

and state it barefaced to the country; on that subject he himself, therefore, could have nothing to add.

Mr. Pitt, (who had come into the house while Mr. Sheridan was speaking) said, that he could not consider a committee of supply as any thing else than a matter of course, when even the amendment to the address, proposed to invest his majesty with the most liberal means of preparation, nor the degree of supply, nor its application were at all to come into consideration. In spite of any language which the honorable gentleman might think it useful for his purpose to indulge himself in, he felt no hesitation to declare, in a manner the most open and unmasked, that when the guarantee of a loan was the most likely means to annoy the enemy, and obtain the object of the war, he should ever be ready both to advise and avow the measure; and it was with great satisfaction that he had become more and more convinced, since the former debate, that those arrangements had really been made in consequence of that proposition, that were likely to meet our most sanguine expectations of return.

Mr. Fox could not, like his honorable friend, (Mr. Sheridan) disbelieve any report of the intention of ministers, on account of its rashness or absurdity, after he had had the example of the Prussian subsidy; and when he recollected that an oblique preference in error was one of their most prominent features, the report of an Imperial loan was confirmed beyond the possibility of doubt. He then repeated the observations that he had made before Mr. Pitt was present. He objected to the negotiation as it opened a door to undue influence on members of that house who might be parties to the loan, and thereby interested in carrying on the war, to which the loan was to be applied.

Mr. Pitt said, that he proposed to make the guarantee a separate consideration from the Budget, and that Wednesday, the first of this month, was the day on which he would bring it forward.

He was bound to enter into the negotiation, as it enabled him to ascertain what auxiliary force this country could look to from the co-operation of the emperor, which was a very material article for him to submit to them, when the services of the approaching campaign were considered. This was the only reason of the negotiation for the loan taking place so much earlier this year than the last. No undue influence could arise, as seemed to be intimated, for the support of the war, as those who were parties to the loan were most interested that there should be prospects of peace, which, on whatever terms it was made, would infallibly at first occasion a rise in the funds, and no views of that nature would affect the loan, as even Mr. Fox himself admitted, that our preparations should not in any degree be relaxed, if that object was pursued.

He, however, would tell the stockholders, if he were asked, that a continuation of war, under our present circumstances, made their property more secure and valuable than any peace could do that at present could be obtained. This was his sincere opinion, though he was aware that, at first, the impression would be otherwise.

Mr. Francis doubted, whether the negotiation was conducted in a manner sufficiently open to all propositions what ever merit it might otherwise possess.

Mr. Thornton declared, that the principle motive of his supporting that amendment was a conviction that our endeavors for peace would be ineffectual; in which case he looked forward to a perfect union of sentiment throughout the country, and the vigorous exertion of all its powers as the consequence. Though he was disappointed in this view, he meant to give his utmost support to ministers in the prosecution of the war, which he believed to be as just and necessary as ever.

Mr. Wilberforce professed to entertain some hopes of success had propositions of peace been made, which he continued to think would have been the wisest and most political course, but as the decision of the House had shut out that question, the only one which remained was: Whether we should have a vigorous or a languid war? And he had no scruple in saying the former, and being of that opinion like the honorable Gentlemen who spoke last, he should give every support to Administration in his power. On the subject of the Imperial Loan, as a means of the war he had not however fully made up his mind, though the inclination of his opinion was in its favour.

Mr. Dunscombe expressed similar sentiments, reserving to himself the liberty of deciding to any mode of carrying on the war which he might not approve of.

Mr. Fox wished as the subject would be frequently brought forward, that the true points of difference in the House were clearly stated, and publicly understood.

He conceived that Ministers rejected all idea of treating with the present government of France; and that they contended for an eternal and unextinguishable war till it was changed into a form partaking of Montarhy.

If the war were continued, no-one was more for its being a vigorous continuation than himself; and one cause of his objection to it was, that it would not be conducted with vigor. If the Imperial Loan should even be admitted right, as attaching the Emperor to the prosecution of the war, yet another question would arise, Whether we should act separately or conjoined? He must ever deprecate that system of concert and mutual dependance which had so miserably failed in the two former campaigns. Every power, in his opinion, should act separately against the common enemy in a given point, with no reliance on the co-operation of any other power, but the diversion which their hostility would occasion.

He warned Ministers to look with a serious and anxious concern to the increase of our Naval Power, on the unrivalled superiority of which alone we could depend for safety. Not a crevice should be vacant in the land where a ship could be built, nor one man employed on any other service, till every vessel in our fleet was manned. Every other object, in comparison to the Navy, sunk into insignificance. The undisputed pre-eminence of which should be our prime concern and only reliance.

Mr. Martin and Mr. M. Robinson most heartily concurred in the idea of augmenting and calling forth every exertion of Naval Power that we were capable of; and the latter would gladly have voted the six Millions of Imperial Loans to the exclusive service of the Navy.

Mr. Pitt was as anxious as any one that the points of difference should be clearly and generally understood, and he thought that he had taken some pains at least to make himself understood on that subject, in the course of the last debate.

He regarded the present Government of France, as one with which no treaty of Peace could be made, with safety or honour; and we were not at present in a state which should induce us to be satisfied with an unsafe Peace. Under the present existing circumstances, therefore, he did disclaim all intention of treating with France; but he wished that it should be understood that this determination was confined to the actual state in which both the parties were in.

True it was, that in his opinion the best security that we could have for such a treaty, was a restoration of Monarchy in France in some shape or degree; but he was not bound by any thing that he had said, from treating with a Republican form or even the present Government, if it should modify itself so as to be capable of giving that security we look for; or if our situation should unfortunately, and contrary to all probability be so changed, that an insecure peace should become desirable as a less evil than carrying on the war.

At this time a proposition of that nature he was persuaded would have directly the contrary effect that was looked for: Instead of uniting and inspiring it would fever and deprecis us. He observed, with much satisfaction, upon the fair and candid manner in which those Gentlemen who had been induced to vary in their opinions since the last Session, had explained and limited the nature of their variance.

Mr. Sheridan professed himself but little the wiser for Mr. Pitt's explanations in general, and the same want of benefit, he was obliged to complain on the occasion. He admitted, that on the outset there was something explicit, but it was so buried in the maze of words that followed, that no distinct idea remained.

If he understood any thing, it was, that no peace was to be made with the present Government of France while it was the same. The fashionable phrase of present existing circumstances, so perplexed the previous meaning that he could infer nothing else, which yet however, Mr. Pitt seemed to wish should not be understood.

Mr. Barham, Mr. Jolliffe, and Sir W. Milner, said a few words; after which Mr. Holart, as chairman of the Committee of Supply, put the question, That a supply be granted to his Majesty, which was carried, and ordered to be reported To-morrow. Adjourned.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.

The public here, notwithstanding the more pressing consideration of the war with France, is a good deal occupied with the new order of affairs likely to take place in Poland. The Empress with all the ambition that characterizes her, does not seem disposed to let the King of Prussia profit much by the success which has distinguished the brilliant career of Ruffians. Her General Suwarow, has not received instructions from his court; but it is generally understood, that the Empress means to erect Poland into an independent and hereditary kingdom the throne of which is first to be ascended by the Arch Duke Constantine. To give greater splendor to the monarchy, she means to restore all the provinces taken from Poland, except such as border on her grand adversary, the Empire of the Ottomans. The King of Prussia with all his influence, opposes this arrangement, lest he should be obliged to similar restitution; but in his situation, where resistance would be ineffectual, submission must be the alternative.

The politics of the house of Austria seemingly induce to acquiesce in the designs of Russia. Marshal Harncurt, who commands the Imperial army, is every day re-

ceiving re-inforcements from the garrisons of the places taken by the French. He has withdrawn entirely from the Province of Cracow, and has established himself in the Palatinate of Sandomir. He has also been joined by 13 battalions of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, which was stationed for some time in Bohemia.

The last dispatches brought by couriers from Italy and the Rhine, are deemed so inauspicious as to put the court in very bad humour; the consequence of which has been, that all the preparations making for celebrating the festival of St. Andrew have been suspended, as also the intended promotions in the military orders. The French having greatly augmented the force which they had in Nice, and their Generals speak of establishing their winter quarters in Lombardy. The Archduke Ferdinand is making preparations to oppose them; but he has not any force which could be thought adequate to the object. Our troops have already lost the important posts of Pomparatu and Rabulenta. A great alarm is likewise spread by the French navy, as the Squadron which was blocked in the Gulph of Juan has joined that from Toulon, the English fleet continues in the Ports of Corsica.

NEW-YORK, February 20.

A Bill passed the House of Assembly yesterday, (which had before passed the Senate without opposition) for taking a new Census of the inhabitants of this State.

35 Votes in the affirmative.

20 in the negative.

15 Majority.

Considerable debates were had on this bill. On the one hand it was contended by the opposers to it that the constitution only admitted of a census being taken septennially, or at the expiration of every seven years—that if this bill passed into a law there was no security against encroachments upon the constitution—that it might as well be argued that members of the assembly could be chosen often than once a year.

In opposition to this, it was urged by the supporters of the bill, that the constitution had declared that a census should be taken once in every seven years—that four years had already elapsed since the last census;—and that it could not be a violation to take it once at any time within that period, or at this time, considering that the seven years would be nearly expired before the apportionment of representation to be made thereon could appear in the legislature—that no census could ever be taken agreeable to the sense of the opposers to the bill, since their construction was at war with the practicability of it; and if done at all, it must be done without the time prescribed—that the doctrine of representation was the basis of a republican form of government, and the constitution ought to receive a liberal construction to favor it—that since the words were, that it should be taken once in seven years—and there being no prohibitory, or negative words in the instrument, it might be a good construction to say, it might be taken every year if the necessities of state required: that the situation of our western brethren at this time, called loudly for the law; and that it would be defrauding them of their right, if the bill did not pass; that words in a constitution, or a law, must always be taken in relation to the subject matter; and that the most liberal construction ought to be applied, to give efficacy to a principle, which was one of the motives of the revolution—and to the relief of our fellow-citizens, in this behalf.

On this bill the Western and Southern interests clashed considerably. The operation of it will give some addition to the representation from this city, which has considerably increased in population; and to the western counties from a similar cause. It will not take effect, however, until the session after the next. During the recess, the Census will be taken, and returned to the Legislature at their next session; who will then apportion the representation accordingly.

ERRATUM.

In the "Poem for the Anniversary" &c. in the second page of the last Gazette, the fifth and sixth lines of the 2d couplet should be amended to read thus: What shrieks of massacre around her rise! What atheist blasphemies assault the skies!

For LONDON, The Brig DIANA, THOMAS MASON, Jun. Master; Burthen about 2000 barrels, the greatest part of her cargo being engaged, will sail on or before the 24th of March. She is a stout vessel, well found, Philadelphia built, sails well, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage enquire of MATHIAS KELLY, South Water-street, GAZZAM & TAYLOR, Front-street or RALPH MATHER, Race-street, No. 71. February 23.

The members of St. Andrew's Society, are requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting at the Golden Swan, in Third-street, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

A Correspondent remarks, that, on this auspicious Day when all ranks and denominations of men, congratulating themselves, and our Virtuous First Magistrate, on the Anniversary of his birth:—A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the United States for the reduction of the Public Debt, on principles recommended, by Mr. Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury; which, without burdening the people with additional Taxes, will inevitably discharge the Public Debt in a few years.

The birth of this excellent system, and the birth of our worthy President can never be forgotten, by the people of the United States: the former will relieve them from the weight of a public debt—and the latter gave them a character who has been principally instrumental in relieving them from political oppression. Feb. 23, 1795.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING FEBRUARY 24.

Will be Presented A COMEDY, called

The Tempest,

Or, The Enchanted Island.

- Alonzo, Mr. Green. Ferdinand, Mr. Moreton. Prospero, Mr. Whitlock. Antonio, Mr. Warrell. Gonzalo, Mr. Cleveland. Hippolito, Mrs. Francis. Stephano, Mr. Harwood. Mustachio, Mr. De Moulin. Trinculo, Mr. Bates. Ventoso, Mr. Darley, Jun. Caliban, Mr. Darley.

- Miranda, Miss Oldfield. Dorinda, Mrs. Marshall. Ariel, Miss Broadhurst.

In Act I. A STORM and SHIP-WRECK, with a Dance of Winds, by Messrs. Francis, Nugent, Darley, Jun. and J. Warrell.

In Act 4, a Dance of FURIES.

To conclude with a Masque of Neptune and Amphitrite.

- Neptune, Mr. J. Darley. Amphitrite, Miss Willems.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts, written by the Author of the School for Scandal, called

The Critic,

Or, A Tragedy Rehears'd.

- Dangle, Mr. Wignell. Sneer, Mr. Moreton. Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Harwood. Sig. Pallacio Ritornello, Mr. Marshall. Interpreter, Mr. Bliffett. Prompter, Mr. Rowson. Puff, Mr. Chalmers.

- Mrs. Dangle, Mrs. Francis. Italian Girls, Miss Willems, Miss Broadhurst.

Characters of the TRAGEDY.

- Lord Burleigh, Mr. Bliffett. Gov. of Tilbury Fort, Mr. Darley. Earl of Leicester, Mr. Cleveland. Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Green. Sir Christopher Hatton, Mr. Francis. Master of the Horse, Mr. Warrell. Don Ferollo Whiskerands, Mr. Bates.

- First Niece, Miss Willems. Second Niece, Miss Rowson. Confident, Mrs. Bates. Tilburina, Mrs. Shaw.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

A Grand Attack on Tilbury Fort; And Destruction of the ARMADA.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 118, Market street. The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock. Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a dollar.

Vivat Respublica!

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the Public for their liberal Encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a Continuance of their Favours. At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He will thankfully receive any orders & pay prompt and punctual attention to them. Oct. 25 25/95

Yesterday was the Birth-Day of the President of the United States, when he entered into the 64th year of his age.

The Auspicious Anniversary was this day celebrated with every expression of respect becoming the members of a Free Republic towards the Father of his country. The members of both Houses of Congress—Foreign Ministers—the Reverend Clergy, and other Citizens, and respectable Foreigners, assembled at the house of the President to offer their congratulations.

At noon a Federal salute was fired by a detachment of the Artillery—immediately after both branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Officers of the Militia—and the members of the Cincinnati, went in procession from the State-House, escorted by a military corps, to the House of the President of the United States—to present their felicitations on the occasion.

From the Federal Orrery.

A POETICAL ADDRESS.

Extracted from Mr. BINGHAM'S American Preceptor, and composed by PHILANIA, to be spoken by one of the young ladies of Mr. B's school, on the annual visitation day.

ON THE SPRING'S break the rose's gem is laid By some fond florist, or some sylvan maid; Round the green sod the pliant stems expand, Propped by the skilful culturer's fostering hand; Till, reared by care, the blushing EMBLEM towers, The grace of gardens, and the queen of flowers: E'en at the cheerless hour of faded prime, Regales the sense, and adorns the host of time.

Thus the young buds, which form this bright parterre, Raised by affection, and improved by care, Gave to the view a powerful, formless band, Till the wise artist, with a master's hand, Drew forth each latent worth, each mental grace, And poured expression o'er the vacant face; Bade the dark eye with sense and softness roll, And lips of roses breathe the feeling soul; The damask cheek with kind affections glow, And the mind's whiteness light the skin of snow.

Here the fair form by nobler veins refined, Shine the bright mirror of the faultless mind. No fullen will attract the glance of scorn; No blooming charm conceals the envious thorn; With pity's dew the eye of radiance flows; With LEARNING'S gem the breast of BEAUTY glows.

Happy the child, whose green unpractised years, The guiding hand of parent-fondness rears, To rich instruction's ample field removes, Prunes every fault, and every worth improves; Till the young mind unfolds each secret charm, With genius bright, with cherished virtue warm, Like the SPRING'S boast, the lovely plant shall rise In grateful odors to the nurturing skies.

But the neglected being of a day, Who careless wastes the morn of life away, Though decked in lavish nature's blooming dyes, Theicorn of wisdom, and of fools the prize, Glares in disgrace, in powerless beauty mourns, While from her view the eye of JUDGMENT turns.

So the light POPPY fills the flowery scene, Vain of her streaked robe, and painted mien; In life's short spring each transient grace displays, And boasts enamored of the coxcomb's gaze. Yet should the wise approach her tawdry bower, And lend his bosom to the phantom flower No latent sweets refreshing powers disclose, But drowsy dullness veils the sickening sense; Till in disgust he spurns her luscious charms, And flings them riled from his leathing arms.