

and therefore appreciates the advantage of peace.

In the person of Mr. Jay is concentrated all the qualities which an Envoy Extraordinary, at this awful crisis of our affairs, should possess. He is indisputably a great civilian, an able negotiator, persuasive, though firm in his manners, irresistible in his eloquence, and finished in his personal accomplishments. Add to this his place of residence, a circumstance on common occasions not worth mentioning, but in the present instance, and in the present state of American politics, even this is entitled to peculiar attention. Mr. Jay is an inhabitant of New-York, a state sincerely desirous of preserving peace; her internal security as well as commercial prosperity are at stake—the bid at every pore from 1775 to 1783, and will always have more to lose and less to gain, by war, than any other member of the union.—Last to be mentioned, is the weight which his judicial character may be supposed to give to all his official demands. Will it be considered in the British cabinet a trivial business which calls the Chief Justice of the United States to that Court? Will he appear there as a solitary American citizen making demands which our enemies may accede to or refuse at pleasure, as they have done heretofore? Or will he be viewed as the envoy of an injured nation, clothed with the judicial as well as ministerial authorities of his country?—Let good citizens unite in their prayers that the Divine Blessing may attend his mission, and that war, with all its concomitant evils, may once more be banished from our coasts.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

The Honorable G. DUVALL, Esquire, is elected a Representative of this State, in the Congress of the United States, in the room of the Honorable J. F. MERCER, Esquire, resigned.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

France is exerting herself to make effectual resistance against her enemies. And while her armies stand, as a firm bulwark against all attacks, the members of the Convention, are mowing off each others heads, with a spirit of jealousy and vengeance, that has no parallel in the history of faction itself. Danton, who for a long time, almost governed the Convention with a nod, is accused, with Lacroix, and a large number of other members, who, a few weeks ago, were immaculate patriots; they are now denounced as traitors, arrested, brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal; and private letters say, are already guillotined. Robespierre now rules the Convention, having by the removal of Danton, got rid of his competitors; and if we may indulge conjectures, Robespierre, will soon be dictator in fact and name, or he will sink into his grave beneath the stroke of some jealous rival.

The conspiracy of Hebert is suppressed, but has filled every man with jealousy and distrust. The executive council is abolished, and a new one is ordained to consist of twelve commissioners. Such was the state of affairs, the beginning of April.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, June 3.

The late dreadful storm, by accounts from various parts of the country, has made great deprecation; numerous mill-dams have been swept away by the torrent, many bridges much damaged, and some entirely gone off. To attempt a description would be useless. The river at this city was much higher than it was ever known before by any fall of rain—it rose higher than some of the pillars of the bridge, great quantities of timber, rails, and a number of cattle were seen floating down with the stream. A Mr. Dixon from Rariton Landing, became a victim to the flood, and has left a numerous and helpless family to bewail his untimely death—also a negro man at Boundbrook was drowned in attempting to swim across a narrow stream.

The Legislature of this state are summoned to meet at Trenton on the 7th inst.

ALBANY, May 29.

Last week, passed thro' this city, on his way to New-York, Samuel Mattocks, Esq. Treasurer of the state of Vermont, having in his charge twenty thousand dollars in specie; being part of the sum stipulated to be paid to the people of this state, by the convention, agreed on between the commissioners of New-York and Vermont, when this state acceded to the independence and sovereignty of the latter. The whole sum stipulated to be paid was 30,000 dollars, as a consideration to this state for relinquishing all its right and title, as well jurisdictional as otherwise, to the territory comprehended

within the boundaries of the state of Vermont.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.

In the Brig Fame, Capt. Hunt in 8 days from Charleston, came 20 Indian Chiefs belonging to the Cherokee nation. They are a respectable deputation from the Cherokee Nation to Congress—their business is to form a treaty of peace and amity with the United States.

Says a Correspondent,

The manner of treating Societies formed for the end of censuring and checking the Government, is very different in different countries. In England the members are hunted down by prosecutions. In America, public opinion is a milder and equally effectual antidote against their poison. A very few adventurers, of slippery principles, are known to take the lead in their meetings.—The public knows these leaders and rates them at their current value—that is to say, at the rate of known counterfeits, nothing.—But the greater number of the members are well disposed but misled citizens. They are let alone, their violence, and delusion are regretted, but nobody wishes to do them any harm. The effect of this mild forbearance already appears. The Society and their wild resolutions are almost forgotten. Like other fanatics they droop for lack of perfection.

A correspondent observes, that a long labored attempt to vindicate the conduct of a lately appointed officer, and to reconcile his inconsistency and that of his party which appeared in this paper of Wednesday, must fail in its object.

His apologist admits that the blending the Executive and the Legislative departments is as reprehensible as that of the Executive and Judicial, but justifies the opposition of Mr. M. to the appointment of Mr. J. on this ground, that Mr. J. did not after his appointment resign his office of Chief Justice, whereas Mr. M. resigned his seat in the Senate. But the fallacy of this pretended distinction is obvious.

How could Mr. J. resign before his appointment? Mr. M. when he opposed the appointment, did not certainly know what Mr. J. would do after it. Mr. J. was Chief Justice when he was nominated; Mr. M. was a Senator; the cases therefore are so far parallel; what each would do, after the appointment was uncertain and depended altogether on the voluntary act of the party. As far as there was any thing wrong in the appointment of the one, it was equally so with regard to the other. Mr. M. opposed the appointment of Mr. J. because he was Chief Justice when nominated; and Mr. M. acquiesced in his own nomination being Senator; on the principle admitted by the apologist where is the difference; both were at liberty, after the appointment to resign or not. Mr. J. has not resigned; his appointment was for a short period and the functions he was to execute would only occasion an absence from one Court, the Supreme Court in August: the law does not more require the attendance of the Chief Justice than of the Associate Judges, and it is well known that at every session of the Supreme Court, one or other of the Associate Judges is absent. Where then is the mighty offence in doing that which is done twice a year by some other of the Judges, without complaint? Mr. M. it is true, resigned his seat in the Senate; but his appointment being permanent, his resignation was of course, and there is no merit on his part, for had he failed to resign, the Legislature of Virginia could have considered the acceptance of the Embassy as a virtual resignation and appointed a successor.

The apologist has not attempted to shew the consistency of reprobating an Embassy to France, on the ground that no Minister ought to be sent to that country, when another person was appointed, and now accepting that very office; this was rather too difficult to get over: Silence was therefore judicious. No censure is aimed at the Executive for nominating Mr. M.—There may have been good reasons in policy for it: but it is proper that the public should be acquainted with facts, and that the conduct of the faction on this occasion should be contrasted with their conduct on a recent one. It is so glaring and prominent that it would have been unpatriotic not to have brought it forward to public notice and animadversion.

A. B.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 29.

The committee appointed for the purpose of counting and ascertaining the votes of THE PEOPLE of this Commonwealth, for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, reported, That

His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.

Was elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year ensuing, by a large majority of suffrages—He was in the presence

of the two houses immediately declared elected, and was qualified agreeably to the prescriptions of the Constitution—That no choice had been made by the People of Lieutenant-Governor, and that the four persons having the highest number of votes were, His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Hon. MOSES GILL, NATHANIEL GORHAM, and ELBRIDGE GERRY, Esq's.

Whereupon the House proceeded to the election of two of the Candidates to be sent up to the Hon. Senate; and the Hon. MOSES GILL, and NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq's, were elected and sent up.

The Senate, by message, informed the House, that by an unanimous vote, they had chosen

The Hon. MOSES GILL, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year ensuing. (His Honor has accepted the trust, and will be qualified before the two Houses, this day; at 12 o'clock.)

Friday, May 30.

The two houses met in convention in the Representatives chamber, for the purpose of choosing nine Counsellors to advise the Governor in the Executive part of government when the committee raised for the purpose having counted the votes, reported, the whole to be 140—71 making a choice, that

The hon. Azor Orne, Esq. had 136
Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Esq. 140
Hon. Thomas Durfee, Esq. 136
Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq. 137
Hon. William Shepard, Esq. 138
Hon. Samuel Baker, Esq. 134
Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Esq. 132
Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Esq. 127
Hon. Tomson J. Skinner, Esq. 73
And that they were chosen. The two Houses then separated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, April 3.

We learn from Marseilles that the patriots there are to be again armed, provided they are members of any one of the clubs.

Saliceti, in a letter from Marseilles, dated the 19th inst. advises, "that Balthia still holds out, the garrison being determined to defend themselves till the last extremity. The ferocious conduct of the English at St. Florent had so exasperated the citizens of Balthia, that even the moderates seemed to be determined rather to perish than suffer these new cannibals to plunder their houses, ravish their wives and daughters, and cut the throats of the aged and infirm. In a fortie the garrison of Balthia had driven the Paolists from the village of Carhoe; killed a great number of the enemy, and burned the village. The galley, la Mofelle had reached Balthia with troops, 11,000 sacks of meal, assignates, and succors of every description, after an escape from eight or nine English ships by which she had been chased. The ship of the line le Duquesne, and the frigate la Fauvette, had arrived at Toulon with two Spanish prizes: at the latter place the armament was going on with the utmost activity."

The cut-throat Jourdan has been denounced in the Cordeliers, for several acts of despotism and tyranny in his station of Colonel of the National Gendarmerie of Avignon.

The military committee of Lyons is annulled? and Fauche, the national representative stationed there, is recalled. He is to be succeeded by Reverchen.

LONDON, April 5—13.

Our papers from Paris, received yesterday down to the 29th ult. are so far important, that they prove the preponderating influence of Robespierre and the committees of public safety and welfare, who now hold the supreme and uncontested authority in France. A better proof cannot be given of their uncontrolled power, than their having so early disbanded the whole revolutionary army, which was raised under the influence of the clubs in Paris, and was subservient to their will. As this army had shewn some symptoms of disapprobation to the late executions, and had refused to congratulate the Convention on the discovery of the late conspiracy, the first act of Robespierre's power has been to disband it.

The time, fatal to Danton, is at length arrived; He falls with the Cordeliers, of whom, originally, he was the first support; and no doubt but that if Marat, who was his agent, and directed his convulsive motions, were alive at this moment, he would partake in the disgrace of his friend. Perhaps, in the day when Danton shall act his last part upon the scaffold, Marat will be dragged from the Pantheon, to be trailed in the dirt, which ought to have been his fate long since.

It is not the least remarkable circum-

stance, that Barrere should pronounce the New Government to be determined to support Religion and Virtue!!!

Momoro, who was lately guillotined at Paris with the Hebertists, was lately in London, and scouted out of all the cities as the vaunting butcher of the Princess Lambelle. He was the villain who treated her so barbarously in the first instance, and the savage Rotondo, who has since been hanged, finished the dreadful carnage—a relation of the particulars would shock even brutality.

Lady Wallace is to be called in future the Political Prophetess. The predictions in her pamphlets are now generally verified; and the public, from what has passed, may expect much gratification in her speculations and admonitions on the present state of English politics, which have been read and assented to in the first political circles.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED.

Ship John, Whitwell, Amsterdam
Bacchus, George, Hamburg
Maria & Eliza, Clements, Boston
Brig Charlotte, Wallis, St. Thomas
Schr. Delight, Wallington, C. Nicola Mole
Sloop Jefferson, Stewart, St. Marcs
Captain Davis who arrived here yesterday in 21 days from St. John's Island informs, that a British fleet of 160 sail of merchantmen, sailed from Tortola on the 12th of May, bound to England, convoyed by two ships of the line. In this fleet were included all the American vessels carried into and condemned in the different Islands.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following persons Commanders of the frigates, to be built pursuant to an act of Congress, viz. JOHN BARRY, SAMUEL NICHOLSON, SILAS TALBOT, JOSHUA BARNEY, RICHARD DALE, THOMAS TRUXTON.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. DARLEY'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 6.

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, called

Every One has his Fault.

Lord Norland, Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus, Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony, Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin, Mr. Fennell
Mr. Placid, Mr. Moreton
Hammond, Mr. Green
Porter, Mr. Warrell
Edward, (first time) Master Warrell
Lady Eleanor Irwin, Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Shaw
Miss Spinster, Mrs. Bates
Miss Woolburn, Mrs. Morris
End of the third act a humorous vocal Parody, on Shakespeare's Seven Ages—will be sung by Mr. Bates.

End of the Play, a characteristic Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady;

Or, JACK IN DISTRESS.

To conclude with a double hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

For the first time at this Theatre, a COMIC OPERA, called

No Song no Supper.

Frederick, Mr. Marshall
Crop, Mr. Darley
Endless, Mr. Harwood
Robin, Mr. Bates
William, (with the ballad of Black Eyed Susan) Mr. J. Darley
Sailors, Messrs. Warrell, Blisset, Lee, Bafon, De Moulins, &c.
Dorothy, Mrs. Shaw
Louisa, Miss Broadhurst
Margaretta, Mrs. Oldmixon
Nelly, Miss Willemson
Tickets to be had of Mr. Darley, No. 68, north Eighth street.

At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

On Monday next, an Historical Play, called THE BATTLE OF HEXHAM; Or DAYS OF OLD, with THE DEUCE IS IN HIM, for the benefit of Mrs. MORRIS. Mrs. WHITLOCK'S Night will be on Wednesday next.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, as the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street