

knock himself down with his own words, had proved nothing; but left the clause and subject as he found them. He contended that if the clause had no force, their Lordships confessed their own profound folly in repealing—nothing! And as to the vote of credit, he felt much think it (because what he urged was not answered) to be unlimited; and left the great room to his Majesty's Ministers of making the most alarming exactions, without even telling the purposes to which they may be applied.

Lord Auckland said, that the address only testified the loyal disposition of the House.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he should more heartily concur in the address, if Ministers would specify as nearly as possible the nature and amount of their demands. The supplies already voted are in the greatest degree unappreciated; so much so, that the people are hardly able to bear the great load of taxes. He agreed with Lord Lauderdale, that the vote of credit is unlimited; and he thought it no more than fair in Ministers to give some satisfaction, some account to people so afflicted, of the public purposes on which the extraordinary supplies still wanted are to be expended. However, there was one circumstance which must be attended with a good deal of expense to the nation, viz. the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which was mentioned to the House at the opening of the session. On this particular, at the eve of the recess, he wished a direct answer, whether or not it was included in the extraordinary expenses alluded to. He wished also to know whether some information, whether the present extraordinary are the only ones likely to be demanded for the remaining part of the year?

Lord Grenville replied, that to such questions he was not warranted to answer. He said, that if the noble Lord (Lauderdale) had read the address, he had not, he must think, argued to such length; for the words would show that the vote was not unlimited.

Lord Lauderdale then read the address, and contended, that however the words seemed to limit the vote, they really gave to his Majesty's ministers the most unbounded credit. He concluded by saying, that he was so little altered by any thing that had been urged against him, that he would reform the subject in the debate on the state of the nation, on Monday next.

The address then passed without a division.

The Alien Continuation Bill, and the Newfoundland Jurisdiction Bill, were read a second time. Adjourned.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Chenier, in a set speech, proposed, as means of putting an end to dissensions and factions, restoring the outlawed Deputies to their seats in the Convention. Plans of vengeance may be traced from these Representatives, exasperated by long persecution. Plans of vengeance! Can you as men of men meditate in the solitary hours of misfortune, in the long, restless, and painful nights, with the eyes unshut by sleep, the ears open to every cry of the inhuman, to every step of the assassin, our unfortunate colleagues suffered a lingering death; they had time to convince themselves that men are not to be governed by the sword, and that punishment sooner or later awaits those who dominate by punishment. What do I say? Condorcet, Vergniaux, Rabaud Saint Etienne, Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, call not for libations of blood, or for hecatombs to appease their manes. Royalists thirst for vengeance; Republicans wish to see the scaffold, forgive the injustice of this country, in the hope that the Republic will be immortal. Terror, Aristocracy, Fanaticism, Royalty, are the signals of factions. Union among the Representatives of the people, Liberty, Equality, and the Republic, are the principles around which all France rallies, the wish of all our colleagues the cries that issue from the tomb. Let us then receive into the vestibule of the Republic, those of our colleagues, who on a fragile plank have escaped from shipwreck. Above all, let us sacrifice private resentments to the interests of our country; let us all unite to destroy the guilty hopes of royalty, to annihilate in France the spirit of Austria and England, to keep fast the gates of the Temple, which our dissensions alone can open. We shall avenge the memory of innocent victims, by doing what they would have done; by framing wise republican laws; by organizing a government, vigorous to maintain the rights of the people, impotent to subvert them; by preparing a durable peace, a peace useful and glorious for the Republic, and necessary for Europe. Writers of Aristocracy, you are wicked turbulent fanatics, men attached to privileges, slaves who cannot do without a king; that a not yourselves with gaining an ascendancy over the public spirit. We have not deposed terror to re-enthroned monarchy. All the representatives of the people are going to unite, to link themselves with the People, and the Republic is imperishable.

Bentabolle—"The Convention cannot, without the appearance of partiality, enter so immediately upon this question. Against several of our Colleagues whom it is proposed to restore to their seats, a decree of accusation has been passed by the Convention.

Several voices—"By a faction."

Bentabolle—"You seem to call in question this decree. Let us consider where we are, and whither we are going."

Several voices—"We are come from tyranny, and we are going to the Republic."

Bentabolle—"Suppose you pass the decree now proposed, who can answer that it too was passed by a faction? The Revolution has had its factions, but I contend that no majority of the Convention has a right to call the decree of another majority, the act of a faction. If you annul the decree of accusation, under the pretext of its having been dictated by terror, you prepare an indictment against

yourselves, for you were all parties to what you now call terror.

A very great number of members—"This is false."

A Member—"It was cannon that commenced the unfortunate decree."

Bentabolle—"Who can prove that he risked his life?"

A great number of Members—"I can."

Bentabolle—"When the Decree of Accusation was moved against Camille Desmoulins, not one of you attempted to defend him."

Several voices—"Legendre defended him."

Penlars—"I attempted to defend Vergniaux."

Bentabolle—"It is said that on the 31st of May, the Convention was surrounded with bayonets, and was not free."

Several voices—"No, no."

Bentabolle—"Do you arraign the 31st of May?"

A great number of Members—"Yes, yes."

Bentabolle—"I wish not to screen from justice such of the promoters of the 31st of May, as had criminal intentions, but if you arraign the day itself, you arraign the 30,000 men who were engaged in it."

Andre Dumont—"We have no intention of indicting 30,000 men, who, without knowing it, effected a counter revolution on the 31st of May. We will prosecute none but the authors of that infernal manoeuvre. Besides, the three Committees have considered the question of restoring the outlawed Deputies to their seats, and Merlin de Douay is ready to present their report. Chenier's speech contains indisputable truths; I move that it be printed."

Ordered.

Spreys spoke for restoring the Deputies to their seats—"When men possessing an immense popularity, pushed forward by all the converging efforts of all the classes of all the descriptions and contents of the enemies, especially, of all national representation; when these men, I say, supported by authorities which anarchy had failed to rival your authority, provided moreover, with all the physical means of force, and power, unceasing conspirators from the opening of the Convention at length succeeded. Amidst the mutual distrusts which kept you isolated and incapable of resistance, in organizing the greatest of crimes in the fatal days of 31st of May, and 1st and 2d June, it was not the work of patriotism, but of tyranny. To what cause, however, can we impute the forced exclusion of your Colleagues? At that fatal epoch, you saw the Convention decimated, the majority made to pass under the yoke; the Convention was no more; the minority reigned; and this reversal of all social order was the effect of the appearance of a petition of the people said to be an infurrection, while it was only the ignorant witness of a crime. How long was the interval required for the great mass of the Representatives to break their own chains, and the chains of the French people, which chains were the inevitable consequence of the subjection of the Convention! Posterity will elide the whole history of the Convention up to the 27th of July, as the Commission of twenty-one has elided it. What will they see in it from the opening of the Assembly to the 31st of May, but the oppression of the Convention by the deluded people; and from the 31st of May to the 27th July, but the oppression of the people by the enslaved Convention?"—The speech, of which the above is only a short extract, was ordered to be printed, and, with Chenier's, inserted in the bulletin.

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precisely required to remain in the country among your fellow citizens.

"Return then to that condition in the new respectable circle of citizens, and there enjoy not only the security of your persons and property, which belongs to all men, but learn also by experience, that the authors and promoters of the present revolution are not instigated and guided, as were those of the revolution of 1787, by motives of vengeance, private interest, Ambition, and servile submission to the tyrant William V. who domineered over those whose servant he ought to have been, and pretended to be; No, but by virtue, honesty, and mildness; for maintaining the sacred Rights of man."

LONDON, March 26.

By a gentleman who arrived from Holland the beginning of last week, we are informed that the Dutch are unable to make the first Requisition of their good Allies the French. That beef is at an immoderate price, and that except the French from evacuate the country, little short of famine is to be expected.

Le Marie Therese, from Brest to St. Maloes, with sugar, coffee, &c. is taken and carried into Jersey by the Pilot cutter, March 23.

There are four regiments of cavalry, at present ordered for embarkation. They are to muster at a certain place, and to be disbanded. Their horses are to be given to the new regiments. The old regiments, we understand, are to proceed to St. Domingo.

BRISTOL, March 25.

Lieutenant Godench, late of his Majesty's ship Alexander, arrived here from Brest in the Nancy American ship, Capt. Dunning on Saturday last. The Captain and the Lieutenants of the Daphne, Lieut. Godench, and three other persons, by putting national cockades in their hats, escaped out of prison unperceived, and immediately separated, to avoid suspicion. Mr. Godench and the three latter proceeded to the water side, where they found the above vessel lying at a small distance, and went on board by the assistance of her boat. Capt. Dunning received them with much humanity and kindness, but they were under the necessity of concealing themselves in the pump well for several days before the vessel could sail.

As Mr. Godench heard nothing further of the Captain and Lieutenant of the Daphne, previous to his leaving Brest, he apprehended they were retaken. He confirms the account of four ships of the line of the French fleet being lost during their late cruise, exclusive of the Republicaine, which was wrecked in going out of the harbor. There is a squadron of six sail of the line, and another of eight frigates, now on a cruise from Brest.

ALBANY, May 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his friend at correspondent in this place, dated the 25th of March, 1795.

"You wrote to me for an account of Mr. McKenzie's discoveries; I send you a small chart of his route. He set off from Lake Superior, and proceeded by Winepegon lake to Churchill river and Lake la Croix—from thence to Arathabucan lake and up Peace river; after leaving the head of which, there is a carrying place of only 1200 yards to the waters which fall to the westward. He entered this river and continued down it for about sixty leagues, where he met some Indians who informed him that the course of it, before it fell into the sea, would take him a month, and advised him to return to the forks of it, and from thence proceed by land—which he did; and in 15 days arrived at the sea. Here he procured a canoe, and with six Canadians and one Englishman, proceeded to the islands (called Queen Charlotte islands) 20 leagues from the main land; where he saw Indians, who informed him that vessels had been there about a fortnight before: They behaved very insolent, and attempted to destroy him and his men, which obliged him to return. He left the entrance of Peace river in May, and in October returned from where he first set out. He brought with him several sea otters; and ordered a post to be established at the forks of the river which runs west. He pursued the same track that I did to Lake la Croix. The next attempt will be by Pasqueaw river, which will be much shorter than by Arathabucan lake; and in a few years, I make no doubt, but the road to the South Sea, will be as common as from York to Boston. I could not give so good a description of the country in a letter, as by the chart enclosed, which I hope will be amusing to you.

"As the posts are to be given up in 1796, I make no doubt but many of the Americans will be adventuring in the Indian trade;—which, however, I am afraid will be very disadvantageous in the beginning, as they will be at a loss for men experienced in the business."

J. M. BART,

No. 170, North Second-Street, Continues to wait on such Gentlemen and Ladies as are desirous to be instructed in the French Language.

May 19.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

MR. MORETON'S BENEFIT.

THE Comedy to be acted this Evening is a very excellent play—and will, doubtless, have all that justice done it which the STRENGTH of the Company can give.

Mr. MORETON is, to say the least, as unexceptionable a performer as belongs to the New Theatre; in the opinion of many he is second to no one—his invariable object appears to be to obtain the public approbation, by the greatest attention to the line of Nature as an Actor—and this alone accounts for that rapid improvement which if life and health continue, will place him in the highest grade of his profession. A crowded House, this evening, will testify that the citizens of this metropolis are the patrons of merit.

In Monday's Gazette we published a Note from the Coffee House Books, the same was repeated in the American Daily Advertiser of yesterday—which has occasioned the following contradiction.

Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole,

In your paper of this morning, you mention, that Captain Wheelwright, from Bermuda, informs that Messrs. Jennings, Tucker, & Co. had given Instructions to the Commanders of their Privateers, to bring in all American vessels, either bound to, or coming from French Ports: This is altogether a mistake, as I have never given any such information, but quite the reverse—that they have given orders not to bring them in, unless they have French Property on board, or are strongly suspected of having such Property.

EBENEZER WHEELWRIGHT.

If Capt. Wheelwright's example was to be followed by other Captains of vessels who have been made the organs of false reports in the Newspapers of the United States, what a task would be imposed upon some printers!

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Days.

Brig Ruby, Morrow, Charleston 7
The ship Washington, Capt. Stevens, left Liverpool the 29th March—The English grand fleet was then in port.

The Dominick Terry, from Lisbon, was chased into the Capes by the Sir Charles Grey privateer. The ship John Bulkeley was to sail in a few days after Capt. Dehart for Philadelphia.

Capt. Dehart, April 21, in lat. 37, 46, long. 10, spoke the Abby of Boston, Capt. Clough, from the coast of Africa, bound to Liverpool, out seven weeks, all well. At the same time spoke the ship Roebuck, Capt. Wallis, of Baltimore, from London to Portsmouth, out 51 days. The 8th inst. spoke the ship Alnomack, Capt. Derby, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, bound to Baltimore, out six weeks. The 16th do. lat. 31, 35, spoke the ship Ganges, Tingey, from this port, bound to Calcutta, 35 leagues out side of the Capes and 30 hours out, all well.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the Secretary of State, dated London, March 17, 1795.

"This serves to cover two orders of the king in council, the one relating to American vessels touching at a port in this kingdom with an intention to proceed to a market, the other relating to vessels bound to ports in the United Netherlands. To this I have to add the information, that my applications, through the department of state, to the admiralty, in behalf of impressed mariners, are much more expeditiously decided on and answers given, than heretofore, and that in general, this government seems disposed to give the friendly system a fair trial."

[The orders alluded to in the above have already been published in this Gazette.]

Arrivals at New-York.

Schooner John, Hathaway James River
Sloop Fanny, Baldwin Richmond
The ship Leeds packet from this port is arrived at Belfast.

The ship American Hero is arrived at Newry.

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the office No. 149 Chelms street, between Fourth and Fifth streets—where a correct numerical Book is kept; also, the slips of each day's drawing regularly filed.

Information given where a few remaining tickets may be had, warranted unsworn. Low prizes exchanged, and high prizes cashed. Thirty Eighth Day's drawing is arrived.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY.

The Public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of New-Castle Lottery. Information given where tickets may be purchased, value 8 dollars each. Also, a few quarter tickets, in the above lottery, signed by Samuel Blodget which will entitle the holder to one fourth of the prize drawn to its number.

April 16

ONE CENT REWARD.

WENT away from the Subcriber, an Apprentice Man aged 21 years; 5 feet 4 inches high, pitted with the Small Pox, had on a Blue Coat, Red Waistcoat, and trousers, Shoes tied, took some other cloaths; whoever brings home this said Apprentice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no charges. R. D. MARLEY, North 6th Street. May 18

NEW JERSEY.

PRINCETON ACADEMY.

May 1795.

AN experienced Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, is wanted in this Academy, where adequate Encouragement will be given. Application in Person, or by Letter, addressed to the Trustees, shall receive immediate attention.

Gentlemen at a distance, who may send their Children to this School, either for instruction in the English and French Languages, Arithmetic and Mathematics, or in Latin and Greek, preparatory to their Collegiate Studies, may be assured, that due attention shall be paid to their wishes, and that good accommodations in private Families, according to their respective Limitations, shall be provided.

Children addressed to the Trustees, with necessary Remittances, or Directions how to draw for Payment, shall be provided Clothing, Books, &c. agreeably to orders.

In this Academy, no vacations will be admitted, nor useless Holidays given, but on the written Request of the respective Parents.

Teachers of Drawing, Dancing, Music, and Fencing, shall be engaged for three Months, or more, in each year, as shall be found requisite.

A separate School will be kept for Young Ladies, under the Direction of the Trustees. A French Teacher of known abilities and respectable Character, is engaged for the purpose.

The prices for tuition, &c. are as follow—For English, Writing and Arithmetic only, two dollars per quarter. Mathematics & Geography, Latin, French or Greek, four dollars per quarter.

For Music, Dancing, Drawing, and Fencing, the best teachers shall be employed, on as moderate terms as possible. Entrance money, three dollars. Firewood, for the whole winter season, two dollars.

George Morgan, Thomas Wiggins, John Harrison, James Hamilton, Stephen Morford, May 20, 1795.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. Moreton's Night.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,

May 20,

Will be presented a COMEDY,

never performed here, called,

A Bold stroke for a Husband

Don Julio, Mr. Chalmers

Don Carlos, Mr. Moreton

Don Cesar, Mr. Bates

Don Vicentio, Mr. Harwood

Don Garcia, Mr. Cleveland

Don Vaquez, Mr. Francis

Calper, Mr. Whitlock

Pedro, Mr. Bliffett

Olivia, Mrs. Marshall

Victoria, Mrs. Whitlock

Laura, Mrs. Francis

Minette, Mrs. Shaw

Mareella, Mrs. Cleveland

Inis, Mrs. Solomons

Sancha, Mrs. Bates

End of the Play, a COMIC DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, called

THE SCHEMING MILLENERS