

...except of our present, enslavement, by any large prince or foreign state." Mr. ... then proceeded to observe that agreeable to the spirit of the constitution we ought to have the strongest possible evidence that people of this description have renounced all pretence to a right of this nature, before we admit them into the bosom of the Society. Moderation has been recommended. He requested gentlemen to observe that he conducted his motion on the strictest principles of moderation. He had in a former part of this bill, voted for those clauses which were intended to guard the government of America against any disturbance from the people called Jacobins, when their principles should run to a dangerous and seditious extreme—the same spirit of candour and moderate views which had induced him to vote for a preamble against the attempt of one party to propound a precaution against the prejudices of the aristocrats, which were upon the whole hostile to the spirit of the American Constitution than those of their antagonists. He also requested gentlemen to observe that his present motion went not to the invasion of any positive right. It left the individual exactly where it found him, unless he aspired to be an American citizen. Otherwise, he might retain his titles unaltered, as long as he pleased. But if he wanted any promotion of a civil nature in this country, he must rise to it by conforming exactly to the rules laid down by the Constitution itself. That code had declared no titled character admissible to any civil rank. Thus far Mr. Giles observed that his motion went, and no farther. It was not to be supposed that the profligate and nurtured in the lap of aristocracy would readily renounce their titles, and become at once true republicans. It was therefore highly improper that such people should be admitted. If we are allowed to anticipate probabilities, it is highly probable that we soon shall have a great number of this kind of persons here. A revolution is now going on, to which there is nothing similar in history. A large portion of Europe has already declared a plaintiff title, and where the innovations are to stop, no man can presume to guess. There is at present, in the judgment of Mr. Giles, no law in the United States, by which a foreigner can be hindered from voting at elections, or even from coming into this house; and if a great number of these fugitive nobility come over, they may soon acquire considerable influence: the tone of thinking may insensibly change in the course of a few years, and no person can say how far such a matter may spread. After these, and many other prefatory remarks, Mr. Giles read a resolution, which was in effect as follows:—

And in case any alien applying for admission to citizenship of the United States, shall have borne any title or order of nobility, in any kingdom or state from whence he comes, he must renounce all pretensions to that title before the court in which such application shall be made; and this renunciation must be registered in the said court. Mr. Giles observed that previous to the late revolution, the French nobility were, by the lowest calculation, rated at twenty thousand; and as we may conclude on France being successful, a great proportion of these people may be finally expelled here.

By Authority,  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON,**  
 President of the United States of America  
 To all whom it may concern.

**JOHN ROSS,** Esquire, having produced to me his Commission as Consul General from the free Imperial city of Hamburg, to the United States of America, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise within the said United States, such functions and powers as may be given or permitted by the laws of the land to the Consuls of Nations between whom and the United States no Treaty or Convention exists for permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised by their Consuls reciprocally.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, (L.S.) the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

GO: WASHINGTON.  
 By the President,  
 EDW: RANDOLPH.

Saturday arrived here the brig John, Capt. Dewar, from London, whence she sailed the 25th October, but being detained some time in the Channel by contrary winds, put into Torbay, and failed from thence on the 10th of November, when Lord Howe put to sea with 18 sail of the line and 8 frigates. Authentic information was previously received of the French fleet of 30 sail of the line being in the Channel, and that the Corsairs, with the conveying ships of (two 74's and 3 frigates) having fallen into their hands. Great apprehensions were entertained that Admiral Cosby, who was reported to be in the Mediterranean with a number of men of war, in one of which was a considerable treasure, had shared the same fate.

No news from the Continent, the mails not having arrived for several days.

The French fleet being at sea, is mentioned as a fact in a London paper of the 6th November [the General Evening Post.]

Capt. Dewar endeavoured to collect the latest London papers at Torbay, but could only obtain two papers of the 6th, from which the following are extracts:

He has brought letters from Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Jay, our Ministers in London to the Secretary of State.

The news of the capture of the Cork fleet, published in our paper a few days ago, in a letter from Rochelle, our readers will perceive is confirmed by the above intelligence.

The St. James's Chronicle of Nov. 6, contains an account of the trial of Thomas Hardy, for high treason. The trial ended in his acquittal, the jury having found him NOT GUILTY.

LONDON, November 6.

Three Dutch mails will be due tomorrow morning; and it is to be observed, that the last, not bringing any letters or papers from Germany, has contributed considerably to the want of continental intelligence.

The rebellion in America, in certain of the Western Counties of Philadelphia, however mildly spoken of in the papers, has been found serious enough to call forth the military talents of General Washington; and that country will, probably, experience that a Constitution upon Republican principles is a very fine thing upon paper, but in reality is far from adequate to the turbulent propensities of the populace.

The Empress of Russia, in order to carry on the war against the Poles, is determined to curtail all kinds of superfluous expenses; and has now declined the purchase of M. de Calonne's Collection of Pictures.

Mr. Erskine, after the breaking up of the Court was drawn to his house in Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, by the populace, who took the horses out of his carriage; and as soon as the coach which carried Hardy had arrived at the New Church in the Strand, the horses were taken out, and he was drawn home in the same manner.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Sydney, met at the House of Lords, and adjourned Parliament to the 25th inst. when both Houses will meet for the dispatch of business.

The avenues to the Old Baily were last night blocked up by a mob, until the City Militia and the Gentlemen of the Light Horse Volunteers, arrived and cleared the street. Their duty was extremely useful to the public, in preserving good order, though a little hard on themselves, as it rained most violently throughout the evening.

Medals have been struck in Paris, and forwarded to the French General of the northern army, and of that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the countries they are invading, representing the Genius of the French Republic leaning on an Urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the Medals is inscribed—"The Rhine and Peace." At the bottom are engraved these words in Latin—Ne plus ultra: (These are our boundaries.) The object of this Medal is to announce, that the French mean to push their conquests as far as the Rhine; and make this river serve as a boundary to their vast Empire, in all its windings, from the Huningue to the sea.

Near three thousand merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and workmen of all sorts, whom the atrocious government of Robespierre had caused to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some former Emigrants have crept in among the number, and their return has not been noticed. The Peasants of Jura have gone to seek their Pastors in the neighbourhood of Fribourg; and more than 150 of them peaceably discharge their duty in Franche Comte, without molestation. This shows the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the Councils of the Convention.

Mr. ERSKINE was yesterday escorted to his house in Serjeant's Inn by at least two thousand persons, testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.

After Mr. ERSKINE had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and thence having been with some difficulty obtained, Mr. ERSKINE addressed the people to the following effect:

Gentlemen,  
 For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me in person. You are all witnesses that during the time, the fate of our dear country-

man not having been decided upon by the Jury, I spoke to no man. But gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place. A Jury of twelve good, honest and independent men have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.

"Gentlemen you have shewn your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and in such I hope every honest and just man will shew it."

"Gentlemen to us (Mr. GRUBS being at the next window) you are unknown, but let us intreat you, now that you have shewn your approbation of the verdict, go to your homes and be happy, and thank God for what has passed."

Mr. ERSKINE then retired from the window and the populace, after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamation of "ERSKINE and GRUBS forever!"

Mr. KIRBY keeper of Newgate, with his usual prudence, conveyed the prisoner thro' his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. HARDY ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The multitude was soon apprized of the deception and pursuing the carriage, dismounted the horses in the Strand from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him thro' many of the streets round Pallmall and St. James's street, Piccadilly, and left him as we hear at the house of his brother in law Mr. VAUGHAN in Lancaster court, Strand; where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife, who was buried in St. Martin's church yard. [His wife died of grief, when he was apprehended on suspicion; who can restore her to him?]

We have now been thirteen days without any news from the continent. This circumstance begins to give some uneasiness.

The prince of Wales is to have a civil list on his marriage of 100,000 a year, 50,000 of which are to be appropriated to the discharge of his debts. It is expected that an act of grace (liberating debtors) will follow the prince's nuptials.

The French fleet, consisting of 30 ships of the line, besides frigates is at sea. Admiral Neully with six ships of the line and five battalions has sailed for the West Indies.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Polly, Capt. Smith from Barbadoes, St. Eustatius, and St. Thomas; informs that he sailed from Barbadoes the 9th December, and as he failed to the leeward of Guadaloupe on the 12th saw seven British ships of war, &c. failed out of the Road of Basseterre, in consequence of the surrender of Fort Charles to the French. No arrival of any reinforcement either French or English, excepting the two men of war at Barbadoes in November.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) December 5.

Yesterday evening arrived the ship William and Mary, William Gordon, commander, out 38 days, with part of the 17th regiment on board. This ship parted with the outward-bound West-India fleet two days after they left the Land's-End, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, transports, victuallers and a few merchantmen, with five Regiments on board. They were conveyed by two ships of 74 guns each, one of 64, one of 50, a Frigate, and Sloop of War. The troops were all in fine health and spirits.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 3.

Latest from FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the Schooner SEA-FLOWER, Capt. RICH from Bourdeaux, in 54 days. By her we have received Paris Papers to the 30th October, and Bourdeaux to November 5th—We hasten to give the following translations.

BRUSSELS, 1st Brumaire, (Oct. 22.)

The English and Dutch armies had united the principal part of their forces about Nimeguen and Gorcum; with an intention to pass the Meuse, make a general attack on the army of the Republic, to endeavour to force it to fall back behind Bois de Due, and by this means to hinder its penetrating into Guelderland. This military operation was executed the day before yesterday between the city of Grave and the fort of Crevecoeur, but with the worst success possible for the coalited satellites. The enemy was not only repulsed, after a very obstinate engagement, but lost 700 prisoners; among whom are 60 French Emigrants, whom a Court Martial will immediately judge. Besides this, the enemy lost four pieces of cannon and a standard.

They write from Cologne that a very active correspondence is carried on between General JOURDAN and the Austrian army. Flags of truce pass and repass incessantly, without any one knowing the object of the negotiations. A few days since an Austrian Colonel arrived at the (French) Head Quarters at Cologne.

The garrison at MAESTRICHT made a spirited sortie the day before yesterday; but it was as usual repulsed. The siege of this fortress goes on; and we have every reason to expect that it will soon be obliged to capitulate.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

3 Brumaire (Oct. 24.)

Delmas, organ of the committee of Public Safety, reported the news by the Telegraphe, which confirmed the intelligence announced yesterday; and read the following letter:

From Gillet, Representative of the People, Dated head-quarters, before Maestricht.

"I hasten to announce to you that Coblenz, the famous haunt of the Emigrants, is in our possession. A division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Gen. Moreau, made themselves masters of it yesterday. Jourdan, the commander in chief, has just communicated to me this pleasing intelligence. The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, and their reëntrés carried by the bayonet. The city was taken, and the enemy obliged to pass the Rhine. The action cost the enemy a great number of killed and prisoners.

(Signed) GILLET.

P. S. I also announce to you the capture of Cleves, by the left division of that army—besides which we now occupy Gueldres.

[A letter from Gen. Jourdan contains similar information to the above, with this addition, "that the army of the Sambre and Meuse now corresponds with the army of the North."]

Delmas. This is, without doubt, the moment to reply to certain individuals, who out of these walls, insinuate, that the government wishes our army to retreat on the frontiers, and to make peace. It refutes from the news you have just heard, that if that project has been formed, that neither the armies, nor those who direct them, are in the secret.

The Convention ordered the news and the observations of Delmas to be inserted in the bulletin.

Delmas also read a letter from the General of the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, dated from La Bidoane. He speaks of the enthusiasm with which the army received the tri-coloured standard presented by the Convention. The letter announced, that the Spanish General had endeavoured, by every artifice, to conceal from their armies the capture of Bellegrade; but the tri-coloured flag which waved on the walls, and the discharge of 25 cannon, left them no room to doubt; that the place was any longer filled by slaves.

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PARIS, 6 Brumaire, (Oct. 27.)

We hear from Landau, that the army of the Rhine has been forwarded. The Prussians retire towards Oppenheim; and the Austrians have crossed the Rhine below Worms. Two of their regiments are yet on this side of the Rhine, but they will soon be on the other side.

We wait with impatience for news from the interior of Holland. The last received announced that an insurrection was organized and ready to break out the first favorable moment, particularly at Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, Dort, Haerlem, and all North Holland. Ca Ira!

The above contains the out lines of the information from the armies and the frontiers—The Convention is hourly employed in correcting the abuses of their predecessors. They have ordered the arrest and removal of Carrier, by whose orders the hangings and drownings at Nantz, &c. were ordered; and of le Bon, the Monk who seduced Arras.

The "Monitor National" of the 5th Brumaire, is filled with the proceedings on those trials; and the evidences bring forward facts at which humanity shudders. Tranquillity seems to have succeeded to the terror which pervaded all France, during the tyranny of Maximilian. The decrees which tended to paralyze Lyons, Bourdeaux, and other manufacturing and commercial towns, are repealed; and measures are taking to restore to France the useful arts and sciences. Since the fall of Robespierre, the People appear in the highest spirits, and from the appearances in the interior of France, a stranger would hardly conjecture that the nation was at war. The axe of the guillotine is wholly unemployed.

FROM POLAND

We learn by the above papers, that success had attended the Patriot arms in South Prussia, as it is called; and that a national civic feast had been instituted to commemorate these successes. There is a letter in town from Halifax which mentions the capture of the Newfoundland fleet, by the French. We have seen several other letters from the same place, which do not mention the event.

FROM BILBOA,

A S. S. ship port in the Bay of Biscay, which has repeatedly been said to be captured by the French, we have information to the 4th November, at which date the Spaniards held it. The French army, 90,000 strong, were besieging Pampeluna, with great vigour. This is the strongest place in all Spain, and lies directly on the road to Madrid, distant about 187 miles, between which and that capital, there is no obstacle of any consequence to impede the march of the French immediately thither. Thus the capture of Pampeluna will determine the fate of Spain.

FROM CADIZ.  
 By an arrival on Wednesday, we learn that a Portuguese Squadron, had an engagement with four Algerine Frigates, that attempted to come out of the Straights, captured two of them of 36 guns each, and drove the other two back, to their port.

THE CHRONICLE.

BOSTON, January 5.  
 FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Five Brothers, Captain G. Bradford, in 55 days from L'Orient. We have not time to make any translations from the papers brought by this arrival, for this day's paper; but in general terms we can state the following particulars, which the Captain was so obliging as to communicate to the Editors.

He says that the brilliant success which have crowned the French arms during the Summer, continue uninterrupted, and victory still declared for the Republic when he left France. The latest events were the taking of VENLO, and a very considerable defeat of the Spanish army in the Pyrennes, in which they left 2500 men dead on the field, and as many taken prisoners, with a number of cannon and military stores.

The Captain also informs that he learnt from the American Consul at L'ORIENT, the morning before he failed, that an express had arrived the evening preceding from Brest, informing that the Alexander an English 74 gun ship had been taken and brought into that port by a small division of French ships.

Vive la Republique.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society for the Institution and support of first-day or Sunday Schools will be held at Joseph Sharples's School Room in Second street at 6 o'clock this evening.  
 Jan. 13, 1795. P. THOMPSON Secy.

The Stockholders

IN THE Insurance Company of North America,

Are hereby informed that upon the settlement of the Interest arising from the capital stock of the Company, and the proceeds of the business, the Directors have agreed to declare a Dividend of Fifty Cents on each share for the last half year.

Ebenezer Hazard,  
 Secretary.

A Large Assortment of Warranted Watches

From 14 to 40 dollars—a very general assortment of Watch-Materials, Chains, Jewels, &c. &c.—and a few very handsome

French Mantle Clocks,  
 For Sale on low terms, for Cash by

John J. Parry,  
 Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38 South Second Street,  
 An Apprentice wanted.  
 Jan. 12

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,  
 JANUARY 12.  
 Will be Presented

A COMEDY, written by Shakespeare, and called, The

Merchant of Venice.

Duke, Mr. Morris  
 Antonio, Mr. Whitlock  
 Bassanio, Mr. Moreton  
 Gratiano, Mr. Wignall  
 Lorenzo, with songs, Mr. Marshall  
 Solanio, Mr. Cleveland  
 Salanio, Mr. Green  
 Shylock, Mr. Chalmers  
 Tubal, Mr. Milbourne  
 Launcelot, Mr. Bates  
 Old Gobbo, Mr. Francis  
 Leonardo, Mr. Blisset  
 Balthazer, Mr. J. Darley

Portia, Mrs. Whitlock  
 Jessica, Miss Broadhurst  
 Nerissa, Mrs. Francis

To which will be added,  
 A FARCE, in two acts, called the

Spoiled Child.

Little Pickle, Mrs. Marshall  
 Old Pickle, Mr. Green  
 Tag, Mr. Francis  
 John, Mr. Blisset  
 Thomas, Mr. Darley

Miss Pickle, Mrs. Rowley  
 Maria, Mrs. Cleveland  
 Mary, Mrs. Bates  
 Susan, Miss Rowley