

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Yesterday at noon a council was held at the Duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Le Maire, were re-examined on the charge of conspiracy against the life of his majesty. The council broke up at 5 o'clock, when they were remanded to different prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the council, which will meet at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Mortimer the gunsmith, attended the privy council on Tuesday, to give his opinion upon the instrument. He was asked whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect? He saw no reason to think the instrument could fail.

The dart, he said, was one of the most artful pieces of workmanship he had ever seen, but was not quite perfect; and he conceived the form of it was taken from a description in the Encyclopædia. The manner of its being used must have been by the dart's being thrown from a person above the level, otherwise the liquid poison could not have taken effect; but when it had once hit in a slanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow, in its progress, thro' any substance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged. At the time they do so, the poison circulates thro' a tube to the point, is absorbed by the flesh, and the head of the arrow remains immovable.

The tube thro' which it has to pass, is about two feet in length, and made of brass, seemingly designed to be attached to a walking stick. There are contrivances to discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like manner.

Beck, the fadler, who got out of the way when the warrant against him was issued, is now in custody.

As far as they have yet been discovered, the circumstances appear to have been as follows: Those persons had, in conjunction, and instigated by motives which it is impossible to comprehend, formed the diabolical resolution of attempting the life of the king. This horrid attempt was to be carried into execution at the Theatre, and in a manner entirely of their device. Other accounts state it to have been intended to be carried into execution as this day at Windsor; but the former we believe to be the more correct account.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

### ABSTRACT.

The European intelligence received by the last arrivals is very perplexed—we gather from the whole, that the French arms have been so victorious that the allies have generally been compelled to retrograde "alias fall back"—The left wing of Clairfait's army has been successively attacked, and successively beaten—from the 14th to the 21st September—about that period the allies appear to have been deranged in their plans of operations, that the great objects of Clairfait appear to have been to favour the retreating troops, and to concentrate his forces in some new position to check the advances of the French—this idea induced him to throw a large reinforcement into Maestricht. The Duke of York's army it appears was cut off from any co-operation with Clairfait—he was likewise retreating.

With respect to the Prussians on the Rhine, under the command of General Mollendorf—it is stated that on the 21st of September they carried the post of Kaiserslautern and made 3000 of the French prisoners—the accounts however read in the National Convent on the 3d October, say, that on the same day the French retook that post—these accounts tho' not incompatible, appear rather improbable—some mistake may have taken place in respect to dates.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, Sunday—that a subsequent action had taken place between the French and the allies, under General Clairfait, in which the latter was totally defeated, and his army cut to pieces—this it was said, was effected by General Jourdan who had been joined by the army under Pichegru—it is now said that the Duke of York had joined General Clairfait with a large body of troops, after cutting his way thro' a part of the French army—this last account is said to be brought by a gentleman a rived at Baltimore, who left London the eleventh of October.

The Ship Manchester's Letter Bag, will be taken from the Post-Office on Tuesday morning the 2d December, at 9 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

A ship just arrived from Malaga, called John Baptist, Capt Delhano, spoke a ship 4 days ago, out 38 days from London who informed that the French had TAKEN AMSTERDAM.

efficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in confounding what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the Militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. WAYNE, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and superiority of our troops.

G. WASHINGTON.

## PHILADELPHIA,

DECEMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this City, dated Oct. 3, 1794.

"I enclose you several newspapers—You will be pleased to find, that the Convention of France begin to gather courage enough to speak of the Jacobins as they deserve. I am not without a hope, that the empire of these self-constituted Rulers will soon yield to that which the People constituted.

"But whatever detestation many may feel for the violences of Paris, I think none can refuse admiration to the courage and constancy of the armies and mass of the nation: Not an instance has yet occurred of defection or revolt in any quarter; but on the contrary, an energy pervades their military system of conduct, of which the world has not before seen an example—from the 15th to the 22d of September has been a scene of constant action on the frontiers of Holland, where the allies have been every where worsted—there appears now no chance of their being able to rally on this side of the Rhine—and Holland is in serious danger.

"Where all this is to end I know not, but I think there exists on this side the Atlantic a strange delirium, from which some will only be awak'd by ruin."

The gentlemen composing the First City Troop of Horse, desirous of evidencing a sincere regret for the loss of their much lamented friend and companion, Mr. MERRITT CLYMER, who unfortunately died on the late expedition, have agreed to wear a crape for thirty days, in commemoration of his service, and of the patriotic principles which distinguished his character.

## A Gold Watch LOST.

On Sunday afternoon the 30th inst. supposed between St. Peter's church & Spruce street, a Ladies' small gold French chased Watch. The key hole is in the Dial Plate. Any person having found the same, & will bring it to No. 161, South Second Street, shall receive

### Eight Dollars Reward.

If offered for sale, the Watch Makers in this city are requested to stop it and give information as above.

## Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THE LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

Mr. Hodgkinson

Respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that on account of Mr. Prigmore's illness continuing, and Mrs. Hodgkinson being very hoarse,

The very popular OPERA of

The HAUNTED TOWER,

With new Scenery and decorations—by particular desire, the Dance of the

TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

And the Comedy of the

LYAR,

Are inevitably postponed until

To-morrow evening (Tuesday)

When the performance will most certainly take place, Mr. King having kindly undertaken to represent the Baron of Oakland.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, there will be a platform laid from the Theatre door to the corner of Fourth street.

Theatre, Monday, Dec. 1

Tickets may be had at the usual places, and of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, No. 89 Fourth street fourth.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON, respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

BOX, one Dollar—PITTS, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

stronger than this government. The friends of the motion are said not to agree in the principle of their defence of it, and therefore it is boldly affirmed that they have no principle. Is there any difficulty in retorting this invective? If this vote will call the attention of the people of America to the subject, so much the better. The truth will no doubt be fought and found at last, and with such an enlightened public, I expect the result will be made with its usual good sense. That the self-created societies described in the clause are calculated to destroy a free government; that they will certainly destroy its tranquility and harmony, and greatly corrupt the integrity of the rulers, and the morals of the people.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Ames strongly insisted that the vote was not indefinite in its terms. Societies were not reprobated because they were self made, nor because they were political societies. Every body as readily admitted that they might be innocent, as that they have been generally imprudent. It is such societies as have been regardless of the truth, and have fomented the outrages against the law, &c.

Nor is the intention of this amendment to flatter the President, as it has been intimated. He surely has little need of our praise on any personal account. This late signal act of duty is already with his grateful country, with faithful history: nor is it in our power, or in those of any offended self-created societies, to impair that tribute which will be offered to him. As little ground is there for saying that it is intended to stifle the freedom of speech and of the press, since the very persons who charge this, tell us, that it will have the contrary effect.

The question is simply will you support your chief magistrate? Our vote does not go merely to one man and to his feelings. It goes to the trust. When clubs are arrayed against your government, and your chief magistrate decidedly arrays the militia to suppress their insurrection, will you countenance or discountenance the officer? will you ever suffer this house, the country, or even one seditious man in it, to question for an instant whether your approbation and co-operation will be less prompt and cordial than his efforts to support the laws? Is it safe, is it honorable, to make a precedent, and that no less solemn than humiliating, which will authorize, which will compel every future president to doubt whether you will approve him or the clubs? The President now in office would doubtless do his duty promptly and with decision in such a case. But can you expect it from human nature, and if you could, would you put it at risk whether in future a President shall balance between his duty and his fear of your censure. The danger is, that a chief magistrate, elective as ours is, will temporise, will delay, will put the laws into treaty with offenders, and will even ensure a civil war perhaps the loss of our free government, by the want of proper energy to quench the first sparks.

You ought therefore on every occasion to shew the most cordial support of the executive in support of the laws. This is the occasion. If it is dangerous to liberty, against right and justice, against truth and decency, to adopt the amendment, as it has been argued, then the President and Senate have done all this. Mr. Ames concluded with saying, that in a speech so long, containing such various matter, and so rapidly delivered, he might have dropped many observations in an incorrect state. He relied on the candor of the house, and of his opponents, for the interpretation of them.

Saturday, November 29. This day, at twelve o'clock, the House of Representatives waited on the President of the United States with the following address: Sir, THE House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow-citizens should have shewn themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with great concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardless of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have

stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order, we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of Republican Government, we deplore every occasion which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to crush licentiousness, as they have been to defeat usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self-government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the laws has been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of citizens, in every quarter of the Union. The spectacle therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of Republican Government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to render lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of General WAYNE;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy preface to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure, as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to multiply his blessings on the United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safe-guard of human rights.

To which the President answered:

GENTLEMEN,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should increase until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a suf-

Look round, Sir, said Mr. Ames, if you please, and decide whether there is one man who is not principled as a republican, who does not think such a form adapted to our people and our people to it, and who would not shed his blood and spend his last shilling against the introduction of monarchy? I persuade myself, Sir, there is not even one man here whom any other member even thinks in his heart to be suspected on that head.

The other slander which has contributed to kindle a civil war is the paper nobility in Congress: that the taxes are voted for the sake, and carried solely by the strength of those who put the proceeds in their pockets. Is there a word of truth in this? On the contrary, there are probably not ten members who have any interest in the funds, and that interest very inconsiderable. Is it probable therefore, that when the citizens have been led by calumny and lies to despise the government and its ministers, to dread and hate it, that the insurrection is not owing to the men and the societies, who have invented or confirmed and diffused the slanders? When the rage of these passions broke out into a civil war, are those incendiaries innocent, who inspired that rage, who nourished it from time to time with fresh combustibles, and who at last fanned it into an open flame?

The fact is too notorious for any man even to pretend ignorance, that the insurgents were encouraged to take arms by the delusive hope that the militia would not turn out against them. Had they believed that the citizens were as firm as for government, as to their immortal honor they shewn that they have are, would the folly or desperation of the western people have proceeded to arms? They would not.

But the self-made societies had published that the rulers were tyrants, usurpers, and plunderers, abhorred by the people, who would soon hurl them down.—Let us ask a moments pause to reflect what would have been the fate of America, if these parliade clubs had really proceeded in poisoning the public mind, as completely as they attempted to do. The western insurgents would have found armies not to suppress but to assist them.—The fairidice of liberty, the palladium of our country, the world's hope would be crumbled to powder.

Mr. Ames then proceeded to notice some of the observations which had been urged against the motion: He asked whether in a point that so nearly concerned truth, and duty, the Committee could conciliate, that is, deny the truth and betray their duty. The proposition stated by the President was true, & had been proved to be so. Shall our silence suppress or contradict the dictates of this conviction.

It is urged that we have no right to pass this vote; a singular objection, since those who make it are consenting to the adoption of the clause, to which the word self-created societies are moved to be added. That clause is as improper, and as unconstitutional a declaration as the amendment. Is it possible that those are serious in this objection, who voted applause to General Wayne and his gallant army! Is this house a court martial to try them if they had done ill instead of well?—Had the State Legislatures no right to pass votes respecting the Cincinnati? Then we have no right to answer the speech at all, as the constitution is silent on that head.—But are gentlemen who profess so much attachment to the people, and their rights, disposed to abolish one of the most signal characters of this house as the grand inquest of the nation, as those who are not only to impeach those who perpetrate offences, but to watch and give the alarm for the prevention of such attempts.

We are asked, with some pathos, will you punish Clubs, with your censure, unheard, untried, confounding the innocent with the guilty? Censure is not punishment, unless it is merited, for we merely allude to certain self-created societies, which have disregarded the truth, and fomented the outrages against the laws. Those which have been innocent will remain uncensured. It is said, worthy men belong to those Clubs. They may be as men not wanting in merit, but when they join societies which are employed to foment outrages against the laws, they are no longer innocent. They become bad citizens. If innocence happens to stray into such company, it is lost. The men really good will quit such connections, and it is a fact, that the most respected of those who were said to belong to them, have long ago renounced them. Honest credulous men may be drawn in to favour very bad designs, but so far as they do it, they deserve the reproach which this vote contains, that of being unworthy citizens.

If the worst men in society have led the most credulous and inconsiderate astray, the latter will undoubtedly come to reflection the sooner for an appeal to their sense of duty. This appeal is made in terms which truth justifies, and which apply only to those who have been criminal. It is said that this vote will raise up the clubs into importance. One member has even solemnly warned us against the awakening of their resentments. It is not clear to my understanding, said Mr. Ames, how all the consequences which have been predicted from this vote will be accomplished. This is a breach of right, a crushing of those free societies by our censure. It is putting them down, and yet we are warned that it is raising them up and making them

stronger than this government. The friends of the motion are said not to agree in the principle of their defence of it, and therefore it is boldly affirmed that they have no principle. Is there any difficulty in retorting this invective? If this vote will call the attention of the people of America to the subject, so much the better. The truth will no doubt be fought and found at last, and with such an enlightened public, I expect the result will be made with its usual good sense. That the self-created societies described in the clause are calculated to destroy a free government; that they will certainly destroy its tranquility and harmony, and greatly corrupt the integrity of the rulers, and the morals of the people.

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