SONNET, to a NICHTINGALE.

From Charlotte Smith's elegant Sonnets.

POOR melancholy bird, that all night long,
Tell'fi to the moon thy tale of tender

woe; From what fad cause can such sweet for-

now flow,

And whence this mournful melody of fong

The poet's musing fancy would translate What mean the founds that fwell thy little breaft,
When fill at dewy eve thou leav's thy

neft, Thus to the liftening night to fing thy

Pale forrow's victims wert thou once among Tho' now released in woodlands wile or to rove?
Or haft then felt from friends fome em

el wrong?
Or dy'ft thou martyr of difaftrons love? Ah I forgftrefs fad! that fuch my lot migh

To figh and fing at liberty-like thee!

INSTRUCTOR

"Come thus can be self-persons join,"
" died ess and use self-persons join,"
" died ess and use self-person join,"
IT is a pure fiream that feelts the title of
fympathy—It is an excellent heart that
interests itself in the feelings of others—It
is a heaven. Like disposition that engages
the off-citions, and extrust the fympathetic
tear for the missortumes of a fired. Manind are ever folich to ills, infirmities an kind are over ful-ject to ills, infimities and disappointments.—Every breaft at fome particular period, experiences forrow and diffreds. Paint and perplexities are the long lived playous of human existence: But fympathy is the balm that heals those fympathy is the balm that heals those wounds. If a person who has lost a pre-cious friend can find another who will cions friend can find another who will feelingly participate in his misfortune, he is well nigh compenfated for his lofs.— And delightful is the talk to a feeling mind, of fortening the painful pillow of the fick, alleviating the tortures of the afflicted How fatisfied is the conference of him who can reflect that he has added a comclouded features of the discontented elouded features of the discontented. What can afford more refined enjoyment than to walk by the fide of an unbappy friend in the cooling finded, and hear bim repeat the history of his misfortunes, account over the number of his troubles, and kindly dreps text of pity and condulence when his the pity and condulence when his text bless is the pity and condulence.

when his heart bleeds ? Sympathy is a tender pallion, the off-fpring of refinement, foffered in the botom of friendship, and nortured by love, com-pation and leueveleuce. A mind fraught with fealibility, is never deflitute of this friendly (enfation; a good heart, however disquirted, will feel its confoling influence with thankfolnefs.

DUBLIN. (Ireland) July 2. Saturday night laft, a numerous mob attacked the honfron the Rev. Mr. Bane, at Skreen, the parish prieft, in which he and two pror flant clergymen were at the same time. The military were fent for; but before they could arrive at the place, the mob tattered the hopfe confiderable

mob stitered the house confiderably.
We hear that on Saturday night laft a
moh of defenders went to Killen Caste,
near Denthy spline, and took thereout all the
atms they could in that place.
Yetherday were executed at the front of
the new goal, in Green fleet, Laurence &
Patrick Penrofe, brothers; John Delady,
and Edward Boyce. The three fifth of
the murder of Counfellor O'Gridly, and the
latter for firing a loaded willout at a police. latter for firing a loaded piffol at a police

man, with an intention to kill him.
The three for the murder of Counfellor
O'Gardy, denied each having perperated the act, but confelled being prefent at the time that genleman was thot. The bodies of the four were fent to the furgeon's hall for diffection, according to the flattee.

TRALEE, June 25.
Another application having been made for troops from this town for Dingle, on Saturday morning, enfign Gardner, who commanded the company here, marched off with 30 men to affiff the troops in that quarter, as an affembly of the mob was

stened and expedied there vefferday. threatened and expected them yetlerday.

By the Dingle poft who arrived here this morning, we are informed, that yetlerday, according to the apprehending of the 'people the mob began to affemble in Dingle about noon. They made their approach into town in two different directions, by which means the barrack was fituated is the centre. The inhabitants had all recrived orders to thot up their hoofes and keep themfelves within doors. The mobs

marched out of the barrack, upon which | We took 1300 and odd horfes; all their fquet which grazed one of Mr. Multin's fingers; the military then com-menced fiting, and continued till the most were totally dispersed, during which time ten men were killed, and another received hall in his breaft, but was not dead when the post left Dingle. Mrs. Glosler, look out of her window was that dead. while the military were engaged with the other. The mob were supposed to amount to 4000. This catastrophe it is thought will prevent the future temerity of thefe

LONDON, July 16.

There is likely to arife a very ferious question between this country and America, by the undiferiminating effects of our imprefs. Protections are granted to American failors upon affidavit of the captain that they are natives of the United States In many inflances however, Americans have been preffed, and in two inflances, have been detained prifoners, even after a habeau corpus was iffeed for bringing them before Two Americans were preffed a mouth

ago at Wapping. The captain with whom they had fatled had made affidavit before they had failed had made affidavit before the Lord Mayor, of their being natives of the United States, and protection had been granted them. An habeas corpus was granted by Sir Nafh Grofe, three days afgranted by Sir Nain Grole, three days al-ter, to bring their bodies before him, to afcertain the fact of their being Ameri-cans or not, but the writ has not been oheyed and they are fall kept on board. Af-fidavits of these facts have been transmitted to America ; and their cates of falle im prisonment, is to be brought, in the mean time before a jury.

There is fomething very flogular in the

fort of protection from being imprefied that are now granted to the American fea that are now granted to me American me-men of the American him which trade to the port of London. The writer of this paragraph was a few days fince laboard an American welfel now lying in the river, and was rold by the chief-mate; that his protection (though he has a certificate from the American Secretary of flate, /declar ing that he is a native of that country) did not protect him in any other place than the vessel of which he was aboard, and that he was obliged to fend for his taylor to meal are him for cloaths aboard, because he was are aim for clouds aboard, because he was
in danger of being imperfied if he came
to Tower-Hill; and yet this mate has property to the amount of many thousand
pounds, and will probably be appointed to
the command of a vellel in less than fix
month. months.

TREVES, June 16.

Vefterday morning, about 4 o'clock a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched a gainfi the Auftrian advanced pufts, at Fapaintine Anthan advanced posts, at Fa-ha, Sintz, and Reipling. In this latter place, at the diffance of half a league from Faha, they took hit Imperial Highorfi the Archdoke Joseph of Austria, with a piquer, confifting of five diagnous, priloners of war.

The alarm bells were immediately rang,

and the troops gathered to attack the enemy. But the latter did not flop for them.

About 11 o'clock we learned that the French had fallen back to the wood of Swarzbruck.—Some of our Dragoons, who were fent in porfuit of them, killed two, and took two more of them prifoners. This French detachment came from Saarlosis. The French had a large corps of referve in the above wood, which durit not make its appearance, the Anfiriaes having been prepared to receive them well. The latter have now reinforced their advanced posts.—The rest of the troops have resum-ed their former flation. This day we ex-pest two companies of Mitrowsky, while two others will repair to Saarburgh.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16. Extrall of a private letter, from Bourdeaux, dated toth June. 1793, the fecond year of the Franch Republic. I am jult arrived from Bayonne, being

am jut arrived from Bayone, being ordered by Gen. Coupton, to annoance bere, the news of the victory which I affiled in obraining, and which will completely expel the defpois from this part of our territory—thefe are the details of it.

The Sth ioft, we had a great mary work, men employed, in repair the Fort of Societies.

men employed, in repair the Fort of Soc-ce, and it was important to the Spaniards, to prevent this being done; we had fore-fern that they would attack us, and had con-cealed in the neighbouring woods, a mail-ed battery of 1.4 pieces of canous, and 4000 men, Iying on their bellies, and on the ground, and while the troops and work-men at Fonctonis, appeared to retreat, our ambufqade rook them in flank and rear, and put their totally to rous. They below the the centre. The inhabitants are an inchest well orders to find up their hoofes and keep them felves within doors. The mobs from the different politions began bars, ing to each other, and then William Matling, Edg. at the bead of the military,

Weroox 1300 and nonice; an their field tents, which they occupied the night before, and purited them for three quarters of a league beyond their former encampment. I need not tell you, that all their provisions and warlise flores, fell into our hands. We loft only 79 men killed,

to our hands. We loft only 79 men killed, and 114 wounded.

History will never fail to make honor-able mention, of our brave Republicans, especially of the Battalion of Gironde, who determined the fare of the day! To do them juffice, each individual should be named; but above all, was diffinguished Citizen Fanver, a merchant of Bourdeaux and Capt, of foor, Chopelen, he took with his own hand, the Col. of the Spanish Car abiniers prifoner, after having purfued him upwards of Son yards, overthowing every They had not deterthing in his way. They had not deter-mined when Heft them, how to celebrate this heroic action.

I am, with brotherly affection,

Aid-de-Camp, to Gen. Coorpon.

COMMONWEATH of MASSACHUSETTE.

ON the Petition of DAVID SMEAD, and

N the Petition of DAVID SMEAD and others, praying for a division of the County of Hamphire, or fach other reliefs as may be found accellary.

RESOLVED, That Therail J. Stimer, Electrophysical and Nathaniel Biftop, Eliq rabe a Committee to repair to the County of Hamphire, (at the expense of the Petitioners, or of faid County, as the Committee that this proper I be view fail recommendation for the property of th final think proper,) to view faid county, for far as faid Committee may think proper, and to hear the inhabitance of faidCounty, by their agents respecting the grievance fuggefled, in faid Petition; faid Committee are berely directed to publish the time and place of their meeting for the pur eforefaid in the Northampton, Springfield and Greenfuld News-Papets, three weeks prior to their convening—and to report their opinion,—what reliefs if any is ne-ceffary, to the next General Court.

Sent down for concurrence—
DAVID COBB. Speaker.

J- Sent March 26, 1793.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL, PHILLIPS, Prefident.

JOHN HANCOCK. Approved JOHN HANCOCK. JOHN AVERY, Jun. Secretary.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Refolves as Committee aforefaid, hereby give no-ce, that they shall attend on the bosiness of their appointment, on the third TUES-DAY of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the bouse of Mr. Asahel Pom-

inholder, in Northempton,
THOMPSON J. SKINNER,
EBENEZER PIERCE,
NATHANIEL BISHOP.

Lenze, 13th Sept. 1703.

WAN IED two or three JOURNEYMEN SHOE MAKERS, to whom generous sorges will be given.

Apply to SETH RUSSELL.

WANTED, also, as an apprentice to the above boliness, a smart, aftive, LAD,

14or 15 years of age. Northampton, Se; tember 25, 1793. Forty Dollars Reward !

BROKE into the SHOP of the Subferiber on the night of the 20th inft. and flole a number of articles, viz.—
One piece of Scarlet Broad Cloth, one piece Deer Coloured wide Chintz, a number of pieces of home made Men's wear, a number of pieces of Ribbon, a number of plated Boot and Knee Backles, likewife Spangled Buckles, one pair of filver Knee Spangien buckles, one pair of filver Knee
Buckles, a number of pieces of Linen, a
number of VeffPatterns, one piece of Crimfon Jean, a number of pieces of common
Callicose and Chiques, a number of pairs
of cotton Stockings, a number of Buttons,
See See

Whoever will take up the Thief or Thieres and fecure them with the Goods. fhall have the above Reward, and for the Thieves only TWENTY DOLLARS.—

paid by WILLIAM NORCROSS. Manfon (County of Hampfaire ) Sept. 1793

ALL Perfons indebted to the fubliciber, who se accounts are of a longer date than twelve months standing, are carnelly solicited to make payment without further invitation—those who have been waiting for a more conviruent feafon, are informed, that the day of lenity will foon expire with them.

JOHN KITTRIDGE. Chefterfield, Sept. 13, 1793.

WANTED too affice LADS from tearlue to fourteen years of age, as appren-tices are to the TAYLOR's bufings, the other to the GOLDSMITH's. Enguire of W. & JOHN HODGE.

Hadig, 16th of Sept, 1793.

70SEPH LAZELL BEGS leave to inform his god all friends, and the Public in gravial. B friends, and the Public is grantal, that he has just come to hand and now ready for fale, a good affortment of

English & W.I. Goods, which he is determined to fell on the most appropriate to fell of the fell of

ewife a complete affort Crockery and Glass Ware Paper hangings of all kinds-upon the los-

& terms.
Said LAZELL gives the bighed price for all kinds of Grafs Seed, Flax Seed, as all kinds of farm produce.

TO BE SOLD, August 12,1793. A good

Team Horfe. Esquire of the Printer. Sept. 16; 1793.

ALL persons indebted m the company of DICKINSON and EARDWELL, are requested to call imme-diately and fettle their accounts, or they will be put in fait.

DICKINSON & BARDWELL.

Hatfield, Sept. 16, 1793.

WANTED,

A quantity of Geefe Feathers. for which CASH will be paid.—Eaget of the Printer. Northampion, Sept. 18, 1793.

THE fubscriber takes this method to in-form bit Cassamers, and others, that is in now carrying on the CHOTHIER, but, ness as usual, a secured in miles the Menting bouse to Worthington; these takes and to see lower birm must here. Cassamers are also used to having their court done with natural and dispatch, the small of source grantfully an knowledged— HE fub riber takes this method

hermidged—by the public's bumble fervant,
by the public's bumble fervant,
N. B. Said Clapp vonatt to bir a
JOURNEYMAN, to the above highly
four months, for whith good pay call be

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1793. Spencer Whiting,

H AS for fale, POWDER, per rwt. or fingle quarter calk, (at the Hanion

He wiftes to remind those who are in-debted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be

received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Checkel FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a general
price will be given, if delivered before to
left of October. Worthington, September 1793.

THE Subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the troft of Executor of the laft Will and Testament of Gura CROUCH KELLOGG, Physician, Inte of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, deceased—Hereby informs all perfors indebted to faid effate, that as the flattered limitations will take place on the first day of December next, he than he under the up ceffity of commeacing actions against all those who do not immediately fettle their dues. Those to whom faid ethate is in-debted, are defired to exhibit their de-mands for fettlement.

JONATHAN E. PORTER.

Hidley, Sept. 16, 1793.

THE fubscriber hereby informs those that are indebted to him, that he expects they will fulfil their enthat he expeds they will fulfi their en-gagements, without further notice,—their old excufe that? reduce is low, is no cruste now—every thing bean a high price, and demands the Cafh—the has determined not to wait till others have gathered their harvest, therefore intreases them, to behind themselves, for this may be the last call, they will have in this way.

Southampton, Sept. 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of good land, lying in the nawn of Weltampton, containing about fixty acres, well fituated for a final farm, lying about fixty rods well of the county road leading from Northenponens Chefterfield. Any perfor withing to prichafe the above land, may know the paterior lars by anything to ticulars by applying to ISAAC SHELDON.

Northampton, Sept. 25, 1793. To be fuld at the Printing Office, Northamp-

The Young Ladies Accidence: Or, a thort and easy introduction to English Grammu.

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachafetts) PRINTED AND TOBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1793.

NUMB. 370.

BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS. DEBATES ON THE WAR.

Vol. VII.1

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST. MR. Burn arole—and after a loud M outery for the question from the ministerial fide of the Honle, obtained a ministration and that he fhould be forry infails the last slage of his parliamentary, and perhaps of his natural existence, withor delivering his fentiments on a question the the present. It was a question of the the the present. It was a question of the infinity of the control of the infinity of the control of the control of the capende of a war with all the other of the capende of a war with all the other of the capende of a war with all the other of the capende of a war with all the other other of the capende of a war with all the other oth en of the continent. He lamented the fee of Poland, which was fo firingly no-fied in the prefent motion; but he did need in the prefect motion; has ne did not like to apply invessive without redress, or is scenie a nation or individual, without laring some determined object in view, lews wifer, in his opinion, to distrable fringing which you could not redreft. To rail and he inactive was at both that summith proveeding. Peland had felt he effects of anatory: She had strongled in relieve herself by firing a condituation; the tiftent unfortunately was littered, but within a reason why, we found go to war with the reason why, we found go to war with the most powerful States of Except 2 Aluan had experienced other revolutions, which his country has feen with an inachic his production. hich this country has feen with an inac ivity, which, as far as he could recollect. spect to the effectial interested this coun y. Paland was, in his opinion, a country

He did not know what were the formal illinees, foldsting between this country to the powers with whom we acted. The bong ft alliances forung, in his opinion, from the goodness of the common cancin chichwe were embarked. Our allies had mabled us to combat with faccess in the ele of Helland. They had enabled us to ine Halland—an integral part of the Bri-in dominions. Out efforts on the occa-

on, however they might have been ridicuty. They had faved our allies from the me-whem he was much happier to fee has Gooff in this country, than in the way is which he once proposed a Visitation.—
We had gained all this chiefly through the merference of our allies : And were interference of our alines: And were we best to be guilty of the finantial perilay of abandoning them, and that with every paper of (locaces? It was true that no trop bold in French Flanders had as yet ben paken. It was also true, that if we independ you to our allies, and they remarked the form of the party of the page. truted, the Neiberlana's were as open to Cus-He admitted the ambition of the powers with whom we were alied; but their views, becomended, were not fo dangerous as the feixure of Poland, by the Empressand King of Prussia, the

hid any elergymen loft his leving!
The expense of any war, he observed The expen on greatest in the outlet and preparation. The Right Hou: Gentleman near him Mr. Bote focke from the Treasury Lench) had becomice blamed for arming without ef-fer, in the case, of the North Sazzd busnefs, and that of the Ruffian armaments .-The very persons who were most forward in the blame on those occasions, now withme on those occasions, now with ed him to make a peace without having desired the objects for which he had arm-

chained the objects for which he had arm;

t, which were reparation and fecurity.

It was the obvious policy, in his judgment, to wait must! fomething like a feetde government in Frame thould take place. The Rt. Hon. gentleman (Mr. Talbern a calculator on the prefent holyet. He had faid that anarrhy was har of hort duration, whilst defposition was true, it was worth while to wait at leaft sucher year to wine for the hoppy change. Easter year to witness the happy change. Atprefent, it was impossible to say towhom we should apply. Le Batrs was in jail, there we had him fast; but it would be ther subward to receive his answer dat-el from the Prifes of the Abbaye in the fe-cord year of liberty / M. CLAVIERE had hid for the same, and was not found. Featire was in a dungeon at Marfeille.

Rolatin was in confinement; and his is like in whose ministrial influence much that been faid, was also imprisoned. With

whom then were we to trant? With the Revolutionary committee? No they had
proved that in a flate of snareby, no man
could trait another. With M. Marant,
who had been called bis friend? He leared
that he would not accept of his credentials,
that he would not accept of his credentials. that he would not accept of his credentials.
Was it with Mr. Basson? From the fire. racter he had heard of that personage, he should think it advisable that the Ambalfador fent to treat with him, fhould Icave

fador fent to treat with him, mouse years his watch behind him.

He proceeded to dwell at much length on an opinion of Mr. Barssor, that treaties were uteless in a republic, where the proceedings were open, and friendflippor camity were at once avowed. From this Mr. Evaxa inferred the impossibility of a treasy with France, under the prefeat for tem of government. To fecure ourselves against a repetition of infalt, ir was needfar to break the into barrier of the ene-nty's frontier. They appeared to have a force for war, though they had none for induftry, or for peace. Accordated by drawing a bortile faceth of sfairs, as they fland at prefent in France. He would not ary to break the iron barrier of the ene of a wing a normice lecter of square, at they fland at prefent in France. He would not fend an Amballador to accept of a civic kils from the bloody jaws of MARAT: He should to the last hour of bis life contend gainft hombling the throng of Britain, be-ore the Prefident chair of the National

Mr. Pirr faid, that notwithflanding the Mr. 1777 std, that notwithtending the uncommon chiquence which had been dif-played by the two Right Hon. Gentlement (Mr. Fox and Mr. Bux st, there was fomething in the general graphel, and more in the particular subdion, which forbad him to be filten on the prefer to cerafion.—

On the rea of reconstruction of the contract file. On the eve of recels, and at a momentlike the prefent he floold be forry to leave any thing affort, which could wear the hape of thing afloat, which could wear the finance in when yor equivocation.—The motion before the houle was, in his mind, at once improduct and preputations. It was the product, as far as it went to dende the minds of the people into the hopes of a peace, which, from prefer appearances, could not foot be realized. It was preputation to the propose of terminating thinkings, and the abandonment of our allies, without having obtained either of the great objects of the war; reputation for what had puffed, or feening for the tource.

or recurry for the intere.

It did not follow, bresule we had repelled the enemy from the first objects of their strack, that we were therefore to cease from our exertions. It did not follow, that the one allies were released from the thraldon we should filently view the conduct of the French, holding forth the name of liberty, and exerciting at the fame time the moff odious species of tyranoy. It did not ap-pett to him reconcilable to any one princi-ple of prodence, that we should relinquish the war on our part, where we had no fe-curity whatever, that it should be discon-tioned or should not be renewed on the

part of the enemy.

The late commercial embarraffments, he argued, were no proofs of our inability, ei-These difficulties arose merely from tem-porary and collateral circumstances.

Had we been the affailants in the pre-

Had we been the affiliants in the pre-fent infrance, much of the reafoning which he had heard might be applicable. But when it was recolleded that it was an ag-greffire war on the ugle of France; when it was confidered, what our fucceffer had neen fince the commencement of the cam perhance the commence of the con-paign, there was no reafon to folialit to any humiliation. There was nothing to induce us to forego our aim, and to fabric to that which, in cafe of ditatter, must bave been our lot. In proceeding on the contrary. as our right, and we were justified by the

nations.
That wer was a calamity—was a maxim not unforefeen by those who had entered on the prefent hollilities. But the quellion was whether, in the predent estimate of things, the war was not a calamity left fe-vere, then what might have been incurred been commenced without a doe regard to these commenced without a doe regard to these considerations, it ought not, in his been commenced without a doe regard to those considerations, it ought not, in his opinion to be relinquished, until the prop erends of separation and fecurity were ob

could be obtained ward the wild 'fritenof government in the 'country erre eximguithed. The abfurid dottrine of the right
of man had produced nothing but breach
or of sir's and violations of every profer
from the first effects were unupation abread and the mixed evils of anarrhy and tyran-ny at home. There was nothing to be ex-peried by us from those who maintained thefe doftrives, but a falle peace, a pre-carrons tranquility—a thore interval of de-lative repote 1

In treating with the prefent government In treasing with me present gurerouse of France, we should previously reconcile outliers to the capacious gults and varying pelitions of the mob of Facil, by which until the water made and dumande at will. But could we territorily enter into a following the could we territorily enter into a following could be could be the capacity of the capacity o discussion with rulers, under whom enc crime that was committed, feemed to be the most fool, and therefore the last ontil i was celipfed by fome fucereding enormity?
These had gone to fach a height, as
to out run thought, and exceed magna-But without referring either to thefe tion.—But without referring either to these exceller, or to their frequent changes, if the lystest could be regarded as perimient, what new fecurity could the rulers give more firoug than those they had already broken? What could be more firoug than this guarantee which they had given to Hellard, respecting the exclusive navigation of the Schells? And what could be more notarious than their breach of this

more notorious than their breach of this treaty in the face of Europe ?

If under fuch circumfunces we were called on tomake a prefent peace with France, it should be done with the same feelings es thould induce us to meet the deftiny, itself the fate of the British nation. was fer from thinking that our condition with refrect to the commercial diffrent, which had been to much inflited upon, and the mode which had been adopted for its relief, he most argue that the facects of the latter was of itself a proof that the former was not coving to any radical want of means but to an accidental concurrence of recombances. It arole in a great degree he faid, from a flaguation of our com-merce by this war before we had taken an active there in it, and that the diffreds would have fwelled into min but for an in-

With respect to the difference in the ca-biner, to which the Right Hon. Genti-man had alluded, he begged leave to say, the was rather unfortunate in his inmigene. There might have been de-grees, but certainly there was no difference of opinion. If the prefent mation was meant in personal kindness to him, and to give more weight to his judgment, he should interest of the Right Hon. Gentle man to improve on that kindness by with-drawing the motion. He was folicitous

deprecated the fatal effects ever attendar on protracted war. The country alread deeply felt in the decline of its manufac try already tures, and confequently in its revenue, An Hon. Gendeman (Mr. WYNDHAM) had faid, were we to fend for the manufactorers, and take their advice on the continu ance of the war? They were not perhaps competent to give an advice; but he tho't their interest ought to be confolied in a war their interest organ to occasioned in a war of which they were, to go like lill. For his own part, be firmly believed, that the country could not hear more taxes. It was already overloaded, and he was coorinced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer the be talked confidently, trembled for the e-vent of the war. The fulration of Hel-land was the oftenfible reason for going to war; as that had been accomplished, it was nadness and infatnation to continue it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admit-ted the revenue of the last quarter was con-fiderably left than the corresponding quar-ter in the last year. That, however, had With respect to an interference in the frequently occurred in a time of profound

peace, without any offentible cause. At prefent, it was no doubt owing to the late errival of our thips, who were now obligthe benefit of convoy. There was no rea-

fon to sippofe, that the deficiency ande-from any flagmation of the general con-merce of the country.

Mr. Wenarun, in a thort speech, stat-ed the districts of the manufathurm, par-ticularly of the filk weaver; and added, that powards of 12 coon monufathurm, par-ticularly of the filk weaver; and added, that powards of 12 coon monufathurm, and artificated of the control of the con-testing of the con-te

few animadvertions on what the Chancel-lar of the Exchanger had faid, as to the object of the war. On that fubject he con-ceived the Houle had been left in the dark. He wither to know if the war was to be continued on the principle of gratitude to the Emperor, for shifting us in the prefer-vation of 'Halland?' Was it intended to pill the blood and lavish the treasures of this country, to enable that Printe to rob the Elector of Bandria of his territories?

Their questions he tiked on behal the people of England, whose doctrines been ridicaled by those who called to the people of England, whole doctrines has been ridicalled by those who called them integring. As they were to pay for the War, they had a right to know the object of it; and he hoped that Right Hon, gen-tleman would condefered to give a cut-till unifier. In existing his own, deli-I leman would consistence to give a can-bid answer. In experiments in own orin-tion on the necessary of a peace, Mr. For-laid, he never imagined that it was to be strempted without found-tool tip for its con-tinuance, though it was difficult to define a what auxional fecunity was. If he were to judge of the conduct of the King of Profile and the Emprels with regard to the treasy with Poland-he would fay that it would be at leaft as fair to enter anon a treaty with at least as fale to enter into a treaty with the exiting government of France. He reproduted, in very levere terms, the concert of Princes in the partition of that unhappy country. He hoped it was not the intention of this country to silin them in the dismemberment of France. With respect to the motion which he had the honor to have forward. to bring forward, he was perfeaded, if to bring to properly confidered, it spoke the sent-properly confidered, it spoke the sentences of the majority of the country; and, if he may he allowed to fay, the sentiments of may gentlemen who would vote a-gainst it that night.

After a few words of explanation from

After a few words of explanation from Mr. PITT and Mr. BUKE, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH rofe to declare

his affent to the motion, because he was firmly persoaded, whatever its fate might firmly perioded d, whatever is fate might be in that hold, it would have a good effect with regard to foreign powers. It would then there was fone disposition in the country to bring about the general peace of Europe; and the more that was confidered, the worst definable; a would be seen a familier of the worst definable; a would be seen a familier of the worst definable; a would be seen a familier of the worst definable; a would be seen a familier of the worst definable; a would be seen a familier of the worst definable; a world worst definable; a world worst definable; a world worst definable; a world worst definable in the worst definable in the world worst definable in the world worst definable in the worst definable confidered, the more defirable it woulds

man to improve on that kindoch by withdrawing the motion. He was folicitous
or have it known that in cafe where creeyting was dear to this constant was at finite.

It was smoogly the most determined for the conduct of the Powens who had a continuance of the wir, until, as he directly the conduct of the Powens who had be obtained.

An environmental form of the property of the conduct of the Powens who had be obtained.

An environmental form of the property of the conduct of the Powens who had be obtained.

An environmental form of the property of th ceedings of the National Convey France ; they had banished and confirm the property of every person, without difform to their decrees.
Mr. Drake declared himfelfa friend to the

prace of mankind; but to make prace with France, was to declare was against virtue. SirWILLIAM DOLBEN fooks assinft the

The question being bondly called for the House divided.

Ayes - 47 Nocs - 187

Majority against the megion. 140

LONDON, J.ly 23.

Finlation againg the perfon of the King, and
Arrifation of him Reprefentatives of the
people of Peland.

A Letter from Grodno, of the 28th of
june, given us the following intentiting
account of what had happened in the disCount de Sievers, the Ruffiam minister,