

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 10. Will be Presented, A COMEDY, written by Shakespeare, called

As you like it.

- ORLANDO, Mr. Moreton. ADAM, Mr. Whitlock. DUKE SENIOR, Mr. Harwood. DUKE FREDERICK, Mr. Warrell. AMIENS, (with songs) Mr. Marshall. JAQUES, Mr. Chalmers. LE BEU, Mr. Francis. OLIVER, Mr. Green. JAQUES DE BOIS, Mr. Darley, jun. DENNIS, Master Warrell. CHARLES, Mr. Rowson. TOUCHSTONE, Mr. Bates. CORIN, Mr. Darley. SYLVIVS, Mr. Cleveland. WILLIAM, Mr. Bliffett. ROSALIND, (with the Cuckoo song) Mrs. Marshall. CELIA, Mrs. Francis. PHOEBE, Mrs. Cleveland. AUDREY, Mrs. Shaw. To which will be added a PANTOMIME, called

THE BIRTH OF HARLEQUIN; Or, the Friendly Witches.

- HARLEQUIN, Mr. Francis. PANTALOON, Mr. Green. MISER, Mr. Bliffett. CLOWN, Mr. Milbourne. LAWYER, Mr. J. Darley. 1st. WITCH, Mr. Darley. 2d. WITCH, Mr. Marshall. BRICKLAYERS, Messrs. Warrell, T. Warrell, & Co. MAID, Mrs. Cleveland. COLUMBINE, Mrs. Do Marque. To conclude with

A Grand Garland Dance in the

TEMPLE OF LIBERTY.

The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne. (The Dance composed by Mr. Francis.) Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Galley 3/4 a dollar. The doors will be opened at 2 after five and the performance begin at 2 after six o'clock. Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

FOR SALE,

CARGO

OF THE American Ship HENRY, Capt. Crowninshield, from CALCUTTA, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

- 8500 pieces Tandah Sainahs, 2000 pieces Mighumber do. 300 pieces Illiabud do. 1000 pieces Mighumber Emeties, 948 pieces Illiabud do. 750 pieces Tandah do. 384 pieces Fiazabad do. 490 pieces Mahrrat Gurgy do. 455 pieces Tandah Coffees, 600 pieces Fiazabad do. 300 pieces Nabad Gurgy do. 200 pieces Illiabud Sainahs, 1957 pieces Tandah Battas, 725 pieces Gurgy do. 150 pieces Baram do. 750 pieces Luceppore do. 750 pieces Jugady do. 750 pieces Chittabntty do. 8750 pieces Guzzerahs.

—AND ALSO—

One hundred and sixty tons of BENARES SUGAR. The ship Henry is arrived at Salem, and will be ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, as soon as the sale shall be effected. For terms apply to Philips, Cramond & Co. Dec. 3.

A LIMNER

from Europe. Intending a short residence in this city, in order to try the success of his endeavors in the exercise of his profession informs the public, that he possesses the ART of Painting, in all its branches, and WARRANTS like nesses—Enquire at No. 711, North Second Street. Dec. 6

For Kingston, Jamaica, (To sail in a few days) The BRIG LAVINIA, Samuel Hubbell, master. For freight only, apply to Philips, Cramond & Co. Dec. 6

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 4, 1794.

Motion for a vote of thanks to General Wayne and his army, and to the Militia who quelled the Insurrection.

Mr. Murray said he thought the present resolution proper, unexceptionable and as the fate of this question would have an effect on the motion for thanks to the militia which he brought forward yesterday, he hoped it would succeed and that its mover (Mr. Smith S. C.) would not withdraw it—gentlemen who are against the vote have talked of precedent—if example would serve their feelings with a stimulus, he would take the liberty of calling their attention to a page he had in his hand, in which they would find that some of our constituents have got the start of us—for the House of Delegates of Virginia had very properly considered the conduct of their Governor Mr. Lee, in a light which merited their thanks for his acceptance of the command of his fellow-citizens against the Insurgents.—Mr. Murray read the vote from a newspaper which was a unanimous one—He said he considered this circumstance as extremely auspicious to both votes.

He said he had no objection to consider the practice as founded in principles which would bear examination—He thought it more necessary in the administration of our government, the great basis of which was public opinion, than in that of any other which he had read or heard of—Here our theories have made a bold appeal to the reason and feelings of our fellow-citizens—Neither titles, nor hereditary honors, nor crosses, nor ribbons, nor stars nor garters are permitted or endurable.—Neither would they be accepted here were they offered—We have but two ways, as far as his knowledge then served him, of rewarding or acknowledging great displays of public virtue—one way is by pay, in money;—the other by thanks expressed by vote, or presented and perpetuated in some memorial, as in a medal. The first is unequal, as the fortunes of men differ so would such reward not be equally valuable to all its objects—and were it practicable to apportion this reward agreeably to the fortunes of men, there is a something ill inserted in it with the idea of honorable ambition, nor did he think there was any good man who had a spark of what is called sentiment in his bosom who would not say the reward was not only lame for want of uniformity, but defective in point of taste in its species. He believed much in the sense of duty as a motive to good and reasonable services; and that an enlightened mind would feel the close alliance between interest and duty—but he held reward to be essential, politically considered to the practice of great virtue, taking men as you find them.—Not that money can be an adequate reward; it was therefore that he wished to see a style of acknowledgment derived both from the genius of the government and congenial with the passions which work on the side of virtue—a mode as far removed from mere avarice as it was nearly associated to the movements of the most elevated minds—He readily yielded his believe that the gentlemen who were unwilling to adopt the practice, fully admitted the merits to which they did not think it expedient to give a vote of thanks—but the precedent, founded expressly on the principle, that in no case of the greatest events are we to give thanks to the agents in them, will absolutely strip the government of the only power its constitution admits, of conferring deserved distinction—He thought that public gratitude was a great fund which if judiciously and delicately economized might be rendered a source of great and good actions—It is an honor both to the nation that can feel and express it; and to those who receive it—He did not think it ought to be lightly drawn on, and hoped a line which it was more easy to conceive than draw would be adopted by the house to save the Legislature from those perilous occasions which would lessen its value; and that no member would ever move a vote of thanks but upon the happening of some event so strikingly great and useful as to carry but one opinion. The two events delineated at present (for he saw both votes were to have one fate) were great, highly interesting—and carried but one opinion. The army under General Wayne had gained a brilliant victory—it was he believed the first great victory that had attended the arms of the United States since the adoption

of the constitution—This army merited the thanks of their country, and we may say so—They had not only gained victory and fame—but had learned them in solitude where the voice of fame could not be heard—in a profound wilderness where neither the loothings of just ambition can reach them nor the limits of social and civilized life can comfort them after their severe labours. The militia, both officers and men in quelling the insurrection, had displayed the wisdom and virtue, which the constitution had anticipated, had eminently deserved the most public testimony to their good conduct—Shall we, as we certainly feel this to be true, be deterred from expressing what we feel, because the folly of a future moment, may possibly betray us into an undue multiplication of thanks—or because we may be harassed by a fatiguing succession of calls upon our gratitude. There could be little fear, that great events would crowd too fast upon our feelings, and take up our time by applause; and he believed his constituents would readily admit the importance of two such events as some excuse for the time we consume in celebrating them.

In favor of the principle, we are supported by the example of the old Congress—by the practice of all nations—and by the known character of human nature in all cases and every where.—The ancients and the moderns, by a variety of inventions and of policy, analogous to our object, endeavored to enlighten all the passions in the public service. The old Congress understood the springs that work in great events; and though there was in the glorious revolution which they guided an ardour in the public mind, that needed little aid; they did not disdain an appeal to the just pride and ambition of the individual—that the motives to public virtue might be multiplied, they in many instances took care that great events and services should be attended by some small, but inestimable memorial.

Mr. Murray made a number of other remarks, which want of room prevents us from publishing.

Mr. Ames— The apprehensions of the house have been attempted to be alarmed, as if they were pushed to adopt hastily and unguardedly some dangerous new principle. The practice of all public bodies without exception has been to express their approbation of distinguished public services. Instead of establishing a new principle, the attempt is now made to induce us to depart from an old one. Nay, the objection taken altogether is still more inconsistent and singular; for it is urged the answer of the house to the President's speech has already expressed our approbation of the conduct of General Wayne and his army. It is, say they, superfluous to express it again. The argument opposed to the vote of thanks stands thus: It is a dangerous new principle without a precedent, and without any just authority from the constitution, to thank the army; for, the objectors add, we have in the answer to the speech expressed all that is contained in the motion. It is unusual to quote precedent, and our own recent conduct, to prove a motion unprecedented, and to prove a measure new and dangerous because it has been adopted without question or apprehension heretofore.

The thanks of this body addressed directly to the army will be much more acceptable than an opinion concerning them in our answer to the speech, and which they may not happen ever to hear of.

It has been said with an air of triumph, that we are to be guided by reasoning, not feeling, as if I had made an attempt by an appeal to the latter to lead the house astray. This observation appears to have made some impression, and it is proper therefore to notice it.

Reason is the test of what is true and what is useful. When our interests are depending on a vote, we cannot be too circumspect to avoid the intrusion of our feelings. During the last session, the opposers of the measures which were then urged upon the house, used all their endeavours to expose their injurious tendency. Some of those who would now pass for all reason, made a boast then of being all feeling. Then they reproached us with an unchangeable adherence to what we thought the interests of the country; on such questions where error may be ruin, the passions turn traitors. On such occasions we had our feelings, but we thought ourselves bound by all that we owed to duty and our country to suppress them. It was then proper to be cool, considerate and cautious.

But is the present question of such a nature? It has nothing to decide respecting the abstract truth of the pro-

position, for the assertion contained in the vote of the merit of the army is undeniable—it cannot be opposed by any plea of public duty; for it is not an act of authority, nor will it affect any one interest or right of society.

It is simply a question of mere propriety; and is it a novelty, is it any thing to alarm the caution of the house, that such questions are always to be decided by feeling? What but the sense of propriety induces me to perform to others the nameless and arbitrary duties, and to receive from others the rights which the civilities and refinements of life have erected into laws? In cases of a more serious kind, is not sentiment the only prompt and enlightened guide of our conduct? If I receive a favor, what but the sentiment of gratitude ought to direct me in my acknowledgments? Shall I go to my benefactor and say, Sir, I act coolly and carefully—I will examine all the circumstances of this transaction, and if upon the whole I find some cause of gratitude, I will thank you: Is this gratitude or insult? The man who affects to hold his feelings, and his best feelings back for this cold blooded process of reasoning, has none. He deceives himself, and attempts to deceive others if he pretends to reason up or to reason down the impressions which actions, worthy of gratitude and admiration, make upon his heart. Was it necessary to wait for the joy and exultation which the news of the victory of General Wayne instantly inspired, till we could proceed with all due phlegm and caution to analyze it? The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) has not even yet received the impressions which are so natural and so nearly universal; for he has insisted that the army has only done its duty, and therefore it is improper to express our thanks. Indeed it has done its duty, but in a manner the most splendid, the most worthy of admiration and thanks. That gentleman has also expressed his doubts of the very important nature of the victory, and one would suppose it was thought by many a very trivial advantage that is gained. It is such an one, however, as has humbled a victorious foe, as has avenged the slaughter of two armies, as gives us the reasonable prospect of a speedy peace. Can we desire any thing more ardently than a termination of the Indian war?

The same gentleman, on some other opposing the vote of thanks, has said, if our armies have done well, they are paid for it: as if money was the measure and the recompense of merit. No, Sir, our soldiers did not reason coldly (as we are now exhorted to do) in the day of battle. When the war whoop would have struck hearts that had nothing more than reasoning on their wages and their services to animate them, did our brave soldiers think only of their nine-pence a day? If they had, we should not have had this occasion to offer to them the thanks of the nation.

A soldier of all men looks to this kind of recompense for his services; and surely to look to the approbation and applause of his country, is one means of keeping alive the sentiments of citizenship which ought not to be suffered to expire even in a camp. Shall we make it an excuse for refusing to pass this vote that we establish the principle of thanking nobody? Is not this, as a principle, as novel, as improper, as that which alarms our opposers? And shall we establish it as a principle against the known practice of other assemblies and of this, and against the intrinsic propriety of the case, merely because we think our discretion will not be firm enough in future to prevent the abuse of the practice? Scarcely any abuse could have a worse influence than the refusal to adopt this vote, because should the negative prevail, what would the army believe? Would they not say, a vote of thanks has been rejected? It is said we have not done much, and what we have done is merely our duty, for which we receive wages?

The debate has taken such a turn, that I confess I could have wished the motion had not been made. For the most awkward and ridiculous thing in the world is to express our gratitude loudly. But at least it offers to those who fear that votes of thanks will be too frequent, some security against their apprehensions. Would any man risk the feelings and character of his friend by an attempt to force a vote of thanks by a bare majority thro' the house?—No—as an ingenious mind will shrink from this gross reward. If there is any force in the precedent it is feared we are now making, it will operate more to deter from than to invite the repetition.

Mr. Dearborn was in favor of the original motion—in addition to some remarks relative to the republicanism of the idea of the Representatives of the

people, thanking the names of the people for their prowess and victories—he compared the argument against the resolutions on the score of abuse—to a miser's excusing himself from the practice of charity, lest he should bestow it on unworthy objects.

Mr. Rutherford was opposed to the previous question, he hoped the resolutions of thanks would pass without a dissenting voice.

The previous question was then put in the following words, "Shall the main question be now put?" which passed in the affirmative, yeas 51—nays 36.

The three resolutions of Mr. W. Smith, and the resolution by Mr. Murray, then passed unanimously.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. October 9.

Cambaceres in the name of the three committees of public safety, general security and legislation united, presented the following address, the insertion of which in the bulletin was decreed.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

FRENCHMEN, In the midst of your triumphs, your ruin is meditated. Some perverse men would wish to make the bosom of France the grave of liberty. Silence in us would be treason, and our most sacred duty is to enlighten you on the dangers that surround you.

Our most dangerous enemies are not those satellites of despotism whom you are accustomed to conquer; their perfidious emissaries who residing among you oppose your independence by imposture and Calumny, you have most to fear.

The heirs to the crimes of Robespierre and of all those conspirators whom you have crushed leave no means untried to produce confusion in the Republic, and disguised under various Masks, endeavour to lead you to a counter-revolution through disorder and anarchy.

Such is the character of those whose ambition tends to tyranny. They proclaim principles;—they express sentiments they do not feel; they call themselves friends of the people and love nothing but power: they speak of the rights of the people, and all their efforts tend to usurp them.

Frenchmen, you will no longer be deceived by those deceitful insinuations. Instructed by experience you can no longer be deceived, the evil has pointed out its remedy. You were near falling into the snares of the wicked, the Republic was endangered, you exclaimed with one voice: "Long live the Convention!"—The wicked were confounded and the Republic was saved.

Be assured, that as long as the people and the Convention make one, the efforts of the enemies of liberty will expire at your feet, as the foaming waves dash against the rock.

Having recovered your former energy, you will not suffer that some individuals shall impose upon your reason, and you will not forget that the greatest misfortune for a people is a state of continual agitation [tumult].

This is well known to them who would wish to drive you to the sleep of death in the arms of tyranny.

Rally at the voice of your representatives, never lose sight of this truth, that the guarantee of your liberty is in the strength of the people, and their union with the government which has deserved their confidence.

On their part, the National Convention, steady in their conduct, supported by the will of the people, will maintain, by subjecting it to steady rule, the government which has saved the Republic.

They will maintain it free from vexatious proceedings, from cruel measures, from the iniquities of which it has been made the pretext, and with which our enemies affect to confound it. They will maintain it in its perfect purity and energy, mangre the endeavours of those who wish to fully the one or exaggerate the other.

They will maintain it until the total destruction of all the enemies of the revolution, notwithstanding the hypocritical patriotism of those who cry out for the constitutional government with perfidious hopes.

Yes, we swear we will remain at our posts until the revolution is accomplished; until the moment when the triumphant Republic, giving laws to its enemies, shall be able to enjoy, under the guarantee of its victories, the fruits of