

Giffard, the apothecary, & paragraph writer to every Administration, has this unfortunate Gentleman in custody.

At an elegant entertainment given at the London Tavern by the American merchants to Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, the company was numerous and respectable; about 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Philip Sanfom, Esq. and the day passed with a degree of order, harmony, and conviviality, exceeding every thing of the kind we have before witnessed. The King, Prince of Wales, Queen and Royal Family, with many other loyal and constitutional toasts were drank: and among others suited to the occasion—the President of the United States, was given by the Chairman, who introduced it by an elegant and just compliment to the character of *General Washington*, which was highly approved and applauded. This was followed by another toast from the Chairman, “prosperity to the commerce of Great Britain and America, and perpetual friendship between the two Countries”, which was received with a burst of applause, expressive of the unanimity and friendship of all the company present.

His Majesty's Ministers were invited & would have been present, had they not been obliged to attend their duty in both Houses of Parliament.

The new American invention of the Sea Letter seems a pretty fair earnest of what may be expected from those states, if they have but the prudence to abstain from involving themselves in the disputes of Europe till they have acquired a navy and a population sufficient to enable them to enter the lists with effect.

Extract of a letter from Milan, March 11.

“We have just received the pleasing intelligence, that the whole of the Island of Corsica is now in possession of the English; and that the British and white flags are flying at Ballia, Calvi, &c. None of the particulars have transpired.”

FEMALE FASHION.

Spring has brought a variety of wanton fashions in her train!—The robes most worn, are alternately the Ottoman, and *Veste la Græcque*. The turban cap still remains with variegated plumes and feathers; they are low and most prevalent.—The hair, confined to no fixed mode, is tossed about in all possible directions, according to the whim of the wearer.

Their looks no more the golden fillet binds, But fly disorder'd with the wanton winds!

Curricule Veils, of immense depth, are worn by every class of female whims, in the act of charioting through the streets. The undress small bonnets, with green fatten ribbands, cut to imitate grass, are universally worn: The cloaks to silk stockings, in the haut ton, are invariably the same colour as the ribband to the head-dress—the petticoats are shortened about six inches of late, for the display of this happy union of colour.—Boot shoes are still worn—but caprice is introducing a kind of fandal shoe, laced with ribband, which will probably supplant the former.

Stays are totally thrown aside;—where the Grecian zone is sported so preposterously above its true situation, various devices are practised so as to give an apparent protuberance, both above and below, where nature is thought to have been rather niggardly in her dispensations.—The Manchester people, it seems, have fortunately a brisk trade in the manufacture of these cotton counterfeits! An elegant undress has been hit off, between the two vests above-mentioned, which totally disclaiming the artificial wares of Manchester, gives the fullest display of the neck to the enamoured graces.—By this class of unceremonious Belles, the exhibition of naked elbows, painted, as well as natural, is likewise generally adopted.

Wednesday, a bullock, was killed—He was 6 feet 4 inches high—20 feet long, fat 13 stone, tongue 20 pounds. This extraordinary beast was only 7 years old, and fed solely on hay and grass.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.

PALLISER v. PAGE AND OTHERS.

The following interesting cause to the public was tried before Sir James Eyre, Knight, and a special Jury. The action was brought by Mr. Palliser, against Page and others, who are the proprietors of the Sheffield and Leeds Mail Coach, to recover satisfaction in damages for injury done to the Plaintiff's Wife, through negligence of the Driver and the Guard leaving Mrs. Palliser in the coach while they went to drink at a public house between Sheffield and Leeds, there being no other passengers, or any person to take care of the horses, which took fright, by which accident Mr. Palliser had her leg broke,

and in all probability will be a cripple during her life.

The Judge gave a very humane and learned charge to the Jury, who, to the satisfaction of a very crowded Court, found a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, 500l.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.

It was at first thought that the catastrophe of the conflagration of the castle of Christiansbourg, would have interrupted the progress of our naval armament for the protection of our commerce; but this very misfortune has so much roused the spirit and patriotism of the inhabitants, that they are raising a subscription tending to strengthen the king's treasure, and to carry on those preparations with still greater vigour.

The number of persons who perished in the conflagration of the royal palace amount to one hundred and thirty.

LEYDEN, March 17.

A Prussian journal contains the following paragraph:

“Notwithstanding the great preparations making every where for the opening of the next campaign, private intelligence has been received, which holds forth some hopes of a reconciliation, or at least, of a truce.”

PARIS, March 31.

The conspirators who were executed on the 25th in the morning, displayed each of them a different character. Hebert evinced much weakness and imbecility; Momoro was firm; Ronfin insolent; Anard impetuous; and Vincent calm and resigned. They denounced Pache, the ci-devant Mayor; Henriot, the Commandant General; and Chaumette, the Procurator Syndic. Lullier, the Procurator-General of the Department, is said not to have been implicated in the plot, but to have been put under arrest merely on account of his having inserted in the list of the jurors for criminal causes, the names of several suspected persons.

Six officers belonging to the garrison of Maubeuge have just been brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, on a charge of having refused to march against the enemy. Nineteen others have been imprisoned on the same charge.

On the 29th instant, the Revolutionary Tribunal passed sentence of death on Francois Poirer, Serjeant at Arms of the Convention, for having communicated the plans of the government to the English; on Courtin, aged 70 years, Adam and Messie, all of them authors of insidious practices; on Hercelle, a merchant and Agent to Count de l'Aigle; and on Colignien a printer of Metz; convicted of having printed counter-revolutionary writings.

Vassan, Mayor of Seden; Lambert, principal commissary of the army of the Ardennes, and several others, are on their way to the capital, on suspicion of their being implicated in the late conspiracy.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

There is a propensity in our nature that inclines every man, even the most profligate, to wish his neighbor to think and act as he does himself; and it would be a great happiness for mankind if those who maintain the best doctrines or tenets, were the most industrious in endeavoring to propagate them. The contrary however is too often the case.

To apply these truths to the present politics of the United States; we find at the most critical juncture of our public affairs, when self preservation calls aloud for temper, union, and the whole force and power of the nation, a number of designing men who are the grand movers of a certain party, and some of them receiving either a salary or daily pay from the *National or State Treasuries*, employing a large portion of their time in writing pamphlets, addresses for societies, letters and pieces for the papers, all calculated to mislead the public mind, subvert the necessary measures of government; and if possible, destroy the confidence of the people, even in a *Washington*.

The object these men have in view is to bring about a revolution of men or measures, or both—get themselves and friends completely into power, and possess the reigns of government. It matters not to them which they accomplish first, because they believe their ends would be answered in either case. This being the leading consideration in all their politics, every circumstance that occurs in the course of events is attempted in some way or other to be made subservient to that end; and it is sincerely believed they would freely involve this happy country in all the calamities of war, or even put the very existence of the constitution and government to the utmost hazard, rather than fail in their designs,

and in hopes of succeeding by a scheme of anarchy and confusion.

Those very men or their predecessors have been constantly employed in endeavoring to stir up a spirit of discontent and uneasiness, but the wisdom and prudence of the government aided by the sober good sense of the people, has in a great measure baffled their designs; and had it not been for the war between France and England and its consequent evils, they would long since have been at a loss for subjects of animadversion or materials to work with.

It was found that an opposition to the constitution would be no longer listened to, that the subjects of the bank, funding system, and excise were become rather stale, at least that they would not do singly or alone to inflame the passions; hence French politics were laid hold of with eagerness by all hands, and a bold attempt made, under, as I may say, the administration of Mr. Genet in the course of last summer, to drag us immediately into a war with England, either by an aggression on the part of our citizens, or to provoke one from her; contrary to the sense of the President and every sober man in the Union, and when there was neither any just cause or obligation whatever existing. How far their proceedings may have influenced the late conduct of the British court, it is impossible to say, but we know certainly that their politics have been injurious to this country.

Unfortunately the British are foolish and wicked enough to do the very thing these people wish, and they are only uneasy at present, lest the business of war should be impeded by negotiation or a returning good disposition on the part of Britain. These are the patriots who oppose their politics to, and endeavor to persuade us to distrust the man that conducted us with safety through the tempests of a revolution and seven years war; when some of the champions and dictators of the present day were either indulging in youthful pleasures, or paying homage to a British governor, and who in case of real danger would probably be found only in a place of safety.

A prejudice with regard to ancient forms of government, heightened by the spirit of misdemeanor and making alterations, has led some of us to think too lightly of the real uses of religion and government to society. Like men in a state of intoxication, we are displeased with those who retain and exercise their reason, and call them by the names, especially if they are public officers. This state of the public mind, the artful and designing politician takes advantage of to promote his views of ambition and revenge; and it may be relied upon as a fact, that disturbing the peace of a nation, or the destruction of a government, are but small obstacles in the way of such partizans: therefore the people will make their election.

It seems to be the wish of the party to engage in a war with the combined powers without any kind of preparation to carry it on, and to take chance for raising ways and means afterwards by laws to be adapted to the occasion and circumstances, according to modern usage.

AN AMERICAN.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
Please to publish the enclosed, as I am too impatient to wait a moment, the expression of my applause, for the publication, which occasions this.

A DEMOCRAT.

2d June, 1794.

To the Editor of the General Advertiser,

SIR,
Your paper of this morning, deserves honorable mention—and by all true Democratic Societies shall have it. Your Correspondents have hitherto been actuated by a little too much timidity in their attacks upon the President, and have rather attributed his bad conduct to evil counsellors; but this morning, the attack is bravely, and without disguise, aimed at the President; and, in addition to this, it is infinitely well-timed, they know the subject of a bill, defining certain crimes and punishments, was to come before Congress this day. I like to see such virtuous exertions so popped in upon the faction; it will confound them and help our side, in Congress, to arguments.
Another happy mode they have adopted,

that is, denouncing the majority of Congress a faction, now that deserves more honorable mention than any thing they have done before; no matter how numerous they are, so long as they disagree with our Society—call them a faction: If all Congress unite—call them a faction. It is true, our precious ones in Congress are few; but is not a great faction worse than a little one, or a numerous faction worst of all? I once thought our Editor had become timid, and had forgotten our declining cause—but this morning, he has not only atoned for past neglect, but laid up in store a rich fund of supererogation. I shall move a resolve in his favor, the next meeting of our society. What, suffer Congress and the President to go on constitutionally, to make laws, whether we like them or not? No, no, gird up your loins, and do not let us fall, as the patriotic Captains and Mates did, who unitedly agreed one evening not to go to sea, and separately the next day, actually went.

From the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.

The REMEMBRANCER—No. 1.

Of late it has become fashionable, in certain companies, to throw out the grossest abuse against Congress, and to consider that body as having submitted but too patiently to very flagrant injuries.

In trying this charge we shall take it for granted, that Great Britain has encouraged and aided the savages to destroy our frontier inhabitants; has let the Algerines upon us; and made Algerines of her own subjects in the West Indies, to annoy, and if possible, annihilate our trade: And, further, that her ministry have only waited for a good pretext, that might unite her own people against this country, to commence open and actual war. We will also suppose, that the depredations committed by Great Britain, on our trade and territory, would justify the United States in recurring to arms.

The United States being thus threatened with war by Great Britain, we assert that it was a duty of Congress to enter upon preparations to meet it.

What, in this situation of things, have Congress done? Have they been unanimous to promote defensive measures, or has there been a uniform, systematic, and powerful opposition in that body against warlike preparations?

It is well known that there exist two parties in Congress; it is necessary, therefore, to a proper solution of these questions, to be well informed of the conduct of each party respectively, in order that, if blame has been incurred by either, we may know to which it belongs.

We have taken it for granted, that the conduct of Great Britain has been, for a long time past, so hostile to the United States, as to make preparations for war indispensable.

One party proposed to threaten and frighten England with a transfer of our trade to France, a sequestration of the debts owing by our citizens to her merchants and manufacturers, a non-importation act, and with starving her West India Islands by embargo; which measures were to compel Great Britain to do the United States justice, and drop her hostile intentions towards them; after which trade was to return in its old channel.

The other party opposed these plans as containing no principle of resistance, in case of war; as being equally injurious in their operation to the trade and interests of the United States as to Great Britain; and as affording the British court what it was said they wanted—matter to render war with the United States popular, or a pretext for commencing actual hostilities. They called upon the party for threatening and frightening, (if they believed what they asserted respecting the designs of Great Britain) to join with them in placing the United States in a situation to meet war by defensive preparations. They proposed, therefore, to equip a small fleet, fortify our harbors, raise a provisional army, and, in the mean time, try the effect of negotiation.

The party for threatening and frightening England, opposed the equipment of ships, fortifying our harbors, and a provisional army.

After a long struggle, the party for negotiation and defensive measures prevailed. Justice is to be demanded from Great Britain, and restitution or war become the alternative.