On motion that the house affent to the was called for and put, "that the faid question be now put. Resolved in the

The main question was then put. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Wilson, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messis. Dorsey, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldsborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglas, Schnevly, Kenner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett-20.

NEGATIVE. Messes. J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Biome, M.Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthingto, Ridgely of William,) Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, McComas, Montgomery, Driver, McKim, Winchester, Oncal, J. Johnson, Crefap, Lynn—41, So it J. Johnson, Crefap, Lynn-41, So it was determined in the negative.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

It is faid by the advocates of the felf-ereated focieties, that to censure them is to deprive them of the right of opinion.— Have they respected the right of opinion? Who commenced the system of denunciation for opinions? Who held up public characters to the execration of their fellow-citizens, merely for exercifing that precious right? Who passed votes of reprobation, who burnt and jibbeted public men for expressing their opinions? The Clubs. And they now find advocates and vindicators in those who pretend to cherish and revere the rights of opinion.

The clobs are faid to be now unpo-pular. Why they professed them-selves the trust friends of the people. But the pupie have found they were cheats as a fact their worft enemies. hy. They have occasioned an exercise to the United States of a million

Would the Pittfburg infurgents have one fuch lengths, if they had not supsed that ferious discontents existed on the sea coast and in the great cities, and if they had not expected aid and support from the discontented in other quarters? It is in proof that there were Democratic Societies in the heart of the country where the rebellion broke out, that the leaders of the societies were the leaders of the rebellion, and that those societies corresponded with the society of Philadelphia and others. There were discontents, 'tis true, in that country, before the existence of democratic focieties, but they were nothing more than riots, punishable by process of law.—
This appears from the speech of Governor Missian to the legislature in Septemher last. After the existence of Democra-ic Societies, then rebellion reared its crost. When the focieties were organized and united, when the combustibles were by their agency well prepared, then the flame burst forth. It is too well known to be denied, that the excise was a constant theme of execution by the clubs. that theme of execution by the stubs, that the government was denounced by them as oppressive and corrupt, and that the President was represented by them as a slagrant violator of the constitution, who had violated the rights and interests of the frontier inhabitants; it is equally well known that their resolves were transmitted to all their sister clubs. With these facts before our eyes it is as asto-nishing that any one in his senses should doubt the agency of the clubs in exciting fomenting the infurrection, as that my one who pretends to be a friend of ow him elf their advocate.

But the clubs, fay their friends, dehounced the infurrection: How did hey do it? They affected to disapprove of the node of opposition; at the same time and in the same resolves they reproduce the excise as the horror of free states; they tell the people that they are oppressed and ought to execute the government, and then hypocritically advertises. le them to submit to it. Such a imfey cover could not deceive.

Some of the members, 'tis faid, took arms against the insurgents. Incendiaby this means they expect to escape de-cetion. Some of the ringleaders of the insurrection are now the warmest friends of order and government. They found that the infurrection was not matured, and that government was too strong: How would they have acted, had it been otherwise?

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 11.

From a Correspondent.

The good fense of our citizens is relied on to set every thing right. Here is work for them. Let them compare the newspaper sables of the last year with the experience of this, and will they not result their considence and their suffrages to the enemies of good government? enemies of good government?

From GUADALOUPE.

Extract of a letter from Cites Le Roy to her husband, Citizen Le Roy (one of the prisoners from Guadaloupe, now in this town), dated Basserre, 12 Pramaire, (2d Nov.) Third year of the French Republic, one and indivibile

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I take the opportunity, by a good Bostonian citizen who is to fail immediately, to inform you that the horrid English government, here, is at an end—our brave Republicans have taken all the forts and redoubts by florm—more than 450 Royalists have fallen victims of the laws.

victims of the laws.

"Citizen Hugues, our good Commissary, has given to all of us and to our poor chrildren every kind of relief.

The Negroes, in the beginning, when they were apprized of the general liberty, feemed to be disposed not to work; but the Commissary after having employed all possible measures to ving employed all possible measures to convince them of the necessity of working, took their rebellious leaders, and aftertrial caused them to be put to death; this struck such terror among the negroes, that they returned direct-ly to their labours, and now are wor-

king more than ever.

"The whole island enjoys perfect tranquility, and provisions of every kind are plenty. No English at all, are now in our island, and I believe they have given up every idea of returning here Boston Fed. Orrer,

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Third Congress of the United States: AT THE SECOND SESSION :

Begun and held at the city of Philadel phia, in the flate of Pennfylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An ACT to authorize the President to call out and station a corps of Militia, in the four western counties of Penn-sylvania, for a limited time.

Sec. 1. BE it enaded by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Uni-ted States of America, in Congress assem-bled, That a force not exceeding two housand five hundred, non-commission ed officers mulicians and privates, to be composed of the militia of the United States, be called forth and stationed in the four western counties of Pennsylva-nia, if, in the judgment of the President, the same shall be deemed necessary to suppress unlawful combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed: Provided, that the term of service of any one quota of the militia, to be called into actual service, pursuant to this act, shall not exceed three months after they shall have arrived at the place of

endezvous. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Prefident of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, if, in his judgment, it should be deemed expedient, to direct voluntary inlistments of any of the militia of the United States, in lieu of all, or any part of the force herein authorized to be called forth, for the purposes aforesaid, for a term of service not exceeding thirty days after the commencement of the next session

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the
United States, and President of the

JOHN
United States,
Senate.

Approved, November }
the twenty-ninth, 1794.}

G°: Washington, President of the
United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office
of the Secretary of State.

EDM: RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

An ACT extending the privilege of frank-ing to James White, the delegate from the territory of the United States Jouth of the river Ohio; and making provision for his compensation.

Sec, 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress affembled, That James White, the delegate to Congress from the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, be entitled to the privilege of fending and receiving letters free of postage, on the same terms, and under official paper, the French people are warn

the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the act, intituled "An act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the faid James White shall receive for his travelling expenses and attendance in Congress the same compensation, as is or may be allowed by law, to the members of the House of Reprefentatives of the United States, to be certified and paid in like manner. APPROVED, December the third, 179 ;.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Sketch of Tue/day's business continued) A bill to explain and amend the 22d fection of the judicial law received from the Senate was read the third time and pai-

The bill authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars was ordered to be engrosfed for a third reading.

M. Coit's motion for an enquiry into the flate of the mint was taken into confideration—A letter from Mr. Rittenhouse, the Director was read—

Mr. Boudinot drew the attention of the house for form time, by a forces of the

house for some time, by a series of the most interesting observations. He went to the bank of the United States to enquire for cents, He was told that there were none to be had, because the bank could not get them from the mint. He then went to the mint, where he was informed that cents were not coined failer, because the officer of the mint did not know where to get them vented! He said that this mint cost twenty-four thousand dollars per annum, and every cent coined there cost the public feveral cents, though he could not exactly tell how many. In New-Jersey far more cents had been coined in a few months than had ever been coined all together, at the Bank of the United States, and this had been done at ONE FOURTH
PART OF the expence which the mint of
the United States has coft.

Several other members adverted to the prodigious inconvenience which is felt all over the union for want of copper coin; and it appeared to excite fome curiofity, on what foundation the officers of the mint have faid that they could not get their cents vented. It was remarked by Mr. W. Smith, that, sexcept as to Philadelphia, the mint is of little or no use whatever. The cents given out never go farther than the

A committee of three members was

A committee of three members was appointed to examine and report on the state of the mint, and what means may be used to render the institution more beneficial to the United States.

Wednesday, December 10.

After reading and referring several petitions to the committee of claims—the house took up, though not without opposition, the resolution received from the Senate, for the appointment of a Joint Committee, to report on the business necessary to be transacted this session. The house appeared to be at a loss to determine what was the real object of the resolution—it was generally however contended that it could answer no fallutary purpose—might preclude memfalutary purpose—might preclude mem-bers from bringing forward interesting business, and would not conduce to dispatching that before the house :- On he question to concur with the Senate, it passed in the negative. The house adjourned at about half after 12 o'clock

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON , December 3.

Captain Bompard, who commanded the Ambufcade, has not, as reported, been guillotined. He was in prison, at the date of the latest accounts, and his trial was daily expected.

FROM SP AIN.

A vessel has arrived from Marblehead, n 47 days from Bilboa. Her arrival con-radicts the reports of that city being taken by the French.

A Letter from London, tays, positively that the British government has ordered the attachment of the moneis remitted to England by Admiral Jarvis and General Grey. Great complaints of their conduct have been made by the British merchants and French loyalifts.

BULLION.

In one of the vellels just arrived from France, acar Three Tons of filver, in ingots, have been imported. This may be a valuable acquisition to the Mint of the United States.

CORRESPONDENTS. Every bulletin of the National Convention, received from the laft veffels from France, evinces the reign of moderation to have commenced, and in every debate, or

the same restrictions as are provided for jed to beware of those pretenders to patriotifm, who take to them exclusive priviles is, and whose sole object is to overawe and dictate to the public mind. The next arrival from France it is expected, will announce the annihilation of Jacobinusm.

It is not furprizing that The Prefident of the United States, in his address to Congress, should hold the same language of the "felf-created societies," that the Convention of France do to their constituents in their late address. -The same danger must excite the fame caution.

The public may remember to have feen in the Centinel about two years fince, the following words spoken by the samous St. Just, at a meeting of the Jacobins.—" There are a hundred thousand conspirators, their heads must all fall, we had better swim through waves of Aristocratic blood, than that a single patriot should reserve a scratch." This internal speech was however applauded at the time, and regarded by the thoughtless people, (who admire energy but who do not always dishing uish that which is virtuous from the vicious) as a proof of the purest patriotism.—Now this same St. Just was a tyrant, and was sharing the sovereignty of France, with Robespierre and Couthon, when his career was stopped by his injured and insulted fellow-citizens. Such righteous-overmuch, such staming patriince, the following words spoken by righteous-overmuch, such flaming patriots, are generally hypocrites and villians at bottom. But it is a heart rending reflection, that the "hundred thousand conspirators," whose "head;" St Just said "must all fall," were the best of men, though in opposition to him, and his brother blook-suckers, and that he really accomplified the defiraction of a majority of them, before divine venge-ance overtook him.

The Patriots in arms, who have marched to quell the Pittshurgh rebels are called "a standing army." No doubt those who call them such, would be very happy to a nounce that army as a running one."

ARRIVED. Brig Venus, Capt. Coffin from Bourdeaux, 46 days. Spoke, Oct. 31, ship. Providence, Capt. Martin, for N. York, from Leith, in Scotland, 32 days. In-

formed that there were great commo-tions in Scotland, the people being dif-fatisfied with the war. Nov. 2, fpoke Capt. Haskill, of Cape-Ann, 23 days from Cadiz, who informed that an Algerine fleet came out of the Streights

mouth ten days before he left port. Arrived at Cherbourg, beginning of eptember, Captain Gideon Gardner in a

ix fail of the line had actually failed.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1.
The following was received as authentic.
"NICHOLA MOLE, August 23.
"Arrived here his Britannic Majesty's frigate, the Penelope; who off Tortuga, fell in with a 20 gun ship, with the national colours of France, commanded by one Capt. Talbot, when after an action of 4 glasses, the Penelope bore away for St. Nichola Mole; his adversary, (Capt. Talbot) came off the harbour and stood off and on 48 hours.

N. B. Received the above information from the master's first mate of the Penelope."

AT THE Card & Nail Factory, No. 59, north Front ffreet Webster, Adgate & White, Have constantly for fale, Cotton, Wool, Tow, and

Machine Cards,

Of all Kinds,
Cut Nails of all fizer,
Floor Brads, Sprigs and Tocks,
Follers Shears, Gun Fiints and Wool A quantity of kiln dried Indian Meal in

A new Edition of Adgate's Philadelphia Harmony, containing both the first and se-cond parts, being the must aproved sys-tem of Rules and the best colection of

Tunes now in ule,

Also for Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF Machinery for making Cards

CENTS and NO CENTS .-

The Cents must in the mint remain for Because the bank won't take the cents

So 'twixt the two, tho' cents in mint abound-No Cents for circulation can be found. S & H.

[From the EAGLE.] BEAUTY VANESCENT I'HE rainbow, ting'd with various hue Delights and fascinates the view; But the bright beauties it displays, Darken and vanish while we gaze. Fair CHLOS dreams, in fost repose, Of dances, operas, billetdoux; A world of blifs! but, luckless maid, Soon as thou wak'ft, the enchantment's

The rose, that blooms, upon the bush And meets the morning blush for blush, Before the sun's meridian blaze, Lofes its luftre and decays.

What's beauty elfe! transient as glie tering bows, Or momentary dream, or withering rofe JOSEPH.

Before Captain M. left St. Domino, the French negroes had taken from he Spaniards all of their Frontier towns, St. Raphael, St. Miquel, and Hincha. The Spanish army had retreated to another small town, called St. Jago, where other small town, called St. Jago, where they were in the greatest fear. All the French emigrants that have received the King of Spain's pay at Ss. Domingo, have been ordered to proceed to the Frontiers, in order to join the Spanish army; but their fears were great lest the counterpart of the tragedy of Fort Dauphin would be acted. Many of them have refused, and were immediated them have refused, and were immediately put in prison or sent to Porto

For Freight or Charter, INDUSTRY,

Burther 270 tons, and will carry about 420 hogheads of tobacco; is in complete order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

For terms apply on board at Albifon's

Thomas Newman, No. 118, fouth Second fireet.

This Day is Published, A N

Authentic History SHT EO Revolution in Geneva:

Price 12 1-2 Cents.
Sold by Thomas Dabson, No. 41. Second eet, John Ormrod, Cheshut street, and whe Editor hereof.
December 11

DR. BARTON Propoles to deliver a COURSE of, Lectures on Chemistry

Philosophy of Natural History. This course is intended to be comprised in about fifty lectures, and will principally have a more immediate reference to medi-cine; and those pants of na wall history that are thought to be the most interesting, and the most entertaining. The introductory lecture will be delivered, in the Univer-sity, on Tuesday next; the hour will be made known in due time.

Tuition of the French Tongue and Mathematicks.

J. C. ROUSSEAU, one of the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Domingo, having a small family of children, finds it necessary for their support, to apply himself to the infrusion of youth. He therefore proposes teaching the above branches of science, in the most modern stile; and solicits the patronage of a generous public. The liberal education he has received, and the feveral other branches of science he has acquired a persect knowledge of, will enable him to give satisfaction to those persons who may employ him. He will wait on satisfaction, who wish to be taught at their own houses, and will open an evening school, tram six to nine o'clock, on the 20th instant. Enquire at No. 117, North Second-street.

Dec. 11. 6t

Fresh Teas, Of Superior Quality, viz.

Imperial, or Gunpowder Hylon Gomee, ist quality Hyson, 2d. do. do. Young Hylon,

Hylon Skin, and

A few Boxes of each, for fale at No. 19, Third street fouth. Dece 10