

the tenth part of the numbers of yesterday; for they at least amounted to 200,000 people. The Earl of Cashan, and Duke of Gloucester were killed, and the Duke of Portland was very much hurt, as their carriages passed through the Park about two o'clock.

About twenty minutes afterwards, the King left Buckingham house, and was violently buffed, and hoisted, and ground ar with incessant cries, *No Pitt, No War, Give us Peace, Give us Bread*, the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived opposite the Ordnance Office, when a bullet broke one of the windows.

When his Majesty entered the House of Peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the Lord Chancellor.

"My Lord, I have been shot at."

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones at the King, and one of them was charged with having called out "No King," and other such expressions.—Lord Westmoreland, who rode in the carriage with the King, said, that his Majesty, and those that had accompanied him, were of opinion, that the glass of his coach had been broken by a ball from an air gun, which had been that from the bow window of a house adjoining the Ordnance Office, with a view to assassinate him. This statement was corroborated and supported by Lord Castlow, who, as one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, had also accompanied his Majesty.

His Majesty, on returning from the House of Peers, was followed with the same groanings, hissings, and cries. A house, in Parliament Street, from one of the windows of which a white handkerchief was waved in compliment to the King, was almost instantly covered with mud by the populace.

The moment his Majesty entered the Park, the gates of the Horse Guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed more closely round his coach, and his Majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the Horse Guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the Park and round by the Stable Yard, into St. James's Palace at the front gate the bottom of St. James's Street. A considerable tumult took place when his Majesty was about to alight.

We are concerned to add to this detail, that when his Majesty was proceeding to Buckingham House to dinner, and had entered his private coach for that purpose, without guards, the mob beset the carriage in such a way as to obstruct its progress, loaded the King with fresh insults. A party of the military, however, riding up at full speed, relieved the evident anxiety of not only the immediate attendants on his Majesty, but the numerous body of more orderly spectators, who witnessed the insult.

As the late coach returned empty, thro' the gate by the way of the Stable Yard, a dreadful accident happened, in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotous persons: a groom, who was employed as one of the leaders of the horses for the carriage went over him, and broke both his thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments in the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

The mob as the last gratification of their spite, followed the late coach from St. James to the Mews, and near St. Alban's Street, commencing an attack upon it with stones and dirt, when they broke the glass; and in the Mews, pursued their purpose to effectually, as almost entirely to demolish the Coach, before the arrival of the guards when several persons were apprehended.

Late in the evening four persons, concerned in the above riotous proceedings, underwent examinations at Bow Street.

Disgraceful as a baker, who said he was born at Wellington, in Gloucestershire, was charged on the oath of Jones, one of the patrol, with breaking the glass of his Majesty's carriage, as it was returning empty. On his Majesty's return to Buckingham house, he exclaimed, with the consciousness of inflated virtue: "I have been treated most cruelly, and most unjustly."

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE. SENATE, DEC. 11.

THE Address in answer to the President's Speech was taken up by paragraphs.

The two last clauses but one, which are as follows were moved to be struck out by Mr. Mason.

The interesting prospect of our affairs which regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, is not more satisfactory than the review of our internal situation; if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguishment of all

the causes of external discord that have heretofore endangered our tranquility, and on terms consistent with our national honor and safety, in the latter we discover those numerous and wide spread tokens of prosperity, which in so peculiar a manner distinguish our happy country.

Circumstances thus every way auspicious demand our gratitude and laudate acquirements to Almighty God, and require that we should unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm and persevering example, to establish and preserve the peace, freedom and prosperity of our country.

Mr. Mason observed, that he had hoped, nothing contained in the address reported as an answer to the President's speech would have been such as to force the Senate to precipitate decisions. The two clauses he objected to disappointed him in that hope. They were calculated to bring again into view the important subject which occupied the Senate during their June session. This he conceived could answer no good purpose; the minority on that occasion were not now to be expected to recede from the opinions they then held and they could not therefore join in the indirect self-approbation which the majority appeared to wish for, and which was most certainly involved in the two clauses which he thought would be struck out.—If his motion were agreed to, the remainder of the address would in his opinion stand unexceptionable. He did not see, for his part that his objection was every way auspicious. Notwithstanding the Treaty our trade is grievously molested.

Mr. King observed, that the principal features observable in the answer reported to the President's address were to keep up that harmony of intercourse which ought to subsist between the legislature and the President, and to express confidence in the undiminished firmness and love of country which always characterized our chief executive magistrate. He objected to striking out the first clause, because it tended to undervalue the truth, which only declares, that our prospects as to our external relations are not more satisfactory, than a review of our internal situation would prove. Was this representation true, he asked, could it be controverted? This clause, he contended, contained nothing reasonably objectionable; it did not say as much as the second, to which only most of the objections of the member up before him applied, an answer to which he should defer, expecting that a question would be put on each in order.

The clause he said, appeared to him drawn up in such terms as could not offend the nicest feelings of the minority on the important decision in June; it was particular by circumstance and cautious. If liable to objection it was in not going as far as the truth would warrant.

Some conversation took place as to the mode required by order of putting the question; whether it should be put on each clause separately, or whether upon striking out both at once.

The chair requested that the motion should be reduced to writing. Mr. Mason accordingly reduced it to writing, and it went to striking out both clauses at once.

Mr. Mason agreed most cordially, that the situation of our external relations were not more a cause of joy than our situation at home. But the obvious meaning of the clause he conceived was an indirect approval of our situation relative to external concerns; and to this he could not give his assent, as he did not consider their aspect as prosperous or auspicious.

Mr. Butler said, that the committee was appointed to draft an answer, he hoped they would have used few general terms as to have secured an unanimous vote. He was willing to give the Chief Magistrate such an answer, as respect to his station entitled him to, but not such a one as would do violence to his regard for the constitution and his duty to his constituents. He could not approve of long and detailed answers however unexceptionable the speech might be in matter, and however respectable the character might be from whom it came. HE had hoped, from the peculiar situation of the country and the fact that not more would have been brought forward in the answer, on the subject which agitated the June executive session, calculated to wound the feelings of members. He had been disappointed; it was evident, that some members of the Senate could not give their voice in favour of the address in its present shape, without involving themselves in the most palpable inconsistency.

He had long since, for his own part, declared himself against every article of the treaty, because in no instance is it bottomed on reciprocity, the only honourable basis. After this declaration how could he, or those who concurred in opinion with him, agree to the present address without involving themselves in the most palpable inconsistency. He did not agree with the gentleman from New York in his exposition of the meaning of the clauses objected to. They cer-

tainly declare our situation as to our external relations to be favourable. Our situation, as far as it respects Great Britain, he contended was in the least ameliorated.—Their depredations on our commerce have not been less frequent of late than at any period since the beginning of her war with France. Her orders for the seizure of all our vessels laden with provisions export so far as a subject for congratulation.—When it became authenticated that our trade was relieved from these embarrassments, then he was confident the members of the Senate who were with him in sentiment would readily express their satisfaction at the auspicious prospect opened for this country to the enjoyment of tranquillity and happiness. But still that happy time should arrive he could not give his voice to deceive the inhabitants of the United States remote from the sources of information to hoodwink them by flatterings which in his view are unwarranted by truth, and presenting to them a picture of our public happiness not sanctioned by the fact.

The sentence objected to, notwithstanding the explanation of the gentleman from New York, appeared to him so worded as to lead the citizens at large to believe, that the spoliation on our commerce were drawing to a fortunate close. This was not, he conceived, warranted by the existing state of things. Indeed he protested, he knew no more of the actual state of the treaty negotiated, than the remotest farmer in the union. Could he then declare, he asked, that it was drawing to a happy close? Indeed, from the latest information received, far from our situation having been ameliorated by the negotiations of our executive, he conceived our trade as much to recede as ever.

As to the internal prosperity, he owned there was some cause for congratulation; but even in this his conviction could not carry him as far as the clauses in the address seemed to go. In a pecuniary point of view the country had made a visible progress; but he saw in it no basis of permanent prosperity. There were no circumstances attendant on it that gave a fair hope that the prosperity would be permanent. The chief profits of our temporary pecuniary prosperity is the war in Europe, which occasions the high prices our produce at present commands; when that is terminated, those advantageous prices will of course fall.

Mr. Butler came now to speak of the second objectionable clause. He regretted whenever a question was brought forward that involved personality in the most indirect manner. He wished always to speak to subjects unconnected with men; but the wording of the clause was unfortunately such as to render allusion to official character unavoidable. He objected principally to the epithet first, introduced in the latter clause as applied to the supreme executive. Why *first*? he asked. To what? or to whom? Is it the manly demand of retaliation made of Great Britain for her accumulated injuries that he could discern no firmness there. Is it for the undated and energetic countenance of the cause of France in her struggle for freeing herself from despotic shackles? he saw no firmness displayed on that occasion. Where then is it to be found?

Was it in the opposition to the minority of the Senate against the treaty: that that firmness was displayed? "If it is that firmness in opposing the will of the people, which is intended to be extolled, the vote shall never, said Mr. Butler, leave the walls of this Senate with my approbation." He could not prove, he said, that firmness, that prompted the executive to resist the untimely voice of his fellow citizens from New Hampshire to Georgia. He would have applauded the firmness of the President, if in compliance with the unequivocal wish of the people he had refused the voice on the majority on the treaty and refused his signature to the treaty. He concluded by proposing an amendment to be substituted in lieu of the objectionable clause, would they be struck out.

After further debate on these clauses, (for which see the Supplement for this week) the motion was put on striking out and was as follows.

A. Y. E. S. 14. After a further attempt to amend the address against the Senate which divided—15 and 7 the address was agreed to—14 to 8.

The committee who drafted the address were directed to wait on the President and learn when he would receive it.

Saturday forenoon the Senate of the United States waited on the President with the following Address, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the Session.

are informed by your speech to the House of Congress, that the long and arduous war in which we have been engaged with the Indians north west of the Ohio, is a situation to be finally terminated; and though we view with pleasure the danger of an interruption of the peace recently confirmed with the Creeks, we still cherish the hope, that the measures that you have adopted to prevent the same, if followed by those legislative provisions, that justice and humanity equally demand, will succeed in laying the foundation of a lasting peace with the Indian Tribes on the Southern, as well as on the Western Frontiers.

The confirmation of our Treaty with Morocco and the adjustment of a treaty of peace with Algiers, in consequence of which our captive fellow citizens shall be delivered from slavery, are events that will prove no less interesting to the public humanity, than they will be important in extending and securing the navigation and commerce of our country.

As a just and equitable conclusion of our depending negotiations with Spain, will essentially advance the interest of both nations, and thereby cherish and confirm the good understanding and friendship, which we have at all times desired to maintain, will afford us real pleasure to receive as early confirmation of our expectations of this subject.

The interesting prospect of our affairs with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States controversies have subsisted, is not more satisfactory, than the review of our internal situation, if from the former we derive an expectation of the extinguishment of all causes of external discord that have heretofore endangered our tranquility, and on terms consistent with our national honor and safety, in the latter we discover those numerous and wide spread tokens of prosperity, which in so peculiar a manner distinguish our happy country.

Circumstances thus every way auspicious demand our gratitude and sincere acknowledgments to Almighty God, and require that we should unite our efforts in imitation of your enlightened, firm, and persevering example, to establish and preserve the peace, freedom, and prosperity of our country.

The objects which you have recommended to the notice of the Legislature, will in the course of the session receive our careful attention, and with a true zeal for the public welfare, we shall cheerfully co-operate in every measure that shall appear to us best calculated to promote the same.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Dec. 12, 1795. To which the President soon pleaded to make the following reply: Gentlemen. WITH real pleasure I receive your Address, recognizing the prosperous situation of our public affairs; and giving assurance of your careful attention to the objects of your legislative consideration; and that with a true zeal for the public welfare, you will cheerfully co-operate in every measure which shall appear to you best calculated to promote the same.

But I derive peculiar satisfaction from your concurrence with me in the expressions of gratitude to Almighty God, which a review of the auspicious circumstances that distinguish our happy country have excited; and I trust that the liberality of our acknowledgments will be evinced by a union of efforts to establish and preserve its peace, freedom and prosperity.

G. WASHINGTON.

NORTHAMPTON, December 10. The Senate of the United States have negotiated the appointment of John Pickens, as Chief Justice. The vote was 14 to 8.

Mr. Randolph has notified the people of Virginia that he intends to practice Law. The national guards of Paris' Law, by estimation, on the 5th October, upwards of 1800 men—the troops of the line only 40. A light affair this! A trifle of an inflection!

We hear that Judge Ad. is appointed Governor of North Carolina.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY. Timothy Pickens, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State, vice Edmund Randolph, resigned.

Charles Lee of Virginia, Attorney-General of the United States, vice William Bradford deceased.

DIED, at Belchertown on the 19th inst. Mrs. Margaret Howe, wife of Mr. Benjamin Howe, of Catkill.

The Address of the House of Representatives, in answer to the President's Speech, are as follows:—The Address of the late French Minister, Mr. Fauchon, will also appear in our next.

SETH WRIGH'S Has lately received from Europe, together with American publication of B O O K S Consisting of the following kinds:

Table with 3 columns: Title, Author, and Price. Includes titles like 'Divinity', 'Bible', 'Theology', 'Milton's Paradise Lost', 'The Christian's Duty', etc.

Additional text at the bottom of the advertisement, including a notice about a book by S. P. H. and a notice about a book by S. P. H.