

to save expence; yet he did not believe in the actual state of things, this house would discover such a versatility of temper and system, as to disband the army by a single resolution.

Mr. Nicholas replied that he would not be in haste to call up the resolution; and was willing to let it lie, till every information could be obtained that might be wished upon the subject.

IN SENATE of the UNITED STATES.

Friday, December 27.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be communicated, through its President, to Gen. Henry Lee, for the elegant and impressive oration to the memory of Gen. George Washington, which he prepared and delivered at the request of Congress.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to apply to General Lee for a copy of the same.

By the PRESIDENT of the U. S. of America.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the U. States, "in honour of the memory of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON," have this day, "Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear a crape on the left arm, as mourning, for thirty days;" and "That the President of the United States be requested to issue a Proclamation, notifying to the people of the U. States, the said recommendation:" Now therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

(L. S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth. JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

January 2.

At the direction of the Corporation of Philadelphia, the bells were tolled for three days, and the deliberations of the Councils suspended.

The several pulpits of the City are hung in black, which is to continue for several months.

Mrs. Adams's drawing room has been closed until Friday last, and the ladies attending there have been requested to wear white trimmed with black ribbon; and the ladies of the officers of the general government to wear black.

The amusements of the Theatre, after their suspension, were resumed on Monday: the House which was "full to overflowing," displayed a scene calculated to impress the mind with the utmost solemnity and sorrow. The pillars supporting the boxes were encircled with black crape, the chandeliers were decorated with the insignia of woe, and the Audience, particularly the female part, appeared covered with the badges of mourning. About 7 o'clock, the band struck up "Washington's March," after which a solemn drige was played, when the curtain slowly rising, discovered a Tomb in the Grecian Style of Architecture, supported by Trusses. In the centre of it was a Portrait of the General, incircled by a wreath of oak leaves; under the Portrait a sword, shield and helmet, and the colours of the United States. The top was in the form of a pyramid, in the front of which appeared the American Eagle, weeping tears of blood for the loss of her General, and holding in her beak a scroll, on which was inscribed "A Nation's heart."

The sides of the Stage were decorated with Black Banners, containing the names of the several States of the Union, in golden letters, over which mourning trophies were suspended. A monody on the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON was then recited by Mr. Wignel. The tragedy of the Roman Father, which concluded the performances of the evening, gave general satisfaction.

The Cincinnati of Pennsylvania have agreed to wear mourning for six months, and have requested Major Jackson to deliver an

culogium on the 22d of February.

The Cincinnati of New-York have requested that the Churches of that City be put into mourning, that the ship makers hoist their colours half mast high, that the members of the corporation, and the citizens wear crape for six weeks.

On the 27th ult. being St. John's day the Grand master of Pennsylvania delivered an address to the Fraternity on the loss of their departed Brother, George Washington.

On the 10th ult. an Oration was delivered at Wilmington (Del.) by Gen. Bedford, after a procession of the Masonic fraternity, the military, and other citizens.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that Mr. Humphreys, at present minister to the court of Madrid, who is in possession of most of the requisite documents for compiling the life of General Washington, and who is to be furnished by the proper authorities with further materials, will undertake this interesting work. From the talents, accuracy and patriotism of this gentleman, the public may expect to receive a history prepared with the acuteness of a critic, the integrity of truth, and the elegance of a scholar.

His excellency Thomas Jefferson, vice president of the United States and president of the senate, was in town yesterday, and this morning took his seat in the senate.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

We stop the press last evening, to mention the arrival of the British packet Princess Charlotte, captain Ker, in 60 days from Falmouth, and 10 from Halifax. This morning we shall get London papers of the 22d of October—Two days later than by the Factor, December 20, spoke a ship 80 days from Liverpool, to Baltimore, in distress—Passengers, captain Peter Campbell—Left at Halifax, colonel Uquhart, the reverend Dr. Stanifer and family.

Two Spanish frigates, laden with cocoa, sugar, cochineal, drugs, &c. and three millions of dollars in specie, from Vera Cruz to old Spain, had arrived at Falmouth, prizes to the Ethalion and Triton.

The day before the packet sailed, colonel Tarlton had arrived from Lisbon, in consequence, it was supposed, of some misunderstanding between him and the commander in chief.

Last evening arrived, brig William, Orr, from Martinique and St. Kitts. Left the United States frigate Insurgent, at Martinique, and the United States frigate Adams at St. Kitts. Captain Orr brings dispatches for government from both commanders. The Adams had made several prizes.—passengers, Mr. D. McIntyre, of the 3d R. Batts.

Private letters from London mention the commercial embarrassments in that city to be extreme.

Received by the British packet Princess Charlotte from Falmouth.

STUTTGARD, October 1.

His imperial majesty has appointed general Meiss, commander in chief in Lombardy, and general Kray, commander in chief of the army in Italy.

Letter from his Royal highness the Archduke Charles.

"Head-Quarters, Donaueschingen, October 7.

"The unfortunate occurrences in Switzerland being already known, I shall confine myself at present merely to giving the outlines of them, and state the events which have taken place since.

"On the 25th ult. the Russian corps under the command of lieutenant general Kolsakow, on the Limmit, and the column of field marshal lieut. Hotze, Lima, near Tznach, were defeated by the enemy. The former corps retreated, by way of Eglishan, to the right bank of the Rhine, and the column of field marshal lieutenant Hotze, on the 26th, by St. Gall, into the district of Voralberg.

"Field marshal Prince Suwarrow was at Usteren, and general Aussenburg, at Steig, on the 25th.

"On the 26th, field marshal lieutenant Lincken defeated the enemy, and took prisoners two battalions, of 1300 men, with the whole of the staff and other officers and two stand of colours. On the 28th he advanced to Glarus; but not being able to open a communication, either to the right or the left, he saw himself under the necessity to withdraw to the Grison country on the 29th.

"Field Marshal Suwarrow, and the brigade of general Aussenburg having advanced as far as Switz, on the 28th, arrived at Glarus on the 1st of October, but not being able to effect a junction with any other corps, field marshal Suwarrow was obliged to march to the Grison country.

"Field marshal Suwarrow has, however, according to a circular letter which has been received this morning, defeated the enemy near Glarus, and taken 1000 prisoners. At the same time, the column of the imperial Russian general Rosenberg, made 1000 of the enemy prisoners near Matten, and took several pieces of cannon; the enemy's loss in killed and wounded on this occasion, was likewise very considerable.

(Signed)

"CHARLES, Archduke, F. M.
STRASBURG, October 9.

Official Bulletin of the general staff of the army.

The army of the Rhine has been retaken Mannheim and Frankfurt. The enemy have left 300 men. Ten thousand peasants who rose in a mass have thrown down their arms. Among the prisoners is a whole company of Cossacks. We once more are in possession of the whole line of Mentz, Mannheim, and Frankfurt.

U L M, OCTOBER 5.

The English minister, Mr. Wickham, arrived here to-day. With much difficulty he escaped the French, who fired upon his carriage. He was forced to leave behind him at Zurich, his whole equipage, and a considerable sum of money. The Imperialists have now quitted the whole of Switzerland on the other side of the Rhine.

OCTOBER 6.

A courier arrived this moment, with intelligence that the French have crossed the Rhine near Durlach.

ASCHAFFENBURG, Oct. 6.

On the 4th inst. the French favoured by night and a fog, attacked the Imperialists and troops of the elector, together with the armed peasants from Mentz and Cassel, where they had lately received considerable reinforcements. Our troops made the bravest resistance, but the enemy being superior to them in infantry, and cavalry particularly, they were at length forced to give way to them. The enemy having received more reinforcements, though driven to fight several times, and though every inch of ground was fought for, advanced further from Hattenheim against Sinclinaen and Hoecklsh, where our troops had resolved to make a stand near the Nied; and used every exertion to prevent the enemy from crossing that river.

FRANKFORT, October 3.

Yesterday the French troops quitted our city again, and partly returned to Cassel, partly marched towards Konigstem, to cut off the retreat of those German troops who have advanced into the Rhinegau. They have however, made a masterly retreat under the command of the electoral major George, and have not only not left a single man, but even carried off from the French at Hamburg, 12 oxen, 260 sheep, and 40 hogs, and made 36 prisoners.

All accounts agree in stating, that the poor country people have suffered much by the French during their last incursion.

From our city they have again demanded a contribution of 250,000 crowns, threatening that, in case of refusal, 10,000 French troops should enter the city. Our magistrates firmly answered—that they could not prevent