

Resolved, That Charles Whitney be discharged from the custody of the serjeant at arms.

It was resolved in the affirmative—
YEAS 52.
NAYS 30.
The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are
Theodorus Bailey, Abraham Baldwin, Benjamin Bouyne, Theophilus Bradbury, Dimpley Burges, Samuel J. Cabell, Gabriel Carrille, Thomas Claiborne, Joshua Coit, William Cooper, Henry Dearborn, Samuel Earle, William Findley, Nathaniel Freeman, junior, Albert Gallatin, Ezekiel Gilbert, William B. Giles, Nicholas Gilman, Henry Glen, Chauncey Goodrich, Andrew Gregg, Roger Griswold, William B. Grove, Wade Hampton, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, Robert Goodloe Harper, John Hathorn, Jonathan N. Havens, William Hindman, James Holland, George Jackson, Aaron Kitchell, George Leonard, Samuel Maclay, Nathaniel Macon, John Milledge, John Nicholas, John Page, Josiah Parker, John Patten, Francis Preston, Theodore Sedgwick, Samuel Sitgreaves, Nathaniel Smith, Israel Smith, Isaac Smith, Samuel Smith, Zephaniah Swift, Mark Thompson, Joseph B. Varnum, and Richard Winn.

Those who voted in the negative, are
David Baird, Thomas Blount, Daniel Buck, Isaac Coles, George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Abiel Foster, Dwight Foster, Jesse Franklin, Benjamin Goodhue, Daniel Heister, James Hillhouse, John Wilkes Kittera, Edward Livingston, Samuel Lyman, William Lyman, Francis Maibone, Andrew Moore, John Reed, John S. Sherburne, Jeremiah Smith, William Smith, Absalom Tatom, George Thatcher, Richard Thomas, John E. Van Allen, Philip Van Cortlandt, Abraham Venable, Peleg Wadsworth, and John Williams.

Friday, 8th January, 1796.

A petition of Charles Whitney, was presented to the house and read, praying that certain testimony, in his behalf, applying to the late charges against him, may be entered on the journal of the house.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

Tuesday, 12th January, 1796.

A petition of Robert Randall, was presented to the house and read, praying to be released from the imprisonment to which he is subjected by the order of this house, of the sixth instant.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

Wednesday, 13th January, 1796.

The house proceeded to consider the petition of Robert Randall, which lay on the table: Whereupon,
Resolved, That Robert Randall be discharged from the custody of the serjeant at arms, upon the payment of fees.

Extract from the Journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 25.

THE captain pacha, who has been expected here some time, is at length arrived with his squadron in the Archipelago, bringing in one solitary prize, which he captured from the Maltese. There arrived also in a Spanish frigate the Tunisian ambassador, with very rich and beautiful presents from the dey, being the tribute paid to the sultan by the state of Barbary for his favour and protection.

Two Swedish ships are here, which the Porte means to employ in the transport service, and also to take their dimensions, and improve its own marine by building vessels on the same construction.

Great uneasiness prevails from the apprehension that on the departure of the Turkish admiral from the Archipelago, the Maltese corsairs will return and renew their depredations on our transports of provisions from Egypt and Syria, and on which is all our dependence against the approaching winter. This is a subject of much disquiet to the people who are already sufficiently afflicted by the plague, which continues to increase and extend its ravages. There is no description of persons who have not been attacked, or in danger of being. The houses, even of the foreign ministers have not escaped, notwithstanding all their precautions.

Baron Habsca, the Danish charge d'affairs, has been obliged to retire to Bujukdere, on account of the pestilence breaking out amongst some of his domestics. The Spanish envoy has been obliged to do the same, and for the same reason. The people of Constantinople are in the extreme of misery, and the frequent conflagrations that happen, serve to complete their wretchedness. The government furnishes all the relief in its power to those most liable to suffer by the famine, but it has seldom the means of affording them any effectual assistance.

War is but little talked of, though military preparations continue with the same activity.

BOSTON, January 26.

By captain Mather, who arrived yesterday, in 55 days from Lisbon, we have information from thence to the 25th of November. Mr. Humphreys, the American minister, had just then reached that place from Paris; and was equipping a small brig called the Sophia, of Philadelphia, to proceed to Algiers, as reported, and bring from thence the late captives, who belonged to America, and who were liberated in pursuance of the treaty lately negotiated with the dey. Mr. O'Brien still remained at Lisbon; he would not divulge any of the articles of the treaty. Many tongue-tongued rumour, was propagating information, that Spain and England, were on the eve of a rupture—but she has but little aid from probability. An English convoy, which sailed from Lisbon for London, was injured by a gale of wind, which occurred soon after

its sailing—five sail had been separated from the convoy, and had returned to Lisbon. A smart shock of an earthquake had been experienced there, and the inhabitants were fearful of its repetition. The prizes which the French had sent into Cadiz, were still lying there—unfold.

We have, since our last, had several arrivals from the West Indies. By them we have information

From MARTINIQUE, to December 24.

At that time no troops had reached the island. The French landed at the east end, and who were at first successful; and were joined by a number of negro deserters, had been defeated by the English with the loss of all their military apparatus. Markets low.

From HISPANIOLA, to December 23.

The English were preparing to attack Cape Francois; a fleet had sailed from Port-au-Prince, for the purpose; but it was supposed would not make the attempt till reinforced by the expected troops from England. Markets tolerable.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

Captain Tillinghast says that the much talked of West-India fleet and army had not sailed on the 27th of November, that he had heard of.

Notwithstanding the almost innumerable assertions, that the British fleet and army had arrived in the West-Indies, we this day find, by captain Tillinghast, who sailed from Liverpool November 27, that they had not then sailed; and by the following letter from the Mole, that they had not arrived there on the 8th of January. If it may be admitted to conjecture on this subject, we would here surmise, that it is probable they will be more wanted in Ireland, where they were to rendezvous, than even in the West-Indies—for Pitt's sedition bill must be crammed down.

Extract of a letter from Mole, St. Nicholas, January 8.

"No troops are as yet arrived from England. General Forbes has succeeded Adam Williamson as governor-general of the British possessions in St. Domingo.

"The new governor, jointly with admiral Parker, has issued a proclamation, wherein, after having dwelt a considerable time on the benevolence, disinterestedness and paternal solicitude of his British majesty for the welfare of the French planters, he announces, that the honour of the British arms made it a sacred duty to his majesty to consummate by force the great work (the reduction of St. Domingo) which his majesty had begun out of mere generosity, and to effect that object his majesty had determined to send such a mass of troops as henceforward would render every hope of resistance, on the part of the republicans, a mere chimera. We bring, says Parker, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, and to each of them individually, peace or war, prosperity or ruin!

"The proclamation concludes with an offer to let all those who are unwilling to stay freely, quit the island, threatening at the same time to treat all those as rebels who should break the oath of fidelity they swore to his British majesty."

KNOXVILLE, January 1.

By letters of the 20th ult. dated at the Turkey-town, from captain Chisolm, information is received, that the Creeks are determined not to retaliate upon the citizens of the United States, for the seventeen Creeks lately unjustifiably killed upon the Oconee, by the citizens of Georgia; but intend to demand satisfaction from the federal government, according to the treaty of New-York. We are also informed, that captain Chisolm, a few days past, left the Turkey-town, (in the Cherokees) for the Chickasaw nation, with overtures of peace from the Creeks to the Chickasaws; and there is great reason to hope, that he will effect a peace between those two nations. Captain Chisolm is engaged in the restoration of peace between those two nations by order of government.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

The Star, a London paper of the 17th November, received by the ship Amiable, contains an account of a meeting at Westminster on the preceding day, amounting, by calculation; to 30,000.

The objects of the meeting were, to petition the house of commons against the sedition bill; and to address the king, congratulating him on his escape from the late outrage against his person. The petition was agreed to with very little opposition, and the address voted nem. con.

The following paragraphs are annexed to the account.

Different parties of military, arrived in town, on Sunday and yesterday morning, in order to be at hand in case of any public disturbance. The prince of Wales's regiment took its station in the stable yard at Carleton house; the 1st regiment of dragoons came from Romford, and was accommodated with stabling at the Horse Guards; the 15th light dragoons were in St. George's Fields, and several other regiments approached the metropolis. The different volunteer corps were also on duty, but fortunately there was no necessity for calling them out.

The peaceable and orderly conduct of the persons present, defeated every attempt at confusion. Lord Belgrave held up his hand against the petition. Never was the sense of the people more fully and fairly taken, for both sides exerted themselves to bring down friends; but even those who came under pretence of opposing, held up their hands for the petitions, so odious are the bills now depending in parliament.

Mr. Fox was drawn home by the inhabitants, who stopped his carriage at the treasury and admiralty; and gave three cheers. The duke of Bedford was also

drawn home, and the people shewed the greatest desire to testify their love for the defenders of their liberties.

From the Critical Review.

Official letters to the honourable American congress, written during the war, between the United Colonies and Great-Britain, by his excellency George Washington, commander in chief of the continental forces, now president of the United-States. Copied, by special permission, from the original papers preserved in the office of the secretary of state, Philadelphia.

THE high veneration in which the name of Washington is held by all Europe, the interesting nature and consequences of the American revolution, the authentic information concerning that great event developed in these letters, must secure their favourable reception. The statesman and the soldier, may here find the profound observations of superior genius, joined with those minute details which occur only to experience, and on which; nevertheless, the grandest events often depend. The philosopher may trace the causes of historical facts; and the general reader will find instruction and amusement, blended with a high gratification to his curiosity, in beholding such singular events, related with all the truth and feeling of the moment, and by the chief actor concerned in that surprising revolution.

The style of Washington is that of a superior character, clear and manly, expressing even great events, and profound ideas, with all the simplicity of genius. Firm, collected, pregnant in resources, while affairs are adverse; modest, severe, prepared for any change of fortune, while she smiles; an uniform vigour, an untainted patriotism, distinguish the illustrious writer, and pervade his whole correspondence.

NORFOLK, February 8.

On Saturday evening arrived here the brig Fly, captain Curray, from Teneriffe, which place he left the 6th of December. By him we learn that the Kingdon East-Indiaman had arrived there the day before, in ten days—from England, which brought accounts of an exchange of prisoners between England and France, and that a peace was daily expected between those powers.

In a London paper which captain Curray read, there was an account of an English privateer's having been taken by the Algerines, with upwards of 100 men on board; also, that the British consul was ordered to quit Algiers immediately.

Annapolis, February 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, 31st January, 1796, to a commercial house in Philadelphia.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday that spoke one of the British transports, in lat. 19, steering for Cape-Francois; she was a large Indiaman, full of troops. This, it would appear, fixes the sailing of the fleet, or at least a part of them; therefore no peace this year."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated December 2.

"There have been some faint hopes of a peace being in agitation, as the minister has declared his readiness to treat, on the new constitution being established in France; and the late defeats of their armies before Mentz and on the Lower Rhine, by general Clairfait, will most probably induce her rulers to attend to more moderate propositions, though the Paris papers date to the 20th of last month, mention that general Jourdan has again recrossed the Rhine, and that they have also worsted general Wurmer, on the left side, but this has not been confirmed from Germany, and indeed the mails just arrived speak of further advantages by the Austrian generals."

THE mail for Baltimore leaves this city on Monday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock; P. M. and returns on Wednesday and Friday in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others, who have installed their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first day of December last, and which still remain unpaid, will observe, that no process has as yet issued, or will issue, for the recovery thereof, until the twentieth day of February next; this notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, as suits will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, against every delinquent, on the twenty-first day of February; and in all cases where property is taken for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment is made.

The several county clerks who did not make their returns on the first of November last, and their payments for licences received by them, will be pleased also to observe, that they are subject to very heavy penalties for neglect, and my duty will compel me to pursue the direction of the law, unless a compliance is had by the time above mentioned.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent for the State of Maryland.

January 23, 1796.

HIGH FLYER.

WILL stand to cover mares this season, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis. The particulars will be inserted in March.