

The firm and decided tone of the President's address to Congress, in favour of the present constitution of the United States, must damp the ardor of its foes, and give vigor to the courage and energy of its friends.

He fees the mischievous tendency of self created societies, and very openly expresses his disapprobation of their proceedings. He fees, as all Americans may fee, that the factions, bloodshed and violence that have disgraced the proceedings of the convention of France the year past can be traced to a single source, the influence of the Jacobin Club over of Paris; and it is with pleasure we find the father of his country using his personal influence to discountenance such pernicious institutions.

Worse and Worse.

The Senate, in their answer to the President's address, give their opinion, that the proceedings of self created societies are calculated, if not intended, to disorganize our government.

In short let us get rid of them—We must prostrate the government—and do as they have done in France—down with all lovers of government.

All Good Democrats.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Nov. 26, 1794.

The bill to empower the President to embody and station a corps of militia in the four western counties, passed this day—Two thousand five hundred men is the number.

The amendment for inserting the words "self created societies" in the answer to the President's address to both houses, was lost this day—the house adjourned at half after 3 o'clock, without finishing this business—particulars to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city dated 7th September.

"This Court will pay for the cargoes unjustly condemned—will open the West-India Islands to single decked vessels of a certain tonnage—and they wish to make the Western Possessions neutral ground."

"They mean as soon as possible to have the business concluded, in order to have it known in America, before the meeting of Congress."

"5 Guineas per cent is giving on tobacco at Rotterdam for one month. Stocks falling, three per cents, at 64 to day."

List of vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Quantity. Includes Ships (50), Barques and Snows (10), Brigs (60), Schooners (43), Sloops (32), Coaster Stages and Shallops (155), Hulks (9), Vessels on the Stocks (18).

Brig Jean, Bowen, Malaga. Letitia, Banker, Havre de Grace. From the log book of the ship Lydia, Capt. Geo. M. Greenough.

Left Cadiz 7th Sept.—Came out in company with the English and Dutch Mediterranean fleet, consisting of 80 sail of merchantmen, and a convoy of the America, 64, Gorgon 44, 1 frigate and a sloop of war, which we kept company with three days, supposing neither the Algerines nor Moors could pick out an American in so large a fleet.

Oct. 4, lat. 34. 50. north long. 17. 40. west, spoke a Spanish fleet of 15 sail of merchantmen, and 1 ship of the line, from Bonafira, bound to Cadiz.

Nov. 4, spoke the schooner Atlantic, of and from New-York, Geo. Barons, master, bound to Hispaniola, lat. 24. 25. north, long. 64. 30. west; out 14 days, all well.

American vessels left at Cadiz. Ship Fame, Capt. Eldridge, Philadelphia.

Brig Jemima and Fanny, Conklin, N. York.

Dispatch, Miller, New-York.

Schooner Jane, Cobbs, Boston.

John, of Salem, from Norfolk, Virginia.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Origin, Days. Includes Brig Schuykill, Knox, St. Simons (14 days); John, Davidson, St. Eustacia (31); Alexander, Horton, St. Thomas (18); Molly, Mercer, Biboa (42); Ship Pigou Loxley, London (59); Schr. Hope, Joans, Bermuda (20); Mary, Green, Boston (14); Hazard, Croft, Boston (14); Indultry, Edward, Newburyport (16); Sloop Abigail, Blunt, Bascataunda (13); Schooner Hannah, Baker, Liverpool (61).

CLEARED.

Table with 3 columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Days. Includes Brig Sally, Logan, Bourdeaux; Sally, Donaldson, Montego Bay; Peggy, Fisher, Petersburg Virg.; Schr. Friendship, Culer, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Sloop, Greyhound, Parsons, Edenton, N. Carolina; Hazard, Folger, Nantucket; Capt. Church, of the ship Governor Mifflin, 22 days from the Havannah, informs, that 12 sail of the line, besides frigates, Spanish lay at the Havannah, and that a fleet of merchantmen consisting of 25 or 30 sail, under convoy of one three decker, two, two deckers, and one frigate, were preparing to sail from thence for Cadiz.

The Mate of the ship Hannah Captain Baker, 61 days from Liverpool, informs, that they left at Liverpool the British ship Uxbridge, Captain Wallace, and the American Brig Hero, Capt. Edwards belonging to Portsmouth N. H. which were to sail from thence for Philadelphia in ten days after they left that port.

4 ships and 2 brigs were seen coming into the Capes the day before yesterday. Capt. Whitehead of the Schooner Endeavour from Alexandria, informs that on Wednesday last, off Chincoteague, he spied an English Frigate of 36 guns, from the Capes of Virginia, on a cruise; and on Thursday evening in a gale of wind, S. E. inside of the capes, he spoke a large bright sided Schooner, inward bound, in the gale, he could not understand her name.

To all who it may concern.

TAKE notice, that agreeable to an act of the late session of Congress I mean to apply to the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following Continental Loan Office Certificate, destroyed and lost at my lodgings in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1791.

No. 1607, dated April 13, 1779, for 400 Dollars. Issued in the Delaware State to the Subscriber then resident at New-Castle, counter signed Samuel Paterson, C. L. O. where on were indorsements for interest paid up to the last of December 1782, made by the said Continental Loan Office.

George Read. New Castle, Nov. 19, 1794 2aw6w

TO BE SOLD BY THOMAS DOBSON, Principles and Observations

APPLIED TO THE MANUFACTURE AND INSPECTION OF Pot and Pearl Ashes.

By DAVID TOWNSEND, Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ashes for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Published according to Act of Congress. These observations relate to an extensive business; and are designed, in the plainest manner, to convey profitable information to those interested in it, who have not leisure or opportunity to search for the principles therein contained, in the writings of professional Chemists.

of Holland, which nothing could have given to the French but the guilt & folly of our ministers, will add to the marine of our enemy such power as must be tremendous, particularly when we consider the situation & extent of the coast and ports from which this additional force will issue.

Part of the troops lately evacuated near Flushing, under the command of Lord Mordaunt, is ordered for the West Indies. For this there are two reasons—They are very much wanted in the West-Indies; and the Dutch thought they wanted them so little that they would not even admit them into their towns, or assign them quarters in the villages.

The Duke of Bedford brings forward a motion for peace in which every honest man in the country will wish his Grace success. He is to be seconded by the Duke of Grafton. The question is to be brought forward before the recess or Deloit's turn. His Grace will have of course much obliquely to encounter from Government Contractors, Crimps, and Sinecure Placemen.

The India ships now in the river are laden with such quantities of goods, that it is supposed they cannot be cleared at the Custom-house till a fortnight or three weeks after Christmas.

The PATRIOTS of POLAND.

The time is arrived when assistance to the Polish Patriots would produce the most important advantages. Happily the Prussian King is disgracefully driven from his position. An "armed nation" has convinced him how dangerous it is for a sovereign to trample upon the neck of his subject—and the insulted majesty of a people will soon we trust inflict a severe and exemplary punishment on the insulting ministers of a monarch. In a respectable morning print of this day it has been proposed that those who rejoice in the glorious intelligence of the raising of the siege of Warsaw should express their joy by a public dinner. We object to this proposition. Will eating and drinking establish the liberty of Poland? No—Let us subscribe the money for the purchase of such things as the patriots want—Let us send them flour and ammunition—Let us negotiate a loan for them.

Surely the guarantee of a whole nation will at least be as good security as the emperor offers for his loan. Let the people withhold the subsidy to the King of Prussia, which they give for other purposes enables him to buy such necessities as he stands in need of for the prosecution of his detestable designs, and thereby produces the same effect as if it had been expressly given by the government of Great Britain for the subjugation of Poland.

Let us do these things, and we shall deserve that noblest of all appellations—the FRIENDS of the PUMKANE, an appellation which we apprehend, posterity will scarcely bestow on us for the share we have in the present contest against France.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the British troops the same was celebrated with the usual demonstrations of joy.

At 12 o'clock the troops of cavalry commanded by Captains Lovell and Lamb, the Brigade Company of Artillery, the Grenadiers, and Light Infantry of the Brigade under the command of Major Morton, formed in front of the Public Buildings; and after being reviewed by the Adjutant General and several Field Officers, fired a feu de joie in honour of the day and then paraded through the principal streets of the city. The martial, orderly, and elegant appearance of the troops on this occasion, must have afforded the highest satisfaction to every Lover of his Country. While the day brought to their minds "Scenes in strong remembrance set," though they were scenes which they might hope were "fated never to return," yet should they again occur, on the patriotism of such a band of spirited citizens, they might place a hope of a like fortunate issue.

After the parade the officers partook of an elegant entertainment at Hunter's Hotel, when the following Toasts were drank:

- 1. The Day.
2. The United States.
3. The President.
4. The Governor of the State.
5. The late American Army.
6. Franklin, Adams, and Jay, the commissioners who signed the Treaty of Peace.
7. The French Republic.
8. Kosciusko and the Polish nation.
9. The memory of those who have fallen in the cause of Freedom.
10. The patriotic army under General Lee.
11. The Corporation of the City of New-York.
12. Liberty and Humanity, may they be the order of the day in all Governments.
13. The militia of the United States.
14. The Agriculture, the Manufactures, and the Commerce of the United States.
15. The American Fair.

ARRIVED.

Ship Lydia, Greenough, Cadiz; Brig Young, Frederick, ditto; Schr. William and Mary, Steward Montserrat.

brother to the officer who defended Sluys so gallantly, is preparing for a noble defence. Hulst, Axel, Sas de Grand, and Philadelphia, will not be evacuated till the last extremity.

No engagement has taken place near Maestricht.

The 20,000 French employed in the blockade of Valenciennes, Conde, &c. are now between Antwerp and Mechlin, and are to march towards Maestricht.

They seem to have given up their project of besieging Breda.

The French made a new requisition three days back at Antwerp of 50,000 florins, and yesterday of 300 horses, probably for their artillery; and at Brussels 900 men, I suppose to work either at the Citadel of Antwerp, which they are fortifying, or at the future siege of Maestricht.

Do not credit the idle report of the French evacuating the Low Countries, they must be forced, and that by more than one battle.

The French have 4000 men encamped about 12 miles hence.

Their cruelties and extortions are beyond belief. Yesterday morning a reconnoitring party from this place pursued them to their very camp, and killed one of their officers.

LONDON, Sept. 27. General Clairfait's Army.

Several accounts were yesterday given of a defeat, which had been experienced by the army under the command of Gen. Clairfait; some of those were of a most gloomy nature, and will, we hope, be found greatly exaggerated; but of the fact of his having experienced a check, we are sorry to say, little doubt can be entertained; we shall however do our duty, by laying before our readers such accounts as have been received on the subject.

By the last messenger who arrived from the British army, we learn that an account had been received at the Head Quarters, of the Republican General Jourdan having made an attempt to turn the left wing of the Imperial army near Liege, in which he had succeeded, and had forced that part of the army to fall back to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Should this report be confirmed, a general engagement must ensue, or Clairfait will be obliged entirely to change the position of his troops, and too probably be forced by such a movement to leave Maestricht unprotected.

Another statement gives a more disastrous account; it runs thus:

General Clairfait has been defeated, after an engagement of three days continuance!!

This army consisted of between 60,000 and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former place, and his left occupying the strong post of La Chartreuse, in the vicinity of the latter.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack. The combat is said to have been of the most obstinate kind. It commenced on the 17th instant, and it was not till the 19th that the enemy succeeded in their efforts.

On that day the Austrians were obliged to give way, with a loss on their part, that was estimated at upwards of twelve thousand men.

They fell back to Aix-la-Chapelle, which of course totally changes the position of General Clairfait's army, and puts the idea of co-operation on his part with the Duke of York totally out of the question.

General Clairfait must now act entirely on the defensive, and if he is unequal to contend with the forces under the command of General Jourdan, how is it probable for him to dispatch any reinforcements to the Duke, whose critical situation in being opposed to Pichegru's army of 80,000 men is sufficiently explained in the last Extraordinary Gazette.

The advices further state, that the French armies were every hour receiving fresh strength from the persons rejoining them, who had formerly returned home to assist in getting in nearly the most abundant harvest that France has ever known.

When Mr. Tooke was taken up, it is supposed that the manuscript of the second and third volumes of the Epea Pteroenta was also taken. It is to be hoped that the Minister will not be such a vandal as to withhold so great a treasure from the literary world.

The repulse of General Clairfait's left wing from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle, was not effected without an obstinate resistance on his part. He was attacked on the 15th, the same day on which the attack was made upon the Duke of York. For that day, and the next, his troops sustained the shock of the enemy, but on the 17th were obliged to give way with very considerable loss.

The accounts from Holland are most alarming. The Duke of York is said to have passed Nimeguen, and to be evidently on his retreat across the Rhine; while, by the last movement of Clairfait, he seems also to be on the route to cross the same river. What may be the consequences of this complete surrender of the field to the French our intelligent readers will readily see. The possession

of the public interest, represses, by inflicting deserved censure? The motives, the objects and effects are the same, the public good. Where would gentlemen find an authority in the one influence, which was wanting in the other?

One gentleman (Mr. McDowell) had said that the infurrection had not been fomented by the wicked and insidious conduct of Democratic Societies, but by the wanton acts of the government itself; and he had instanced as evidence of this particularly the funding system & the assumption: Mr. Sedgwick said that if he had not previously known the gentleman, he should have supposed that he had imbibed his political doctrines at the fountains which issued from the impure fountains of Democratic Societies. That it had been the trick of those societies to represent the public debt, not as it was in fact the purchase of our freedom and independence, but as wantonly and wickedly created by the legislature to destroy the pure principles of our republican government, and to substitute in its stead a vile aristocracy. That this they know to be unfounded and false. It might be improper in point of time, it was only so on that account, to speak to those subjects which had been misrepresented by the false heads of the clubs. He would however submit to the candid consideration of the gentleman who made so violent an attack in respect to the assumption of the state debt, whether prudence, policy, justice or humanity dictated leaving flats in point of public burden in that state of inequality in which the government found them? some almost without any debt, while others were so burdened, that the partial provision which they made created immense discontent, relaxed the encouragement of manufactures, promoted emigration? were the flats thus circumstantiated, less meritorious than their neighbours? and was the gentleman so acquainted with the subject as to be assured that an efficient provision could be made for what he would term the domestic debt proper independent of the assumption? He said he had never been able to account to himself for the extreme opposition which gentlemen had given to this measure in his opinion indispensable to the national prosperity.

A gentleman (Mr. Nicholas) had said that those associations were lawful, that some times they had conducted properly, and some times otherwise.—Mr. S— said he had never heard of any instance in which they had done the former; he could not therefore assent to the assertion—whatever the characters of the individuals might be who composed those societies; if it was true, which was the case as far as his information extended, and he appealed to the observation of other gentlemen in confirmation of his own, if true that composed generally of men disaffected to the government, combined under the specious pretence of giving to the people impartial political information with the seditious intention of slandering the measures of government and its administrators; if by misrepresentation and falsehood they had deceived the people, fomented rebellion and put at hazard the happiness and liberties of the country, which he believed, he had no doubt that they were unlawful, immoral and dangerous societies, against whose designs the people ought to be warned by those whom they had elected as their public guardians.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 27.

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 25.

"I saw the Captain of a sloop that left Bermuda the 5th instant; he says that the new Governor had arrived in an American ship from London, and seemed to put an end to the depredations on American vessels."

The brig Molly, Capt. Morgan, and the brig John, were loading for Philadelphia when the Pigou, Capt. Loxley, failed from London.

Foreign Intelligence.

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Pigou, Capt. Loxley, from London, which place she left the 28th September—From London papers to the 27th September—the following extracts are taken.

BERGEN OP-ZOOM, Sept. 20.

A kind of pest or jail fever reigns in this town; and the ague rages more than usually all over the country.

We are, beside the Dutch, two British and one Hessian regiment. Our old Gov. has ordered General Vander Duin,