

the probability was, that he would not be able to return in a week, perhaps a fortnight from this time, the consequence will be a farther postponement, or else what becomes of the principle? He did not suppose that any new light would be thrown on the subject. He was opposed to the motion.

Mr. Hartley was in favor of the motion, he remarked that by one day's delay important and interesting disclosures of facts may take place.

Mr. Gallatin informed the House that it was in vain to expect any further disclosure of facts. The statement of the Committee contains nothing more than was substantially published by the Governor six months ago.

Mr. Hartley stated one particular relative to 18 unfringed votes given for Mr. Morris, which he said had not been mentioned by the Governor.

Mr. Swanwick again urged taking up the report this day.

Mr. Parker stated various particulars in favor of a postponement until to-morrow, he spoke on general principles, he considered the business as peculiarly situated, he had no doubt that if the decision is now made, the House will probably have to go over the ground again; for the probability was, that when this new decision of the Committee of Elections was known to the people of the District they would come forward with a petition to the House for a new election.

Some further remarks were made and then motion for a postponement being put was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Macon the House voted that a seat be assigned for Mr. Richards within the bar. Mr. Richards took a seat accordingly.

Mr. J. Smith stated some difficulty relative to the mode of expression adopted by the Committee, his objection appeared to be against the words "duly elected" to decide in this absolute way would preclude any future enquiry relative to the subject should any petitions be brought forward.

It was moved to amend the clause of the report to read thus—

Resolved that John Richards is entitled to take his seat in this House as one of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

This motion was agreed to nem. con.—

Mr. Richards was then qualified and took his seat as a member of the House.

Mr. S. Smith presented a resolution to the following purport—that the Secretary of the Treasury report to the House a comparative view of the Tonnage employed between the United States and Foreign Countries in the years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, also a comparison between the Tonnage of the United States in 1790, and 1794. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bourne presented a resolution to the following purport. That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before this House a statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported annually with their value into the United States since the 30th September 1789, to the year 1794 discriminating the amount of the articles imported in the vessels of the United States from those imported in foreign vessels. This resolution was agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith of the Committee of ways and means, reported an appropriation bill for the year 1796; which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

A report of the Committee of elections on the contested election of John Clopton, one of the members from Virginia, was read—it states that Mr. Clopton, is entitled to a seat in the House.

This report is made the order of the day for Wednesday.

A petition was presented from Jabez Bowen, commissioner of loans for the late of Rhode Island; read and referred to the Committee on the petition of Nathaniel Appleton.

Mr. Brent presented the petitions of Charles Graff and Amos Thompson, which were read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Adjourned.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

True! Accurate! Official!

We request the undivided attention of the reader to the following: It is an excellent antidote to the poison contained in Mr. Fauchet's intercepted letter; and a faithful translation.

Mr. RUSSELL,

AMONG the various motives which have been urged by our Jacobins, to entangle the United States in the politics of Europe, and render them subservient to the views of France, none have been more successfully applied than those of gratitude to that nation, for the supposed disinterestedness with which she took part in our late revolution.

The wisest statesmen, and those whose means of obtaining information entitled them to the confidence of America, uniformly declared, that a regard to her own interest and a gratification of her passions solely directed the subtle politics of France, in her conduct toward this country. A publication by the national convention of the manuscripts found in the cabinet of Louis XVI. abundantly confirms the idea.

I send you the translation of a memorial of Mr. Turgot, to the late King of France, taken from that publication. It shows that fear and hatred of England were the only grounds of her conduct.—Injury to Britain was all she hoped for—safety to herself and Spain the peculiar and sole objects of all her politics.

A Correspondent.

Extract from a Memorial of Mons. Turgot, intitled, Reflections occasioned by a memorial communicated to the Count de Vergennes, upon the manner in which France and Spain ought to regard the consequences of the quarrel between Great-Britain and her Colonies, dated April, A. D. 1796.

The author makes, at the end of this long memorial, an exact recapitulation of his ideas, as follows.—It is tracing with the Count de Vergennes the different ways in which the quarrel between Great-Britain and her colonies may be supposed to terminate: It appears to me, that the event, the most desirable for the interest of the two

crowns (France and Spain) would be, that England should overcome the resistance of her colonies, and force them to submit to her yoke; because if the colonies are subjugated only by the ruin of all their resources, England will lose all the advantages hitherto derived from them, in peace, by the increase of her commerce; in war, by the use she is able to make of their forces. If, on the contrary, the vanquished colonies preserve their wealth, and their population, they will retain the courage and the desire of independence, and will compel England to employ part of her forces to prevent them from revolting anew.

The supposition of an absolute separation of the mother country from her colonies, appears to me infinitely probable. There will result from it, when the independence of the colonies is entire, and acknowledged by the English themselves, a complete revolution in all the political and commercial relations between Europe and America, and I firmly believe that all countries having colonies, will be forced to abandon all authority over them; to leave them an entire freedom of commerce with all nations, and content themselves in partaking with others of this freedom, and in maintaining with their colonies the bonds of friendship and fraternity. If it is an evil, I believe there exists no means to prevent it—that the only part left us will be to submit to absolute necessity, thence to derive our consolation.

I have developed some motives of consolation, from an appreciation of the benefits of colonies to their parent countries, rather lower than is commonly adopted.—[This is the subject of another memorial immediately following the one here translated.]

I have also observed, that in such case there would be great danger to those powers, who should obstinately resist the course of events; that after being ruined by efforts beyond their means, they would behold their colonies equally escape from them, and become their enemies instead of remaining their allies.

I have dwelt, in particular, upon the importance to Spain, that she now fixes her reflections upon the possibility of this event, and familiarizes herself beforehand, with the idea of a total change of her system, in the administration of her commerce, and in her relations to her colonies.

A reconciliation, above all things, and an immediate reconciliation between England and America, appears to me the only event that can threaten the two crowns with any sudden danger.

Secondly.—In the examination of this danger, I have observed that it is twofold—that it may come from England or from Spain.

On the part of England, the Count de Vergennes appears to me to be satisfied, that the present minister has no hostile views—I think with him.

I also think, that a new minister would not commence a war, till he had completed a peace with America. From their inability to conclude such a peace; I believe we shall not be disturbed in the course of this year.

I have reflected on the different seasons in which our sailors, with those of England, are exposed, in their turn, to be surprized by the rival powers.

I have observed that this regular, and annual period would determine the time when England shall intend to commence hostilities, and that it would furnish to us the means of discovering her views, by the precautions she then takes.—In relation to Spain, I have said that there is to be feared, on her part, too great confidence in her own forces, the antipathy against the British power, the just resentment which the Catholic King feels against the proceedings of this power toward him, and the obstacles that these dispositions would interpose to a reconciliation, if any dispute or act of violence should happen between the Spanish and English commanders.

I have said, lastly, that it is equally important not to be surprized by England, and not to be hurried away by the ardour of Spain—and I have insisted upon the necessity of encreasing, and maintaining between our two crowns a confidence, without reserve. As to the measures to be taken by the two crowns, to prevent the danger which may threaten them, my manner of thinking is precisely the same as that of the Count de Vergennes, on the necessity of rejecting every plan of aggression on our part.

In the first place, by moral reasons, so conformable to the manner of thinking, recognized by the two monarchs.

In the second place, on account of the state in which the King holds his finances, and his land and sea forces, the want of time to regenerate all the branches of his power, and the danger of perpetuating our weakness, by making a premature use of our forces.

In the third place, by the decisive reason, that a war, offensive on our part, would reconcile the mother country with her Colonies, by giving to the minister a pretence for yielding, and to the Colonies a motive to bend to his propositions, that they might gain time to consolidate, and to mature their plan, and multiply their means.

[Remainder to-morrow.]

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1796.

We hear that the Indians have not yet left this city, as they are to visit Ricketts's Circus this evening. It must be highly entertaining to strangers, to see those aborigines express their surprise at the different performances exhibited at that place of amusement.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated Charleston, (S. C.) January 4

"I received your favour of the 18th Dec. with Mr. Randolph's vindication, for which I thank you. The papers brought us great quantities of information, foreign and domestic. Our horizon seems to be brightening, and every friend to order, and to republican government must rejoice to perceive the vessel of state getting safely into port after so many rude tempests. If I am not mistaken,

things are getting into better train than they have been for a long time. The honest men of both parties will perceive the dangers of foreign interference in our country, and will unite to repel so dangerous and fruitful a source of calamity.

In this country, notwithstanding appearances have been unfavorable, there is a growing disposition to rely upon the wisdom and integrity of the government, and to confide in and support its measures. Many of the leading men who took a large share in the deliberations of the summer in relation to the treaty, concede that they took up the subject too hastily and unadvisedly, and almost every man in this City avows freely a determination to support the treaty to the last extremity, now that it has become an act of the government. If this temper should extend itself and become fixed in the American mind, it will demonstrate to the world, the possession of a moderation of character, unknown to other nations—and warm discussions of public measures, previous to final adoption will produce salutary truths, in the conflict of mind, without furnishing indications of a refractory spirit. Great satisfaction prevails in the probability that the French nation will be likely to set down in quiet under their new Constitution, which contains principles and arrangements which promise stability."

COMMUNICATION.

Gatty's hydraulic glass machine showing the circulation of the blood to and from the heart is an ingenious thing. He exhibited it in Chestnut-Street on Friday in a small crowd, and distributed his cards. Mr. Wignell, the manager of the elegant New Theatre, very neatly exchanged a Ticket to his Theatre with this itinerant philosopher for one of his cards of address.—Poor Gatty seemed to think that his address was of more value than he had imagined—and whether his cards were exhausted, or that he thought their value beyond giving away—he distributed no more. Every enlightened effusion of the heart ought to belong to the public.—For the public flock of generous sensibility is certainly augmented in proportion as such pleasing little incidents are known.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society for the institution and support of Friday (or Sunday) Schools, in the City of Philadelphia, the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, held 18th month 12th, 1796, the following named persons were elected Officers thereof for the ensuing year. William White, President. Benjamin Say, Vice-President. Charles Marshall, Treasurer. George Williams, Secretary.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

That the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, and the Congress of the United States are composed of IGNORAMUSSES, SLUGGARDS and SLAVES, is demonstrated by SCRIPTO in the Aurora of this morning—the following are his words:

"Your answer to the message of the president does not preface that lively sensibility as to the present situation, which might justly be expected from the organ of our confidence. It was too much to echo back an assertion that the United States were in a situation eminently prosperous.—They are so, in appearance, to the IGNORANT, to the SLUGGARD, or to the SLAVE.—But to the watchful and the wise, they must appear, in a situation singularly critical."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Ship Eagle, Williamson,	St. Ubes, 42
Barque Caesar, Spotswood,	Bristol, 56
Snow Industry, Miller, Bremen, via Ramgate,	56
Schooner Betsey, Freeman,	Martinique, 21
Sloop Merrimack, Carlton, Portsmouth, N. H.	38

The barque Caesar sailed from Bristol the 15th of November, and left there the ship Wilmington, Captain Mariner, to sail for this port in two or three days.

Captain Williamson, when 8 days out, spoke the big Maria, Capt. Price, 14 days from St. Ubes, for Baltimore.

Captain Miller, of the snow Industry, informs, that from 20 to 25 sail of American vessels, put into Ramgate, (England) in distress, all of which sailed from thence previous to his departure, for different ports in the United States—among them was the Jay, for New-York, which sailed on the 9th November.

Yesterday arrived the Barque Caesar, Capt. Spotswood, from Bristol, in 56 days.—By the Caesar we have THE TIMES of the 12th, from which the following articles are extracted:

LONDON.

Yesterday morning arrived Mr. Major, a king's messenger, from Basle, and Mr. Basset, from the British army on the Continent. Two Hamburg mails reached the Post-Office soon after. In the evening two more mails arrived. We are sorry to say that the packet having on board the first mail, is lost about a league from Yarmouth, but the crew is saved.

These mails have brought us advices of the most important nature; no less than the complete defeat of the French armies in the different posts occupied by them on the right banks of the Rhine. The two armies of Clairfayt and Wurmer have both succeeded in their plans of attacking to force the enemy across the Rhine; after having experienced a greater loss, in partial attacks, than if they had been defeated in a pitched battle.

It appears, as we have already remarked, that the origin of all the disasters experienced by the French was, in consequence of General Clairfayt having violated the line of neutrality marked out by the Prussians. On the 12th ult. Gen. Clairfayt made a forced march of 18 hours, along the mountains near Aeschaffenbourg, over a neutral territory, and fixed his camp on the plains near Fraeckort.—The left wing of Gen. Jourdan's army beco-

ming thus exposed, he ordered an instant retreat, leaving his artillery, baggage and magazines to the Austrians.

It is impossible to calculate the loss of the French armies; but, as we know that there were already daily skirmishes and battles for eighteen days, from the 12th to the 30th of October, and that on every occasion the French were routed, it may easily be supposed their loss is immense.

While General Clairfayt was pursuing the Austrians on the Lower Rhine, Gen. Wurmer on the 18th ult. attacked the French posts near Mannheim and carried the fort of the Necker by assault. On this occasion the French General Aulinot was made prisoner. [Further Extracts to-morrow.]

NEW THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 20,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called,

The RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Morris
Captain Absolute,	Mr. Moreton,
Faulkland,	Mr. Wignell,
Acres,	Mr. Bates,
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Whitlock,
Fag,	Mr. Marshall,
David,	Mr. Francis,
Coachman,	Mr. Warrell,
Boy,	Master T. Warrell,
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Shaw,
Lydia Langwith,	Mrs. Marshall,
Julia,	Mrs. Francis,
Lucy, (first time)	Mrs. DeBar,

To which will be added,

A SPEAKING PANTOMIME, (written by the late David Garrick) called,

Harlequin's Invasion

OF THE REALMS OF SHAKESPEARE.

With the original music—the accompaniments by Mr. Gilligbaum.

With an entire new Medley Overture, by Mr. Reinagle.

Harlequin,	Mr. Francis,
Mercury, (with songs)	Mr. Marshall,
Forge,	Mr. Moreton,
Bounce,	Mr. Green,
Frontin,	Mr. Harwood,
Taffy,	Mr. Beet,
Bog,	Mr. Darley, junr.
Simon,	Mr. Wignell,
Snip,	Mr. Bates,
Abraham,	Mr. E. J. J. J.
Justice,	Mr. Warrell,
Crier,	Master Warrell,
Padlock,	Mr. Warrell, junr.
Fairy, with a song,	Miss Saloman,
Columbine, of the fairy group,	Miss Gillispie,
Dolly Snip,	Mrs. Francis,
Mrs. Snip,	Mrs. Ross,
Suke Chutterlin,	Miss Wilcox,
Old Woman, with a song,	Mr. Darley.

In the course of the Pantomime will be introduced a variety of new Scenery and Machinery. The Scenery designed and executed by Mrs. Hulbourne.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will be open at FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at SIX o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE'S Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to lead their servants in keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is 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. WHAT REPUBLICA.

PROPOSALS, FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW EDITION OF MILLAR'S ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF INSURANCE.

THE present publication shall, by additions to the small Treatise published in Britain in 1787, be augmented to the size of two volumes royal octavo, consisting of at least 600 pages each, on a small price type.

It had been suggested to the compiler, by many persons conversant in the law and practice of Insurance, that a complete compilation of the authorities on this single subject would be of great utility; to which persons particularly interested in this one branch of law might have recourse, instead of being under the necessity of purchasing and turning over a variety of voluminous publications. To answer this end of convenience, it is proposed to define the first volume of the present work to the reception of a very full collection of authorities; not in a state of abridgment, as was the case in the former edition; and which could never supersede recourse to the originals; but to be inserted verbatim from the most approved original compilations, and arranged in the mode which appears easiest for consultation.

This Fifth Volume, or Dictionary of Authorities, will comprehend,

1st. The ancient Marine Ordinances of the foreign states of Europe; which form the common law of Insurance. At present it is unfortunate that a collection of these is scarcely to be found any where else than in that scarce and dear book, Magen's Essay, in two volumes, 4to.

2d. The Statute Law of Great-Britain in regard to Insurances. The American legislatures have hitherto done nothing upon this subject.

3d. A very full collection of the reports of adjudged cases in the courts of England and Scotland, and of those of the States of America so far as they can be obtained.—This will form by far the greatest as well as the most important part of the first volume. By means of his friends at the English bar, the compiler hopes to bring forward a number of reports of adjudged cases never before published, so as to make the series on this subject more complete than any now extant.

The second volume will consist of an Institute, or Elementary Treatise, on a plan something similar to that of the former edition; but with a great addition of new matter; so as to extend this part of the work to about double the former size. A more practical arrangement will also be studied.

The whole will be attended with very full Indexes of the different parts.

Price to subscribers six dollars and one half for the two volumes in boards.

The work will be put to the press whenever a sufficient number of subscriptions have been obtained to indemnify the publisher for the actual expence of publication.

Subscriptions will be received by Thomas DeBar, and all the Booksellers in Philadelphia.

January 19.

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A Cargo of St. Ubes SALT,

Just arrived by the ship Eagle, capt. Williamson, FOR SALE, BY

Philips, Cramond & Co.

January 19.

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