

Prussia had in truth never been the enemy of France, and he could not be so. Those two Powers, mutually and necessarily rivaled, looked only to their private interests; and who could blame them? They regarded their own country with becoming feelings, they were not their own enemies, they had not a parliament to stand between them and the people, and therefore their ministers were more careful of the advice which they gave to their masters, as the consequences must fall on their own heads.

With these sentiments, it was not to be wondered however, that they had been brought to commence the unnatural league they never had been serious friends in the contest and indeed it would not be difficult to prove, that Prussia, as he had no support but from France against the power of his rival, had never seriously been the enemy of France, the dismemberment of which would have been so fatal to himself. The third light in which this political question was to be considered, was the resources. To be sure it was pleasant to hear of 24 millions being raised in the morning. He did not mean to cry down credit, it was in its nature to do wonders while it lasted. A merchant of 30,000 pounds capital, could have more credit than a nobleman of an hereditary fortune to the same annual account.

He might circulate his paper for 5 or 600,000 pounds, but it was not unusual that on some fine morning he should break. He would not enter into the discussion of the wild theories about the nature of the credit by which they strove to delude themselves; they had originated in France under its old system, and yet France had not been saved. The truth was, we might go on in the same blind path without perceiving, until we fell into the abyss to which it led. And what were the objections to treating with the French for peace? The first was too contemptible for a serious answer, with whom could we treat in France? It was a question unworthy even of a German Diet. We certainly could find persons to treat with if we had a disposition to seek them. France, with all its changes of parties, and in the midst of its most violent commotions, has not failed its engagements since the revolution, with any one foreign state. The next reason against treating was—What! should we give up our invaluable conquests, one part of them, those in the West-Indies, were likely not to stand in our way—Martinique was but too probably already in the hands of the French. As to Corsica, if it had not been for this idle enterprise we might have protected our commerce, guarded our coast, given confidence to industry, and instead of the abominable attempt to flatter the French by intercepting their corn, we might have done what was consistent with legitimate war, intercepted their naval stores, we might have saved the effusion of much human blood; but then undoubtedly, we should not have been able to have added half a dozen sinecures to the influence of the crown to be parcelled out among the men who were alarmed for the existence of the constitution. He ridiculed the idea of our debating ourselves by the offer of peace; nothing could be more extravagant. If they were disposed to treat, they might come together without submissions on either part. He had no doubt but France would treat with the present ministers, though perhaps other men might negotiate on better terms. He approved of their American treaty, and wished to God they would retract their error with France, as wisely as they had done with our American brethren. The noble Lord concluded by giving his hearty approbation of the amendment.

long, and to these the opposition impute all the misfortunes of the campaign. The principle is not so prominent a feature in their speeches, as the mismanagement of it. Those in favor of continuing the war, urge that the object of it is not changed—and that the events of the last campaign have been disastrous yet, one fortunate battle may recover all they have lost—that the enormous expences of the French have so exhausted their resources, that it is impossible they should be able to continue the war much longer—that the moment of victory on the part of their enemies is not the time for them to expect to make a peace, but on degrading & dishonorable conditions—that the resources of the nation are yet sufficient, and the people disposed to prosecute the war till success shall open a way to an advantageous peace.

A meeting of a number of Citizens, it was agreed to run JOSEPH BALL, Esq. in the place of WILLIAM BINGHAM, resigned.

At a Meeting of a number of Citizens in Mulberry Ward, it was unanimously agreed to propose and support ISRAEL WHELEN as a Candidate for Senator in the place of WILLIAM BINGHAM Esq.

March 14, 1795.

Robert Watkins having again impudently introduced my name into Mr. Millans paper of Thursday last, I flatter myself you will not deem it improper to have my reply; to you I apologize for the language, and for this reason, that to make Mr. Watkins feel he must be used like a magooffer by putting fire on his back.

TO ROBERT WATKINS HAVING proven you a liar, it would be unnecessary to say that you are an arrant coward, did not your conduct fully justify the expression. I will, if you dare, put an end to this inkshed business, and say that you Robert Watkins, as a member of the Legislature, did, on the (commonly called) the Yazoo bill, perjure yourself, and this expression I admit to be actionable, and challenge, even your rascality, to bring a suit, and let it be tried by your constituents.

You have with that hollowness and cowardice of heart, which you alone possess, introduced the name of a flax affixed to mine; poor ignorant illiterate and despicable Bobby, could any man (for you I do not admit to be one) think me capable of such dastardly conduct? Your arrogance, ignorance, pomposity and cowardice, is unworthy the further paper attention of all good men, and more especially that of

H. OSBORNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I THANK my God that the tongue of a perjured villain cannot slander. The following authentic documents without further trouble, prove Henry Osborne to be a perjured villain, a dishonor to the human race, and worthy only of the contempt of mankind.

These documents will be an endless fire upon his back.—And the printers are requested to continue publishing them for the information of the people in general, and of the members of the convention in particular, as the final and standing answer until the desperate monster shall grow sick of inkshed, or bring his betters forward, who I pledge myself, shall meet no difficulty in being noticed.

I boast of having, at two sessions of the Legislature, voted against the wretch's reinstatement.

ROBERT WATKINS.

Wilkes court, Feb. 18, 1795.

* * * The documents alluded to above are the impeachment of Osborne, by the Legislature of Georgia which has been published here some time since.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, and of the Counties of Philadelphia and Delaware.

THE vacancy in the Senate of Pennsylvania, occasioned by the resignation of William Bingham, Esquire, has induced a number of citizens to turn their attention to the selection of a suitable person to fill that important station: they have been solicitous to bring forward a man of integrity, talents and experience.—one who is strongly attached to the Federal Government, and has the confidence of his fellow citizens. From the knowledge they have of the character of Israel Whelen, it is their opinion, that he possesses those qualifications: They have therefore, agreed to recommend and support him at the election to be held on Tuesday next.

A meeting of the Proprietors of WHARVES, is requested on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock at the City Tavern in Second Street, when Business of Importance to their Interest will be submitted to their consideration.

March 16

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 14

From a Correspondent. Some further particulars of the late Action between the LA PIQUE and the BLANCHE, off Guadeloupe.

An hour after this dreadful enterprise commenced the La Pique being dismasted attempted to board the Blanche but was three times beat off with great carnage, when the Blanche secured the bowsprit of the La Pique to her main mast: the battle thus continued with tremendous ferocity above four hours; and half an hour before the Frenchmen struck his colours the La Pique's guns were totally silenced and the ship was surrendered solely to the Blanche, without the smallest assistance, as had been reported from the Bellona of 74, which did not come up until four hours after La Pique was taken possession of, for she had not her hull out of the water when La Pique yielded. The force of the Blanche of 32 guns at commencing this unequal contest was 208 men and boys, of whom were killed 114.—The La Pique, a new built frigate 6 feet longer keel, than any British 74 in the West-Indies, mounted on this occasion, 44 guns, 30 of them French 18's on the main deck, and on the quarter deck, 14 French 9's, and howitzers of large caliber.

Capt. Robert Faulknor, commander of the Blanche, was killed at the first broadside from the La Pique—his Lieutenant fought the ship up to victory unparalleled.

Yesterday an account was brought to this City, said to be received by a recent arrival at the Delaware Capes, from the Mediterranean, relative to some naval operations of great importance.

From a correspondent.

We learn that application has been made by the manager of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, to Mr. Rickets, for permission to use his Circus as a temporary Theatre, during part of the ensuing summer season; but are sorry to add, that Mr. R. thro' fear of displeasing a small part of the public, or rather some gentlemen of this profession among us, has deprived the citizens of New-York of an opportunity of witnessing the performance of some of the best Actors upon the continent.

Federal Register.

For the western district of Vermont, Israel Smith is re-elected. Mr. Smith had 1821 votes, Col. Lyon 1800. Daniel Buck is elected in the eastern district. He had about 300 votes more than Mr. Niles the former representative.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. December 17.

On the 3d inst. a deputation from the Communes of Ponches appeared at the bar to felicitate the Convention upon the decree which shut up the Hall of the Jacobins.

Legendre.—"I move that this address be referred to the Committee of General Security. Proofs multiply against the chiefs of this Society, who are still unpunished. They have dared to send emissaries into the departments; judge if it was to preach obedience to the National Convention.

"I repeat it—the Chiefs, ought to be punished, not those deluded men who were led astray by them. If my shepherd allows my flock to break into your field, you have a right to punish my shepherd but not to destroy my flock.—(Applause.) Yes, citizens, those infernal chiefs must be punished. I will never cease to denounce them to you. My courage cannot be shaken.—(Loud and reiterated applause.)

"I move that this address be referred to the Committee of General Security, who will consider it, and make their report upon it."

This proposal was agreed to.

LONDON, January 2.

The Hanover Packet, Captain Todd has brought over specie to the amount of upwards of forty thousand pounds, from Lisbon as remittances to our merchants.

The King of Denmark has published an Edict, by which the Danish peasantry in Norway and Jutland, are to be

entirely emancipated in the first year of the 18th century.

The King of Prussia is a profelyte to the principles of Emanuel Swedenborg and a very warm advocate for his system, Quere, Did he find any thing in the writings of this Founder of many follies that would justify his robbery in Poland?

MENTZ.

This place now fills no small space in the public eye, from the circumstances of a siege, by the most redoubted besiegers, that ever invested a town. It has other prominent claims, and such as may win for it very enviable preeminence of rank.

Let the hand of war press lightly upon Mentz, for here printing takes its date, and the demons of impollute began to tremble.—The Bible was finished here in the year 1450.

This Bible was printed with metal types that were moveable, and on both sides the paper. A copy of this, the only one, is in the Mazarine College at Paris. Gutenberg and Faust were the Printers. The cost of this great work was 4000 florins.

BOSTON, March 7.

A late Paris paper mentions, that the celebrated Condorcet is dead.

This Treaty is mentioned in the Paris papers, without a disapprobating sentence. The present constituted authorities of France, do not disgrace themselves, like some other constituted authorities, with intermeddling with the affairs of other Nations. They speak of the United States, as a Republic, nearly allied to them: but they do not lug our concerns head and shoulders into theirs. They appear to be Frenchmen and Patriots.

The account of the success of Gen. WAYNE, over the Indians, is faithfully detailed in the Paris papers; but without any attendant remarks.

New-Hampshire.—Hon. JOHN PICKERING, is appointed Judge of the District Court, New-Hampshire district; vice Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN, deceased.

America a Third Time Saved by the French!!!

The citizens of United America, ought to make the warmest returns of gratitude to the French nation, for the renewed demonstration of their regard to the United States, in the abolition of the Jacobin Clubs; an evil, more portentous of destruction, than even war and its concomitants.

JACOBINS.

The French people, in their publications and sentiments, use but one expression respecting the Jacobins, and that is, "Down with those men of blood, those Jacobins, who are eternally in opposition to the National Convention." And the cry in America would soon of necessity have been the same, had not our intrepid rulers founded the tocsin in season, and rallied the people round the altar of government and laws. "Down with the Jacobins—those would-be men of blood who are eternally in opposition to every measure of the President and Congress of the United States."

ANECDOTE.

AT a time when the doctrines of calvinism and Arminianism were much talked of in a certain village, a couple of negroes, of the different parties, meeting on the road, directly entered into the fashionable debate. Their topic was, whether a man might not die before his appointed time: when, after some argument, our Arminian advocate adduced the following weighty proposition in vindication of his assertion.

"Now Jack, suppose you eat a bear's supper dis evening:—you go to bed, sleep well all night:—you wake up in the morning, and find yourself dead:—What you say den?—Dat man live all e days of he life?—Debil a bit."

This is a pertinent caution to us not to dispute about matters we do not understand: and a lively emblem of the despicable figure we make in the eyes of superior beings, in our lengthy discussions upon the incomprehensible attributes of the Deity.

Wants Employment.

A Person who has a tolerable knowledge of CONVEYANCING, a general knowledge of Accounts and Figures, and writes a good hand. He would engage by the year, either in an Office or Merchant's counting house. A line addressed to J.B. and left at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, will be duly attended to.

Election of a Senator.

At a meeting of a number of Gentlemen on Saturday evening, it was agreed to run JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Esq. in the place of the Hon. William Bingham, resigned.

NOW LANDING,

For sale by the Subscribers, from the ship Theresa from St. Marks,

15 hhd. & 3 tierces SUGAR And 1200 lbs. St. Domingo Indigo,

From the Brigantine Sully, from Jamaica,

200 Bags PIMENTO,

They have also on hand, 1500 qr. casks of rich Mountain Wine, Fort Wine in pipes and hogsheads, Brimstone in roll and cake, An invoice of Saddles and Harness, New Cattle Crown Glais 8 by 10 Liqueur Ball in boxes of 2 cwt. each, One 12 inch new Cable, 150 crates of Que ms Ware assorted And 251 pieces of Mahogany.

Philip Nicklin & Co. March 16

SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS.

Mountford, Bioren, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Patrons to these Works, and the Public, that from the very Liberal Encouragement they have already received in the Undertaking, they will be enabled to put the First Volume to Press in the course of the ensuing Month.

This being the first attempt made in the United States for the publication of the Writings of the celebrated Shakspeare—and the magnitude and elegance of the Work rendering it materially expensive, the Publishers anticipate a generous Patronage from an enlightened Public.

It will be printed on a new and handsome type—and on paper of a superior quality.—The first volume will contain an elegant Front-piece of Shakspeare.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the principal Bookseller in this City, and throughout the United States, and by the Publishers, No. 75, Dock street. Feb. 23. eod3t—12w4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 90,000 Dollars, on 250,000 Dollars Deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes.— This Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes, and 23,461 blanks, being about one and a half blanks to a prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bavard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bavard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every care and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E:

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of prizes. 1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars is 20,000; 10,000 is 10,000; 5,000 is 5,000; 2,000 is 2,000; 1,000 is 1,000; 500 is 500; 100 is 100; 50 is 50; 20 is 20; 10 is 10; 5 is 5; 2 is 2; 1 is 1.

14,539 Prizes. 602,000; 23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000; Last drawn number, 2,000.

38000 Tickets at 2 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John V. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hartenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their obligations, the substance of which is I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may sell, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received, and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent monthly, to the Governor of the Society. Paterson, January 1, 1795. On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given who tickets may be had.