that the commissioner of the marine and co-

lonies shall give the necessary information whether in conformity to the law made to that effect, succours have been granted to the widows and orphans of the brave seamen who served on board le Vengeur.

This proposition was adopted, and the report of Barrere ordered to be printed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

A R R I V E D.

Sloop Betsey, Jones, Charleston 12
Brig Nancy, Worthy, Madeira 35
Newton Decosta, St. Croix 13
Capt. Worthy informs that about 15th July an English frigate cruising between Madeira and Cadiz—fell in with four Algerine vessels which had slipped out of the Mediterranean—they ordered the Capt. of the frigate to hoist out his boat and send his papers on board—which he refusing they fired at the frigate which shortly after got between two of the Algerines sunk them and took the two others—the Capt. says the above was authenticated before he left Madeira.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1794.

General orders.

THE Governor takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to the quotas of the brigades of the city and county of Philadelphia militia, for their punctual and general attendance at the camp this day. In a particular manner he acknowledges his obligations to Col. Gurney and his regiment, to Captains Duplay, Singer, and McConnell, and the cavalry under their command;—to the corps of Artillery; to the several corps of Grenadiers and light infantry, attached on this occasion to Colonel Gurney's regiment; to the volunteer company of light infantry under the command of Major McPherson; and the corps from South-wark. A conduct so honorable, and so spirited, cannot fail to excite a patriotic emulation thro' out the state; and the Governor, with heart-felt satisfaction, anticipates a correspondent effect, in protecting our constitution and laws from the threatened violation and subversion.—Wherever the question, that occasions the present armament, has been explained and understood, the citizens of Pennsylvania have manifested their zeal to maintain the public peace and order, and every enemy of the Republic, internal, as well as external, will eventually find, that those who have fought to obtain a free government, will as cheerfully fight to preserve it.

In addressing citizens, who have advanced under a sense of duty, for the purpose of restoring the violated authority of the laws, it is superfluous to recommend a constant attention to sobriety and order, a strict respect to the rights of persons and of private property, in the course of the march. The Governor is confident that the conduct of his fellow-citizens, will in that, as well as in every other respect, command the esteem, conciliate the dispositions, and invite the assistance and friendship of the country through which they pass.

The commanding officers of the respective corps are requested immediately to report to the adjutant-general, a roll of their officers, men and equipments; and, likewise to prepare and furnish the advance and pay rolls. Such of the militia as wish any part of their advance or pay to be given to their families during their absence, will please to state the same to the commanding officer of the proper corps, who will make a report to the adjutant-general, and provision will accordingly be made for ensuring a compliance.

The following order of march is to be observed by the quotas of the city and county of Philadelphia Brigade.

1. Capt. Dunlap's Troop of Light
2. Capt. McConnell's Horse
3. Capt. Singer's

to assemble on Friday morning in Market street east of twelfth street and to march with the baggage in the rear by the way of Norris-town Reading and Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.
1. The light infantry corps,
2. The grenadiers,
3. The baggage of the infantry grenadiers and battalion,
4. The Governor's staff and waggons with stores.

To march from their present encampment by the middle ferry bridge to the ridge road and thence by Norris-town, Reading, and Harrisburgh to Carlisle.

By order of the Governor,
(Signed) JOSIAH HARMER,
Adjutant-general of the militia of Pennsylvania.

Equestrian Circus.

MR. RICKETS,

IMPRESSED with the utmost gratitude for the former generous encouragement he experienced, begs leave to inform his kind Patrons of the City of Philadelphia, and the Public in general, that he is fitting up his

CIRCUS,

In Market Street,
Entirely in a new and commodious style and means to command his Performances
Next Saturday Afternoon,

As will be expressed in the bills of the day. The exhibitions will be greatly encreased both in number and variety.
Sept. 18