

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at New-York which left London the beginning of December.

A Letter from London, by the above arrival, received by a Merchant of this City, contains the following

Important Intelligence. "I am now happy that I can congratulate you, that the TREATY of Amity and Commerce is confirmed between this Country and the United States."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 29. LEGISLATURE of NEW-YORK.

The committee appointed to draft an Answer to the Governor's communication, at the opening of the Session, were yesterday discharged from the same.

The two houses have appointed James Watson, Esq. regent of the University of this State, in the room of the late Baron de Steuben.

Yesterday afternoon sailed, in company with the East-Indies, the Ships AMERICA and SAMPSON, the former commanded by Capt. Howell, and the latter by Capt. Swords. They left the harbour in view of a large concourse of citizens, whose countenances expressed a wish that success might attend their departing friends and fellow-citizens. Mutual huzzas were uttered with more than usual warmth, after they got under way.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in London, to his friend in Boston, dated Oct. 29, 1794.

"A friend of ours, in France, remitted a bill on Hamburg, to a house there, the latter part of last month, for two thousand pounds sterling, with order to get it discounted, & vested in bills on this place—which was so punctually complied with that we got the needful two posts ago—We mention this, as a circumstance, that remittances from France now begin to come on."

Curious Anecdote of the Antiquity of CYDER.

Cyder is mentioned as an ancient liquor both by Tertullian and St. Austin, the former calls it faccum ex pomis vinofinum. The other writing against the Manichees, who abstained wholly from wines which they objected to, the Catholic charges them with drinking the juice of apples, far more delicious than wine, or any other liquor. From these passages of Tertullian, and Austin, who were both Africans, Cardinal Peron (who was born in Jersey, of protestant parents) thinks this liquor was first known in Africa, from thence passed into Spain among the Biscaynans, and from thence into Normandy.

When Lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works were published by Mallet, Dr. Johnson characterized the noble author, and his works, in the following memorable sentence: "Sir, he was a scoundrel and a coward; a scoundrel, for charging a blunderbus against religion and morality; a coward, because he had not resolution to fire it off himself, but left half a crown to a beggarly Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death."

A late memoir of Sweden states that there was lately found, during a period of nine or ten years 2036 men & 3570 women above the age of 60; 212 men and 328 women between 100 and 105; 31 men and 36 women between 106 and 110; 22 men and 19 women between 111 and 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 127. Sweden is more temperate than any land in Asia or America in the same latitudes.

The population of Spain by a return to government in the year 1787 was 10,268,150 souls. Of which number the religious of all denominations were 188,625.

Mr. Coxe in 1791 states the Danish Revenue at 1,400,000 sterling. The Public Debt in 1785 at 3,600,000. of which 200,000 is liquidated annually.

Several other gentlemen spoke, at length Mr. Gillespie moved that the Committee should rise, and the Chairman ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Sedgwick was for the vote being taken immediately. Mr. Macon said that he had not before seen such conduct. It was plainly saying that we make no answer to your arguments, but call for the question, and out-vote you. It was not consulting the dignity of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick did not know which way the votes would go, as he had not spoke to any gentleman upon the subject. This question had been very fully discussed and listened to with great patience by the members.

At last the committee rose. The chairman reported progress and leave was granted to sit again. Mr. Smith gave in a report from the select committee to whom had been recom-mitted the report relative to fortifications. The House then adjourned.

The following is a more exact copy of the remarks made by the speaker on Tuesday afternoon before adjournment.

Before the adjournment the speaker suggested to the house a considerable inconvenience, occasioned by gentlemen being introduced, and occupying such parts of the house without the bar, as were particularly allotted for the use of the house, and of which several members complained. There was often so great a crowd that members could scarce walk round when they had papers to present to the chair. The passage was often obstructed when messages were to be delivered, and frequently there was no room left for the members when they wished to confer privately with each other. As he did not conceive himself authorized to give special directions without orders from the house, he would take the liberty to suggest to the members of the house, when introducing their friends, the propriety of placing them under the galleries, to the left of the chair, and reserving the space to the right of the chair, for the members of both branches of the legislature, the diplomatic gentlemen, judges, and other officers of government, which was generally acquiesced in.

This Day is Published, BY WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookfeller, No. 52, Second street, corner of Chestnut street, a

DISCOURSE ON THE NATURE and Reasonableness of FASTING,

AND ON The Existing Causes that call us to that Duty, Delivered at Princeton, on Tuesday the 6th of January, 1795, being the Day appointed by the Synod of New York and New-Jersey, to be observed as a General Fast, by all the Churches of their Communion in those States, and now published in compliance with the request of the Students of Theology and Law in Princeton.

By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D.D. Vice-President and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Divinity in the College of New-Jersey. Jan. 30 3c

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JANUARY 30. Will be Presented

A COMEDY, written by the Author of the West Indian, called the Natural Son.

- Sir Jeffery Latimer, Mr. Harwood, Blunhenly, Mr. Moreton, Rueful, Mr. Green, Jack Hussings, Mr. Chalmers, Major O'Flaherty, Mr. Whitlock, Dumps, Mr. Bates, David, Mr. Francis, Thomas, Mr. Darley jun, William, Mr. Price.

To which will be added, A COMIC OPERA, called No Song, No Supper.

- Frederick, Mr. Marshall, Crop, Mr. Darley, Endless, Mr. Harwood, Robin, Mr. Bates, William, Mr. Darley jun, Sailors, Messrs. I Warrell, Blissett, Mitchell, De Moulin, &c.

Dorothy, Mrs. Shaw, Louisa, Miss Willems, Margaretta, Mrs. Oldmixon, Nelly, Miss Broadhurst

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. Box one Dollar—Pit 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 3 of a Dollar.

In lat. 34. o. he spoke Capt. Thomas Porter, of this town, on his passage from St. Eustatius, to New-York, all well.

Capt. Topliff had 24 days passage from Guadaloupe, and informs, that before he sailed, the British had been compelled to evacuate every part of that Island, and the French were in complete possession of the whole. That the British were collecting their troops at Martinico. That Sir John Jervis and Gen. Grey had failed for England in the Boyne man of war—and that all the bills they drew were protested. Capt. Topliff has favoured us with the following Proclamation:

LIBERTY—LAW—EQUALITY.

VICTOR HUGUES, Commissary delegated by the National Convention, in the Leeward Carib-bee Islands.

"CONSIDERING that the crimes committed by the British officers, as well as the taking, as in the defending of the Colonies, shews a character of such consummate and unheard of roguery as history never yet produced an example.

"Considering that the rights of humanity, of men, of war, and of nations, have been violated by Charles Grey, general; John Jervis, admiral; Thomas Dundas, major general and governor in and over the island of Guadaloupe, Charles Gordon, likewise a general officer, as well as of other subaltern officers, in imitation of their chief commanders.

"Considering that the robberies, murders, and other crimes committed by them, ought to be transmitted to posterity.

"It is Resolved, That the remains of Thomas Dundas, deceased, in the island of Guadaloupe, on the third day of the month of June (style of the Slaves) shall be dug up and thrown to the wind; and that there shall be erected, on the same spot, at the expence of the Republic, a lofty monument, bearing on the one side the present resolution, and on the other side the following inscription:

"This spot, returned to liberty thro' the courage of Republicans, was dishonored by the body of Thomas Dundas, major general, and governor of the island of Guadaloupe, in the name of the tyrant George the III. In remembrance of his crimes! the public indignation has caused him to be dispersed, and this monument to be erected, in order to attest the same to posterity."

The 20th Primaire, in the 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGUES. Sealed with the Seal of the Commission, and signed by the Conventional Commissary and his Secretary.

VEIL, Secretary of the Commission."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 28th.

THE House went into a committee on the bill for repealing part of the act to encourage the importing of arms and ammunition into the United States.

The bill was read and reported without amendment. Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, the report of the select committee, on the laws of the territory north west of the Ohio; the chairman read the report, which was agreed to, it was then reported to the house and a committee were ordered to bring in a bill. In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, on the message of the President, with a letter from the Governor of North Carolina, enclosing the memorial of Thomas Perion, and others, proprietors of land, south west of the Ohio.

This report produced a long debate. It was contended that the government of the United States ought to indemnify the purchasers of certain lands in North Carolina, who had purchased them under the sanction of the state from the Indians. The government had given up the land to the Indians. Mr. McDowell, who spoke for some time on this subject, observed that the right of the government for what they had done might justly be questioned.

He called upon the legislature in behalf of the people, either to give them full possession of their lands, or to give them some equivalent. He asked this as a matter of right, and not as a favor. Mr. McDowell never had been, nor was now, a shilling interested in the concern, but knowing as he did, that a very great number of citizens were injured by this act of government, he thought that it was just and right to compensate them in some way, or at least such of them as are willing to relinquish their claims. There were many in easy circumstances, no doubt, who would not be willing to give up their claims, but on the other hand, many by their situation would be obliged to do it.

als, the Captains they address the Field Officers, the Sergeants the Captains, the Corporals the Sergeants, and soon, through every grade order is the burthen of the song. Now, Mr. Davis, as I have heard from indisputable authority that the western insurrection has been finally suppressed, I could not find out who are the enemies of order, for this purpose I applied to a friend of mine for information, who wished to convince me how ignorant I was of the state of my country—

"The enemies of order (says my friend are numerous—To begin, every man who dare, to call in question, the wisdom of any measure directed by the Executive of the United States, is an enemy to order—If any man thinks a public debt is not a public blessing, he is an enemy to order—Any man who dares to complain under all the robberies which Great Britain have committed upon us, is an enemy to order—If any man thinks the Chief Justice of the United States, cannot discharge the functions of Chief Justice & Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James's at one and the same time, he is an enemy to order—Any man who has the hardihood to think "proclamations, are not as sacred and binding as laws," is an enemy to order—Any man who wishes success to the cause of the French patriots, is guilty of a breach of neutrality, and is an enemy to order—Any man who thinks that government was not intended for those who administer it but for the benefit of the public, is an enemy to order—Any man"—My friend was proceeding when I interrupted him, by remarking that he had already included nine tenths of the real American citizens, and that so far from being of his opinion, I was persuaded the people he had described were the only friends of the constitution and the laws, that those pretended supporters of order were members of an ambitious junto, who endeavoured to affix the stigma of anarchy and disorder upon men, who, separating the government from the administration, admire and will support the one, though they may despise the other. Let us be upon the watch, the brawlers about order are the greatest enemies to a free constitution.

PETER PLAINMAN. NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 21. Canandarqua, Dec. 24, 1794.

MR. BUTLER, I am desired to request you to give the following melancholy event, which happened in this town, on the 20th inst. a place in your paper.—Two men were instantly killed by the falling of a tree which turned up by the roots, as they were travelling on horseback, near the court house in this town—the tree was observed to fall by a man standing at about eighty yards distant, he did not see the unfortunate persons pass but within a minute or two observed a horse striving to get up, and ran to the place when to his surprize found the two men and one horse dead and the other wounded. An inquest was immediately summoned to examine the bodies of the men which were unknown to any one present but from the papers found with them, and from information afterwards received from Mr. John Morgan, and Dr. Stiles, of this county, we find that the name of the persons were Thomas Mighells, of Conway, and Cyrus Everitt, formerly of Foxborough, Mass. and that Mr. Mighells, had that day set out to return to his family, a wife and nine children—and that Mr. Everitt had been living about three years in Niagara—and was on his way to Foxborough where he supposed his parents were living. Mr. Mighells received a blow on his head which broke his skull, and his brains were thrown out upon his horse's neck—his thigh broke in two places, and his body very much bruised. Mr. Everitt had his back broken in two places—and his shoulder badly broken—their remains were decently interred in the burying ground in Canandarqua, on the 22d inst.

An Inventory was taken by the Jurors, of the effects found with Mr. Mighells and Mr. Everitt, and the property, of which are some valuable papers, deposited with Phineas Bates, Esq. of Canandarqua, where the surviving friends of these unfortunate sufferers may apply for the same.

NEWPORT, January 20.

The schooner Sally, from Guadaloupe, bound to Boston, Samuel Topliff, master, was cast away on the night of the 15th inst. about 12 o'clock, in a snow storm, at Point Judith, near Coon's Rocks; a small part of the cargo is saved, the remainder, and the schooner, are supposed will be entirely lost.

- Sog-goo ya-wau-hau, alias Red Jacket, X (L. S.)
- Ka-yoo-ti-a-yoo, X (L. S.)
- Sauh-ta-ka-ong-yees, or two Skies of a length, X (L. S.)
- Oun-na-shatta-kan, X (L. S.)
- Ka-ung-ya-neh-quee, X (L. S.)
- Soo-a-yoo-wau, X (L. S.)
- Kau-je-a-ga-ouh, or Heap of Dogs, X (L. S.)
- Soo-nooh-shoo-wau, X (L. S.)
- T-ha-oo-wau-ni-as, X (L. S.)
- Soo-nong-joo-wau, X (L. S.)
- Kiant-whau-ka, alias Corn planter, X (L. S.)
- Kau-nich-shong-goo, X (L. S.)

WITNESSES. Israel Chapin, James Smedley, Augustus Porter, William Ewing, William Shepherd, jun. John Wickham, James K. Garney, Israel Chapin, jun. Horatio Jones, Joseph Smith, Jasper Parish, Henry Abele, Interpreters.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said treaty, do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof: In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN in the City of Philadelphia, the twenty first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the nineteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

Go. WASHINGTON. By the President EDM: RANDOLPH. Tru Copy GEO: TAYLOR, Jr. C. Clk. Dep. of State.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

Yesterday both Houses of the Legislature of this state, proceeded to the election of a federal Senator; when in a conference between the same, it appeared that the Hon. RUFUS KING was re-elected.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 22.

Saturday last arrived in this port, the schooner Helen, of Boston, Lot Luce, master, 66 days from Havre de Marat, (formerly Havre de Grace) Capt. Luce brought no papers; but informed us verbally, that on the 10th of Nov. the important news reached Havre, of the surrender of Maelricht, which was garrisoned by 8000 men.

This account in addition to that stated under the Boston head, reduce it almost to a certainty, that the French are in possession of that city.

Capt. Luce was at Paris the first of November, where all was tranquil; provisions of all kinds were plentiful and cheap as they were at Havre and throughout Normandy.

Left at Havre-de-Marat, ship—, Baltimore, of Norwich, and a ship from Connecticut-River.

NORFOLK, January 16. ORDER.

In the name of heaven! Mr. Davis, is there any rebellion or disorder within the United States at this time? If I look into your paper, let the subject be whatever you please, I find order is the burthen of the song—for instance if a little insignificant scribbler, who signs himself Crisis in the Herald No. 43, dealing in Italian references, which no one understands, wants to recommend himself to the public attention, he sets out by telling us that he is a friend to order. Mr. Ames in his long winded speech, declares that if the freedom of the press should be restricted by the adoption of his propositions, he has nothing in view but the preservation of order. The president, he exhorts us to pray that the Lord will dispose our hearts to order. It is not, Mr. Davis, in your paper only that such a hue and cry is raised after order—I find it every where the case. The Mayor of a town sends an address to the Commander in Chief, mutual compliments are passed upon the love of order—The Field Officers they address the Brigadier Gene-