

the first Gentleman, avowedly of that religious persuasion ever admitted.

Mr. Warburton, late one of the Exons belonging to his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard at St. James's, is among the few English, who were guillotined for sedition by the National Convention Committee at Lyons, in December last.

Accounts were received yesterday from Portsmouth, that four of the French frigates which were at the mouth of the Channel, stopped a Portuguese vessel and sent each a boat on board. After examining the ships papers, they suffered her to proceed on her voyage, declaring to the Captain that the French Republic considered Portugal as a neutral power.—Indeed the recent conduct of that Kingdom seems to attach some weight to this declaration!

The Admiralty has received certain intelligence that 30 French provision ships, under the convoy of the Ambuscade, have arrived in safety at Brest from America.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

On the 30th of December last, the revolutionary tribunal of Lyons ordered the kings of Great Britain, Spain, Prussia, and Sardinia, the Emperor, the Pope, and Mr. Pitt, to be executed in the great square of that city. They were accordingly, in effigy, surrendered to the executioner and guillotined. To heighten the impression produced by this national farce, Toulon was exhibited under the form of a woman, wearing on her breast the words, "I have betrayed my country." On the other—"I am the w— of Kings." This figure was afterwards burnt amidst the loudest acclamations of the people, who were singing and dancing around the funeral pile.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24.

To the Printers of the Maryland Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,
HIS Excellency the Governor having received from John Francis Mercer, Esquire, the enclosed letter of resignation, has thought it proper that the reason assigned by that gentleman for resigning his trust, and the sentiments of gratitude and attachment he expresses towards his constituents, should be made public, and has therefore directed that the said letter be published in your next Gazette.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

April 21st, 1794.

Marlborough, April 13th, 1794.

SIR,

EXTREME indisposition in my family delayed my attendance in Congress until a late period in the present session—an increased illness recalled me suddenly, and will prevent my return in any reasonable time.—In the present crisis of public affairs, my constituents ought not to remain unrepresented, and whilst I feel that no motive regarding myself personally could prevent my discharging the trust they have confided to me, yet this being of a nature to preclude all hesitation, I deem it my next duty to place it as early as possible in the power of the constituent body to replace me by one whom more propitious circumstances may enable to attend—I therefore resign my seat in Congress, as representative of the third district of Maryland.—Permit me at the same time, through you, to return my thanks to my friends of that district—their disinterested and generous support so repeatedly experienced, are deeply engraven on my memory, and will only be erased by the hand of time with the mind on which they are impressed.—To you, Sir! I offer my personal respect and attachment, and have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

His excellency the Governor of Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 30.

The New York papers of yesterday inform that Mr. Jay will sail from that port in a few days for London.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The jargon of our anarchists is worthy of being remembered, in order to mark its contradictions. Sometimes an excise, or frigates, or regiments, must not be agreed to, because our government is founded on the confidence of the people. At other times a measure is opposed, because a republican constitution subsists by the jealousy of the people. Thus our Republic rests on two foundations, jealousy and confidence—the proverb says something about two stools.

The manner of supporting and administering government is not unlike this theory. They would have us believe nobody is so jealous of its safety: Yet a fo-

reign agent acting here in a manner to outrage and subvert it, has all their support. That foreign agent (said they) must be respected, feared, and caressed, because he was the representative of the Republic. The first magistrate of this country was treated with unexampled outrage, for pursuing a system of wise neutrality. Yet these are the men who pretend to be eyes and mouths for the people, and who dread above all things, foreign influence. Lately the same faction has opposed preparation for war and negotiation to prevent it. They were moving heaven and earth against an envoy being sent, against frigates being equipped, taxes levied, and troops: Yet they affect to be the champions for our trade, which they nurse and pamper by knocking it on the head with a prohibition. Then very sensibly and consistently they go to work to pile up tax upon tax on trade. The history of our faction would amuse and deceive the people.

The shameless profligacy of some who call themselves Republicans; their total want of principle, public and private, would form a whimsical and shocking contrast with the puritanism of their political cant. We have several Catalines—if we had as many Sallusts to write their lives, the good citizens would have no more to fear from their intrigues.

Mr. Goodhue this day, in the House of Representatives of the United States laid on the table, the following resolution; previous to which he observed, that as the session was drawing towards a close, it behoved Congress to take the subject of the spoliation made on our commerce into consideration, and quiet the mercantile interest of this country by assurances, that indemnification should be made for the immense losses they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon every principle of justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from which the indemnification should be made, as he conceived we should be better prepared to do that when the result of the intended negotiation was known, than we were at present.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the establishment of civil government, to protect the persons and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses, by spoliation made on their commerce under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all such Citizens of the United States, whose property may have been captured and confiscated under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 24.

"By direction of the governor and council, our ports are opened from this day to the 20th October next, for the importation of every species of provisions and lumber, both in British and other bottoms in amity with his Majesty, accompanied with a proviso that six months notice will be given previous to their being closed."

Mr. Milbourne of the New Theatre deserves the tribute of applause for the productions of his pencil during the present theatrical campaign. The talents which the scenery of the New Theatre evinces is only equalled by the indefatigable industry of the painter, who produces at almost every performance an addition to the great variety of scenes already finished.

St. Lucie, a letter of the 7th inst. from Statia says, is positively taken by the British, after some resistance.

Thirty-one passengers arrived here in the William Penn, and a greater number in the Ohio at New York, chief of whom were of the Scotch Convention, forced to fly from persecution.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

THE Belvidere left Plymouth on the 8th of March, and brought London papers up to the 4th. Previous to her leaving Plymouth, accounts were received from Ireland, that about 2000 men had assembled in arms; the troops were sent to suppress them; one of the principal ringleaders was taken; it was the general opinion, it would be of but short duration.

on. The greatest exertions were making, by all the different powers, for a vigorous campaign, which was thought would be a very early and bloody one. Lord Rawdon, with a body of British and Hessian troops, was at the Isle of Wight, and its vicinity. Transports had sailed from Ostend, to bring over an additional number of foreign troops, to complete the army under his command, to about 12,000 men, who, it was said, were to make a descent on the coast of France.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 4.

Letter from his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Mentz, Jan. 24.

"The concern which your Royal Highness has been pleased to testify on account of my retreat from the army, inspires me with the most heartfelt gratitude.—Nothing but a conjuncture of circumstances as disastrous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a measure which is so affecting for myself.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your Royal Highness and to admire in you those talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age. Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time, when near 400,000 combatants, and 80 line of battle ships, supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavored to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over France. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in serving a good cause, has not escaped your Royal Highness's notice. Very unfortunately, indeed, the movements of the army have been often paralyzed at the very time when the greatest energy and exertion were required.

"If, after the surrender of Mentz, Houchard had been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the reinforcements which strengthened the army of the North would not have reached it, and of course the check near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar Louis, ill-provided with provision, and destitute of all protection from bombs, would in all probability, have been reduced within a fortnight. Alface might then have been turned by the Saar. The possession of Lauter would have afforded more solid advantages; and if, by all possible means, the junction of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle had been prevented, and the point of Bouquon gained, Strasbourg would have been threatened, and Landau very likely subdued.

"I beg your royal highness's pardon for expressing my regrets. Complaints are useless, I know, but sometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into too numerous detachments; the consequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offensive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves to defensive measures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the most pernicious consequences.

"It is with the sincerest regret I leave an army which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admiration, and attachment."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives April 25.

Monday, April 28.

Mr. Gillon, a new member from South Carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

The Clerk proceeded in the reading the evidence in the contested election between Mr. Francis Preston one of the sitting members from Virginia, and Mr. Trigg.

When the Clerk had finished the reading, Mr. Preston rose to enter upon a reply. He observed that the discussion of this question had been so long deferred very much against his wishes. But as it now was two o'clock in the afternoon, and as it would require more than an hour for him to go through his remarks, he should, if agreeable to the house, defer beginning them till to-morrow. At the same time, if it was more agreeable to gentlemen, he should enter upon the subject now.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Trigg, it was determined to defer the business till to-morrow.

The house then went into a committee on the report respecting the better regulation of the courts of justice in some of the southern states.

Mr. S. Smith (Maryland) stated the inconveniences that arose from the present arrangement of the courts in the state for which he was a representative. It was at one period of a cause requisite to travel to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, and hire an attorney for going to that distance. In another stage of the question, the whole business was transferred to an opposite side of the bay. This was in the trial of criminal cases, attended with many inconveniences. The member mentioned an instance of a captain of a vessel who had been apprehended for smuggling; but while they were conducting him across the bay to his trial, he seized a proper opportunity, jumped out of the boat, swam ashore, away he went, and was never heard of.

Mr. Macon, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Fitzsimons, and several other members, spoke to the question. Numerous inconveniences were stated, as arising from the present arrangement of courts of law. One particular circumstance may serve as a specimen. In some places of the southern states, a person may, for a cause of twenty dollars, be put to the trouble and expence of travelling backwards and forwards, to the extent altogether of nine hundred miles, before he can be sure of obtaining a decision. It was admitted that considerable grievances of this kind existed, but to point out an effectual remedy seemed very difficult.

Mr. Fitzsimons was of opinion that the house should endeavour to expedite this affair if possible, as they had many other subjects on hand, and if they did not quicken their progress, he foresaw that, at the end of the session, a great part of the public business would remain undone; he therefore recommended dispatch.

At three o'clock the committee rose, the chairman reported progress, and the house adjourned.

April 29.

This day the House proceeded in the consideration of the contested election of Mr. Preston—That gentleman addressed the House on the occasion, in a speech about one hour long—some observations were made by several members—and on the question to agree to the report of the committee, which was against the election, as irregular—it passed in the negative—by which vote Mr. Preston retains his seat.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Thomas Chalkley, Butler,	Norfolk
Brig Constance, Miles,	Washington
Schrs. Favourite, Folger,	Virginia
Jolly, Robbin Price,	George-Town

CLEARED.

Brig Noah's Ark, Skinner,	Wilmington
Norfolk, Art,	Charleston
Schrs. Favourite, Arnold,	Richmond
President, Tupman,	Norfolk
Sloop Virginia, Segurne,	do.
Nancy, Bowen,	Snow-Hill
Swallow, Campbell,	do.
Dispatch, Johnson,	Baltimore

The ship George Barclay, Capt. Collett, from London, is arrived in the Delaware, Capt. Collett left Graveyard the 15th of March; in the George Barclay came a number of passengers, report says 80.

The Powerful, an English 74 gun ship was cast ashore in Jamaica, where her bottom was greatly damaged, in which state she lay, when Capt. Latimer left that place.

Captain Watts, April 20th in lat. 35 30. spoke the Schooner Washington Capt. ——— from Surinam, bound to Bolton out 21 days.

The following lines ought to have been inserted immediately preceding the name, in Mr. Abercrombie's publication in last Monday's Gazette.

In return for the Layman's prayers, for the increase of my charity, I offer him my sincere wishes for the improvement of his memory, and his future attention to candor and veracity.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 30.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

Highland Reel,

To which will be added,

A New serious Pantomime, called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR THE

NATURAL SON.

With New Music by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.