

the disgrace of the nation, are still suffered to subsist in England.

Major general lord Cathcart is now within an English mile of Bremen, and it is very probable he will soon take up these quarters, as we move forward.

Orders are issued for the immediate distribution of a blanket per draagoon, through the two remaining brigades, which makes us conjecture that the moment of our embarking (head quarters I mean) is more remote than it was thought some days back.

The last news from Heibelberg mention terrible firing about Mannheim.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 23.

After seven petitions were presented against the sedition bill and three in favor of it.

A motion was made to adjourn the further consideration of the bill till Wednesday next.

Mr. Fox moved as an amendment, that Tuesday fortnight, be substituted instead; and, after reminding the Right Hon. Gentleman of his mistake, in supposing last Monday that the meeting in Westminster did not speak the sense of the parishes, he contended, that delay could not be desired for the purposes of misrepresentation, because misrepresentation might prevail for a moment, but must be detected by delay. The more debates were held, the greater was the dislike of the bills, though this Administration was distinguished for extraordinary means of spreading their opinions. Discussion, which was the means of counteracting misrepresentation, was all that he desired. When an attempt was made to change the limited Monarchy into an arbitrary one, he wished it done all at once, that the design might be understood, rather than by separate measures, which, by making the poison more pleasant, rendered the destruction more secure. He therefore hoped, that if the bills did pass, it would be without alterations, that the nature of the Minister's views might not be concealed but appear in all their odious nakedness.

Never did man wish more sincerely than he for a true declaration of the people's opinion. The present moment was a crisis in his public life. If the people preferred slavery, and the bills to liberty and the Constitution, he would continue to love them indeed, but it was not in the frame of his nature to be the servant of such a people; and he trusted, that he could retire with some consolation to private life. If otherwise, it would remain one of his duties boldly to tell them truths. Should the bills pass by the mere influence of the minister, contrary to the great majority of the nation, and he was affected without doors, what was to be done, he would say, "This is not now a question of morality or duty, but of prudence. Acquiesce in the bills only as long as you are compelled to do so. They are bills to destroy the Constitution, and parts of the system of an Administration aiming at that end." (Hear! Hear! Hear!) Mr. Fox said, he knew the misconstruction to which such sentiments were liable, and he braved it. No attempt of the Sturges called more for opposition than the present bills; and extraordinary times called for extraordinary declarations. He moved, that "to-morrow week" be substituted in the motion for "Wednesday."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, Mr. Fox's last declaration could not be misconstrued, and he thanked him for making it, that the public might see him setting up his own judgment against that of the majority of the House, attempting the dissolution of Society, and persuading the people of England to have recourse to the sword if they thought they could succeed by it. Let him not imagine, however, that Englishmen will want spirit to support the laws. The Right Hon. Gentleman would probably find the law too strong for him; but if that should not be so, he hoped that he would find the valour that should aid the law.

Mr. Fox would not retract a syllable of his assertions, which, he said, the Right Hon. Gentleman had so much misrepresented. He had stated merely, that if bills to destroy the Constitution were passed against the sense of the majority of the nation, he would give the advice which he had mentioned. He would stand and abide by his words, which he was then willing to have taken down, it required. The words might be strong, but strong measures called for strong words.

Mr. Windham denied that Mr. Fox's explanation had mended his assertion, which was to plain a discovery of his intentions, that he had not, for some time, heard any thing with so much pleasure. People would now see the necessity for a vigour stronger than the laws. (Here a cry of take down his words!) Mr. Windham explained that he meant stronger laws than the present, and that the laws should be supported by means not wanting upon other occasions. (A cry of Note the words!) Mr. Windham replied, that he would repeat the words if he could, and concluded by expressing his hope that the country would not be so subject as to submit to the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Alderman Newnam stated, that the meetings against the bill were not all fairly held, and that Mr. Mainwaring had not been heard at Hackney, or himself at Guildhall.

Mr. Sheridan thought that the Hon. Alderman had libelled his brother freeholders, and argued, that all meetings in the metropolis and the neighbourhood had been fair, at one of which the Lord Mayor, who had been friendly to the bills, had acknowledged that the meaning of his constituents was expressed. Mr. Sheridan offered to subscribe his hand to all the declarations of Mr. Fox, from whom Mr. Windham should have known better than to expect a retraction. When plotting ministers meditated attacks upon the Constitution; when the Secretary at War had made London, the seat of the Parliament, a garrison, and asked of a vigour more than the law, he would advise every man to resist the establishment of the stem of terror in this country. No British Rospierre he hoped, would ever dominate over the people of England; Robespierre, who had harassed the people of France with his pretended plots, he could not visit the Mayor of Paris without

contemptible wretches would they be?—No other answer could be given to the people. Ministers would not always feel the same courage as at present for persevering in their plans.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that such declarations were liable to very different opinions, and expressed his disapprobation of them. It was like telling the enemy, that they were ready to take up arms.

Mr. Grey repeated Mr. Fox's words, and said, that he was ready to subscribe them, and give them to the clerk. He considered the bills as the last blow aimed at the destruction of the constitution. Mr. Fox, he contended had said nothing but what was asserted at the time of the revolution.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then rejected, and the original motion carried without a division.

Mr. Rolle read an address from Devonshire in support of the bills.

At half past one the House adjourned, after a debate of uncommon warmth, the cries of Hear, Hear! during the last speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Sheridan having been louder from both sides of the House than we remember to have ever heard them before.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

VIRGINIA AMENDMENTS.

In a former paper we mentioned that the amendments proposed by the Legislature of Virginia to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the power to make treaties, were sent by his excellency the Governor to the Legislature. They were read in Senate, and sent down to the House without any proceeding thereon. In the House it was moved, that they be committed, which was negatived, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Fisk moved, that the Resolutions of Virginia be taken into consideration or committed. Dr. Jarvis seconded the motion. Considerable conversation ensued; at the close of which, 4 o'clock, P. M. was assigned for taking the motion into consideration. At 4 o'clock, the business being called up, it was moved by Mr. Williams, that it be further postponed until the next day, at 11 o'clock, on account of the indisposition of Dr. Jarvis. [The Doctor, about 3 o'clock, was taken with convulsive fainting fits, and was so indisposed as not to be able to attend in the House. He has recovered considerably, but has not yet been able to take his seat.] The postponement took place accordingly.

Friday, February 4.

Agreeably to assignment, the House took Mr. Fisk's motion made yesterday, into consideration. After considerable debate, that gentleman withdrew his motion, and asked leave to lay the following on the table, viz. "That a committee be raised to take into consideration the expediency of obtaining amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in a constitutional way."

This motion being seconded, a debate ensued. It was advocated by Mr. Fisk, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Stocum, Mr. Edwards, and several others; and was opposed by Mr. Sewall, Mr. Tador, Mr. Strong, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Parker, and others—and the question being taken, shall leave be given, passed in the negative.

A motion to enter the numbers on the journal being also negatived. Mr. Fisk moved to reconsider the first vote. This motion renewed the debate, and the question, shall the former vote be reconsidered and leave given to lay the motion on the table? was finally taken by yeas and nays and were YEAS 46.—NAYS 98.

So the motion for re consideration passed in the negative.

It was then moved, that it be entered on the communication of the Virginia Resolves, read and sent up, which passed.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The ABOLITION BILL was again called up in Committee of the whole HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY yesterday. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The question being put on a resolution which went to the freeing children who should be born of slaves after the day of it was negatived by a majority of two—there being nays 32, ayes 30.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1796.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Flora, Captain Stevens, 20 days from the Havana. Left there the Bacchus, and the Governor Brooke, of Philadelphia.

The ship Liberty, Capt. Ramage, of and from Philadelphia, arrived at Falmouth on the 11th Nov. and the brig Lavinia, Charnock, Philadelphia, passed Deal on the 18th Nov.

On Friday last, Mr. THOMAS FOLWELL, Merchant of this City; and on Sunday his remains were interred in the Friends Burying Ground.

From a Correspondent.

The Resolution requesting the President to lay the Indian Treaty before the House, duly authenticated, calls in question the propriety of the practice which was begun and pursued throughout the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration of the office of State; and without any question or objection, until the above instance of quibbling complexion. The law constituting the department of State shows therein exactly pointed out. The consular convention with France, formed by the old government, was communicated to the legislature by Mr. Jefferson in the same manner, and the necessary legislative provision made without any objection. Five Indian Treaties adjusting boundaries and granting money, have also been carried into effect by the legislature, altho' the communication to the House, has been precisely the same as in the case of the late Treaty

was unnecessary, and superfluous.—It shews, of how little importance names, precedents and laws are, when they can be conveniently set aside for particular purposes.

An authentic copy of the following Proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, was communicated in a letter from his Excellency Governor FENNER, to a gentleman in this city, received on Saturday last, viz.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February Session, 1796.

WHEREAS attempts have been made to diminish the confidence of the people in the President of the United States, by misrepresenting the motives which determined him in the execution of his official duties, and particularly in his ratification of the Treaty, lately negotiated by John Jay, with Great-Britain, as consented to and advised by the Senate of the United States; which attempts manifestly tend to deprive the President of the well-earned esteem and affection of his fellow-citizens, the only reward acceptable to this disinterested patriot and father of his country:—

Left, therefore, our sentiments of the President should be deemed unequivocal, and to rescue our republican character from the imputation of ingratitude,

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That attempts to lessen the well-grounded confidence of the people in the President of the United States, have a tendency to injure the cause of liberty, by weakening the influence of one of its principal defenders; they, therefore, merit and meet our pointed disapprobation.

Resolved, That the same disinterested devotion to his country, which characterized GEORGE WASHINGTON as commander-in-chief of our armies, has evidently distinguished him as our Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the President in ratifying, and the Senate of the United States in consenting to and advising the ratification of the Treaty, lately negotiated by John Jay, with Great-Britain, were actuated by one motive, a regard to the peace and prosperity of their country.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be our duty, as the organs of the people of this state, to declare, that THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT CEASED TO DESERVE WELL OF HIS COUNTRY.

February 4, 1796,

Voted, &c. *Nem. Cons.*

ELISHA R. POTTER, Speaker.

WILLIAM MARCHANT, Clerk pro tem.

In the HOUSE OF MAGISTRATES,

Read the same day, and concurred, *Nemine Contradicente.*

By order,

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner Dispatch, Williams, from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the 28th Nov. by whom we have been favored with the following most IMPORTANT and INTERESTING extract:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 28.

"We have AUTHENTIC intelligence this morning, that Pichegru has ENTIRELY DEFEATED the AUSTRIAN ARMY, and taken all their artillery," &c. [N. Y. Argus.]

Mr. M'Lean,

You are requested to publish the enclosed advices received this day from Cadiz in your Gazette, presuming they may prove interesting to the mercantile part of your subscribers.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, to Jos. M. Yznardi, Consul General at Cadiz.

Dear Sir,

"I have not any of your regarded favours under answer; therefore have only to say, I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Donaldson, at Algiers, in which he recommends our discouraging vessels of the United States going up the Mediterranean, because of their danger from the cruizers of Tunis and Tripoli; who no doubt will now be more active, since they may expect the number of American vessels in these seas will be considerably augmented.

"Let this serve for your guidance, and be assured of the unfeigned esteem of your's, &c."

Mr. Yznardi would recommend to all Masters of vessels bound up the Mediterranean, to touch at Cadiz, and receive his advice, which will be most cheerfully given.

We have again the melancholy task of announcing the death of another valuable citizen in that of Doctor WILLIAM PITT SMITH, who died early yesterday morning, in the prime of his life. This City has never perhaps sustained so heavy a loss, in respect to professional and useful characters, in the same space of time, as in the quickly succeeding deaths of Doctors NICHOL and SMITH, both of them eminently active and successful practitioners.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Minerva, Sycamore, Aux-Cayes 15 days.

Big Dispatch, Bowls, Cadiz 60

Schooner Hiram, Bolton, Savannah, 15

Sally and Kitty, do, do, 17

Sloop Happy Couple, do, Windfor, N.C. 15

To the Public.

THE Miniature Painter from Paris begs leave to inform the public, that his hours of attendance for the future will be from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Ricketts's New Amphitheatre,

CHESNUT-STREET.

TO MORROW EVENING,

Tuesday, February 16,

Will be presented, a grand display of

HORSEMANSHIP,

By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. E. Ricketts,

Mrs. SPINACUTA,

Mr. Langley, and Mr. Sully, Clown to the Horse-

manhip.

Mr. Ricketts will perform the *Manual Exercise* on

horseback in full speed, in the character of an

AMERICAN OFFICER,

And go through the different manoeuvres as tho' on

the ground.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,

By a Company of Performers from Sadler's Wells.

Mr. Ricketts will, by particular desire, exhibit the

laughable scene of the

Taylor riding to Beniford.

And for the fifth time,

RICKETTS'S NEW PANTOMIME,

called,

The Triumph of Virtue;

OR, HARLEQUIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

++ The Doors in future to be opened at FIVE

and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock.

* Boxes, one dollar.—Pit, half a dollar.

NEW THEATRE.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, February 15,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

Every one has his Fault.

Lord Norland, Mr. Westlock,

Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Wignell,

Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris,

Mr. Harmony, Mr. Bates,

Captain Irwin, Mr. Moreton,

Mr. Placid, Mr. Green,

Hammond, Mr. Warrill, jun.

Porter, Mr. Warrill,

Edward, Mrs. Marshall.

Lady Eleanor Irwin, Mrs. H block,

Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Shaw,

Miss Spindler, Mrs. Bates,

Miss Wooburn, Mrs. Morris.

End of the Comedy, (for the 3d time)

A GRAND DIVERTISEMENT, composed by Mr.

Francis, called

The Warrior's Welcome-Home.

With an introductory symphony of MILITARY MUSIC.

The principal characters by Mr. Francis, Mons. Legs,

Mr. Warrill, jun. Miss Gilaspie, Mrs. De Marque,

Miss Milbourne, and Miss Wilkens.

Messrs. Doctor, Darley, jun. T. Warrill, Mitchell, Mor-

gan, &c.—Mrs. Doctor, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Bates,

Miss Rowton, Miss Oldfield, &c.

To which will be added,

A GOMIC OPERA, called

The Poor Soldier.

[With the original overture and accompaniments.]

Captain Fitzroy, Mr. Moreton,

Father Luke, Mr. Bliffett,

Dermot, Mr. Darley, jun.

Patrick, Mr. Darley,

Darby, Mr. Wignell,

Pigatelle, with a song in character, Mr. Marshall,

Boy, Master Warrill.

Norah, Mrs. Warrill,

Kathleen, Miss Wilkens,

The Public are respectfully informed, that the

Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after FIVE

o'clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at a quarter after

SIX—until further notice.

BOX, One Dollar—PIT, Three fourths of a Dollar—

and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

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 The-

atre.

No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on

any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants

to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them

as soon as the company is seated, to withdraw; and they can-

not, on any account, be permitted to remain.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 52 South Second-Street,

HAS FOR SALE,

An extensive assortment of PAPERS, from the manufact-

urers in Europe, and from his Manufactory on Bran-

dywine, wholesale and retail.

WRITING & PRINTING PAPERS, viz.

Imperial, Small folio Post, plain

Super-royal, Ditto gilt

Royal, Blossom Paper assorted

Medium, Transparent folio Post

Demy, Superfine & common foolscap.

Thick Post, in folio, Marbled papers, large and

Ditto, in quarto, small

Extra large Folio Post,

Ditto, quarto,

Folio Post, wove,

Quarto, ditto,

Folio wove Post, lined,

Quarto do. do.

Ditto, gilt, do.

Common size Folio Post

Ditto, quarto, plain

Folio & quarto Post, gilt

COARSE PAPERS.

London brown, assorted

L.g. book paper

Hatter's paper

Stainer's paper

Common brown

Patent sheathing paper

Bonnetboards

Binder's boards.

Also, a variety of other STATIONARY ARTICLES, viz.

Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink stands, well as-

sorted; pewter ink-chests of various sizes; round pewter

ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink-slats for

the pocket; red morocco portable ink-stands with pla-

ted spring locks, gold leaf and embossed papers; shining

sand & sand boxes, pounce & pounce boxes, ink & ink pow-

der, black leather & red morocco pocket books, with and

without instruments, of various sizes. Counting-house

and pocket pen-knives of the best quality, also-ink tablet

and memorandum books. Red and coloured wafers, com-

mon size, office ditto. Quills from half a dollar to three

dollars per hundred, ready made pens. Black lead pen-

cils. Gum elastic or Indian rubber. Gilt and plain mes-

sage and conversation cards.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS ready made or

made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange, and

notes of hand executed in copper plates, bills of lading,

manifests, seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Bibles

and prayer books various sizes and different bindings.

Toy books for children. Also, of greek, latin, and english

classics, as are now in use in the colleges and schools of the

United States.

N. B. See t' Spanish flora indigo, mo: lds, and other

articles used in manufacturing of paper, to be had on easy