The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

Trasflaed from the "COURSER DES DE. PARTEMENS."

The following letter, written by an emigrant of diffinction, who has withdrawn to Baden, was intercepted :

"You may rely on it' (fays the author) that the Coar Paul deteils the republican notions; his rough and obilinate disposition will ferve the caufe of kings. I do not think of peace, although the count d'EkeRein is at Paris on the part of the emperor. This minister of the moment is the friend of the emigrants ; he has penfioned feveral of them ; 1 do not know a man more anti-democratic than he. From thefe data you will conclude, my friend, that the cabinet of Vienna dors not with for, and that it will not make, peace. All that it does is to dazzle the eyes of the populace, and to throw all the blame of withng to continue the war on the French go. vernment; fo that we are to expect new ftruggles and more battles."

MOLIERE has ludicroufly made his phyfician reverse the polition of the heart; and anatomists have proved, amongst the anomals of nature, the verification of his fancy. In the fashionable world, as great a change has taken place in our own time; for the heart that used to pant above the tucker, now beats below the waift.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil at Paris. The inferiptions of citizens on the register

a flep fo fatal to the country interest, would not meet with general approbation, nor would it, if long continued, be favorable to the Treasury-If it be temporary, or made to last one, two, or three months only, it nues of the throne would once more be opened, never more to be clofed. There was once a time when Englishmen knew how to claim their juft, hereditary, and in-defeatible rights, and knowing how to claim, they knew alfo how to affert them. But unhappily of late, meafures had too in the there exists a poffibility that veffels may go and return fafe from the Weft Indies, many will tifk fhipments, and of courfe hazard their credit, and with it the interefts of thofe they are connected with. One con-fequence muft be, that country produce would fall to nearly the old prices, and enable people to live fomething cheaper than at pref-ent; but then Weft India productions would rife out of all proportion to the faft of ours. On the whole, an embargo feems to be as little to be wished as the capturing of our weffels—both are pfegnant with evils—To avoid both feems however, impracticable. What then is to be done ? Some fay, dif-patch a fpecial envoy to France, as we did to Great-Britain—but he muft be of principles congenial to thofe of the Directory, or he will experience the fate of general Pirockney.

congenial to those of the Directory, or he will experience the fate of general Pinckney. If we fend Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison, or any othes, whole politics are of the fame caft, we may perhaps get a treaty, but it will be little better than a declaration of war. France, elated by her fuceeffes, will not liften to any terms fhort of an abfolute renunciation of our treaty with England. If the ambaffador makes fuch a treaty, we fhould certainly refuse ratifying it, and then war enfues most inevitably. There is no alternative. In the mean time, while the envoy is gone, vigorous preparations for defence should be going forward, and our readiness to repel infult, be co-extensive with the disposition, on the part of others, to give it. After the patience with which depredations on our property has been borne, and after evincing a firong defire to maintain peace at the expenfe of almost unbounded facrifices, the PEOPLE, by whom are meant to be underflood REAL AMERICANS, would cordially unite in a very fucere abhorrence of their unrighteous oppreffors, and those who ad-vocate them-Against the former they would act with the energy of union if hoftility be-came neceffary-The latter would probably be compelled to feek an afylum in their fu vorite country, or undergo the treatment ex-perianced by the enemies of American independence at the beginning of our revolution -This would be perfectly reafonable ; for no man who is a friend to the enemies of his country, and an open enemy to that country, fhould, in times of trouble, when their underhand contrivances may be detrimental, be derhand contrivances may be detrimental, be permitted to live there. [N. T. D. A.] LONDON, March 15. 1 Minifters have a Lind of precedent for the late nA of council, which their adherents have not yet quoted, in their jultification, and as it happen-ed in the good times of Charles II. it would un-dembed the have encet smeake. This would uned in the good times of Charles II. it would un-doubtedly have great weight. This was when the famous lord Shaftefbury advided the king to fhut up the exchequer. The minifters kave, indeed, done much more than that desperate minifter at-tempted, for by their profusion they leave every department of the public fervice in arrear, and by requiring the bank to flop payment, they have at once refused to pay the juft demands of the public debtor, and rapacionify feized on a'l the property of individuals in every deposit to which their grafp could extend.

being fcratched.

of heing feratched. Chemier, the poet and men ber of the council of five hundred, lately fought a duel with cltizen Kerbourg; Chemier had thought proper to treat fome civilities which the latter had fhewn to his mittrefs, in rather a cholorie maimer, which the other refented by a box on tze car, and a kick on the breech. The poet claimed the privilege of ink and lampoon upon this infult, bat was informed by his friend that the mufes had nothing to do with the affairs, and his miftrefs refuted to fee him any mere until he had added the trophies of the heno to the laurels of the poet. Chemier challeng-ed his adverfary, whem he feverely wounded, and he is now employed in recording his victory in "Pindaric ode."

Petition for the dismissal of the present Ministry. GUILDHALL, London, March 24.

ADDRESS AND PETITION.

Yesterday being appointed for the hold-ing of a Common Hall of the Livery of the city of London, the Guildhall about twelve o'clock was crowded with the Li-verymen, in the place allotted, and all the galleries round that end where the Lot-tery is drawn, were filled with ladies and gentlemen gentlemen.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other City Officers took their places, and it was impoffible not to obferve with what ardour and acclamation Aldernen Combe, Skinner, Newman, and fome others were received, when they bowed in The inferiptions of citizens on the regifter of elections are more numerous than at any former period of the revolution, and the elec-tions promife to be conducted without tu-mult or cabal. The fhock which has been given to the public credit of England, will contribute effentially to the confolidation of the power of the French government, and to the prevention of any clandeftine efforts at this critical moment to retard the march of the conflitution. [N. T. Minerva.] Our correspondent obferves, and not, per-haps unjuftly—That fince the Prefident's Proclamation convening both houfts of Con-grefs, conjecture has been endeavouring to fix upon the meafures to be adopted in our prefent embarraffed fituation of affairs. One opinnon is, that an Embargo will enfue; but a flep fo fatal to the country intereft, would net marking any obfervation whatever. affing the Livery, while marks of infult-

try. A fystem had for a long time past been purfued, of erecting a barrier between the crown and the people, but he trufted that the time was now arrived when the ave-nues of the throne would once more be opened, never more to be clofed. There was once a time when Furdidumen knew

not this day cry out for punifiment, tho' they must claim redress :- They fought not "indemnity for the past," but "fecurity for the future." It was, however, impoffible for them to fhat their eyes against the impoverished, graded and miferable condition to which graded and miterable condition to which the nation was reduced. They mult fee the horrors of a deftructive war, devour-ing up their refources—the nation depopu-lated, bankrupt, and yet thefe very Mini-fters, who brought this mighty run upon them, ftill retain their places, and purfue the fame courfe of measures. They could not forget the conduct of thefe Minifters in the memorable 27th of February, and obferving all thefe things they mult imitate in the memorable 27th of February, and obferving all thefe things they muft imitate the fpirit and vigour of their anceftors. The only remedy for thefe complicated evils, was peace; but peace, while the prefent administration continued, was not to be expected. Feeling then the prefent, and dreading the final misfortunes that threat-ened them in the climax of thefe meafures, he imade no doubt of their unanimound ne made no doubt of their unanimoully concurring in the motion he was about to ropofe. He then moved the Address and Petition to his Majefty, as already flated, and was feconded by a Liveryman, whofe name we lo not know On the flow of hands, it appeared to be carried ananimoufly; but on a more crutinous examination it was found that here were five or fix hands held up againft The Lord Mayor then declared that the ueftion was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Waddington again came forth with a Petition to his Majelty, which he faid, he a Petition to his Majelty, which he faid, he fhould propofe without any comment; for comments could only obfcure that which needed no elucidation. He then propofed the Petition to his Majefty, couched in ve-ry firong language, exprefing that they approached the Throne in deepeft affiltion, and after enumerating all the effects that flowed from the mifcarriages of the pre-fent war, and after afcribing them all to the mifconduct of his Majefty's Ministers, humbly folicits him as the only means of procuring a peace, fo much withed and wanted by the nation, to difinifs from his Conncils forever his Ministers and fecret advifers.

ing to him any other motives but those of the public welfare, with which was con-nected intimately, that of the Corporation to which he had the honour to belong. In to which he had the honour to belong. In the whole of his public conduct they could perceive nothing which had any other ob-ject than the difcharge of his duty, and the forwarding of their interefts. That was his higheft honour, his greateft gratifica-tion, and the only reward that he ever did or ever would accept. To confider the flate of national affairs, to which he hefers aimed it would be pe-

to which he before aimed, it would be ne ceffary to contrast the circumstances of the country, as they flood at the commencement of the war in 1792, with its prefent fitua-tion. In the year 1792, the debt of the pa-tion amounted to about two hundred and twenty millions, the interest for which wa bout nine millions three hundred thousand pounds, or there-about. The annual exenditure was about fixteen millions, its ncome as much, and we were going on ve y well. Since the prefent war the debt of he country had increased one hundred and the country had increased one hundred and feventy-five millions, and upwards; and the whole of it at prefent was four hundred millions, the intereft upon which was 12 millions and upwards. Our annual expen-diture wastwenty millions, to defray which we had about fixteen millions of income — Taking the cafe of the country then as men would that of an individual, how was it possible, without backruptey that things it poffible, without bankruptcy, that things could be made to go on? But, unfortunate-ly, a national bankruptcy had already taken place, and bad as our fituation was at prefent, what were our profects for the fu-fent, what were our profects for the fu-ture? Of the loan of last year, three mil-lions remained yet unpaid, and, of courfe, still to be provided for. The Minister had just concluded another loan of twelve mil-Juit concluded another loan of twelve mil-lions, and fhould the war continue, muft before Michaelmas raife forty millions more. This was a ferious and alarming confideration. In 1792, the Confols were at 90 or 91; at the prefent moment they were at 50 and under all thefe accumulated difadvsntages of bankruptey, decay of trade deprefion of credit, &c. &c. how the coun-try was to be retrieved was a confideration try was to be retrieved, was a confideration which could fcarcely be looked at without

try was to be retrieved, was a conneeration which could fcarcely be looked at without the utmoft difmay. He congratulated the company on the al-moft perfect unanimity which they difplay-ed on the motion firft propofed to them; and this led him to fay a little on the man-ger in which the decifions of Common-Halls had frequently been treated. He had heard it often afferted, that the fenfe of the Com-mon-Hall did not convey the fenfe of the Livery of London. This he undertook pofitively to deny. He was then addreffing upwards three thoufand gentlemen, who ap-proved the meafures propoted to them with almoft perfect unanimity. The Livery of London confifted of from eight or nine thou-fand perfons who had been fummoned, and called upon by public avertifement to attend this meeting. When three thoufand of this number appeared, with only a very few individuals to oppofe them, he maintained that their fentiments, thus publicly given, were thole of that Livery of London; be-caufe, if there was any confiderable num-ber of a dufferent oning the Hell, the rewere those of that Livery of London; be-cause, if there was any confiderable num-ber of a different opinion, the Hall, the ré-gular place for giving their decision, was open-to receive them. But it was alledged that a ballot in the respective Wards had generally contradicted the opinions expres-fed in the meeting of the Common Hall. How were these ballots conducted? Under the inspection of perfons in authority from the Treasfury, the Customs, the Bank, the India House-In fine, under fuch controul, that the Liverymen, without ruin to themthat the Liverymen, without ruin to them-felves, were not at liberty to vote in favour

of their real fentiments. Upon those grounds he was warranted to maintain, that the Course will be the real fenfe of the Liverymen of London. Before he fat down, there was one fubjeat more, which, though not connected with the prefent one, though not connected with the prefent one, he would neverthelefs in-cidentally mention—This was the plan now now going for wards for building W et Docks at Wapping. The fuccefs of fuch a mea-fure would irretrievably ruin fome thou-fands of the families of worthy citizens. He fpared no pains or endeavours to oppose it, and any of them who should call upon him at any time, flould find him a flead

that for the advantages which might relult from their prefeat meeting, they were indebied to the conflicational conduct of the Common Council, who refifted every allurement and every influence that could be used, in order to fecure them in their uodoubted privileges. They had lately been affembled for a purpose of a most extraordinary nature. When petfons met for objects of advantage to their country, they might properly be called a Council; but when they affembled for purpofes averfe to their ilberties and ins tereits, they might with equal propriety be denominated a Cabal. In this fort of defcription, the gentlemen alluded to, refused to be included, and he therefore moved the thanks of the meeting to the Common Coun-cil of the City of London, for declining to give any opinion on the propriety or expe-diency of calling a Common Hall.

Mr. Wm. Smith, M. P. moft cordially fe-onded the motion of thanks to a fet of gentlemen, through whofe means he had an op-portunity of addreffing them; for if he had been precluded from addreffing them then as a Liveryman, as he law now flood, he fhould not have in his power of addreffing them, or any other meeting, fo numeroufly attended, at all. The conduct of the Com-mon Council on that occasion was flrongly contrasted with that of their worthy chief magiftrate (for whatever he might think of this firange proceeding, he muft call him worthy while fitting in that chair.) Speak-ing, however, as a citizen of London, he could not forbear to fay that the conduct of the Lord Mayor, in endeavoring to fhield his refufal to affemble a common hall, under the fanction of an opinion of the court of com mon council, did meet, and fhould ever meet with his higheft difapprobation. He had known his lordship for many years, and muff do him the justice to fay, that as a private gentleman his life was irreproachable ; and as a merchant he had always displayed the diligence, punctuality, and integrity which became that character. Some time afterwards he went into another course of life, and became a fervant of the executive gov-ernment. In that capacity alfo he conduct-ed himfelf very meritorioufly; and by his economy and honefly faved feveral thousand pounds to the public purfe, which, it was well known, had been plundered by his predeceffors. But, unfortunately, it feemed that, in his prefent fituation, he could not entirely divert himfelf of the other character of a fervant of the executive government. The voice, however, of the common council recalled him to a better recollection. He congratulated the meeting on the una-

nimity which, with the exception of five or fix gentlemen, now prevailed amongst them. He honoured those few gentlemen, for the He honoured thole few gentlemen, for the firmuefs they difplayed in fupport of their opinions, though in truth he muft fay there was nothing befides their firmnefs, for which he could honor them. When only fo few perfons amongft 9000 of the Liverymen of London could be prevailed upon by any in-fluence to come forward in the face of their fellow citizens, and oppose the business of the day, it was fair to infer, that amongst the whole 9000, there were no more than those five or fix individuals, who fincerely entertained fentiments averfe to the prefent proposi-

Middlers complain that the honeft indifferetion of Mr. Windham has frequently proved burtful to their caufe. His late contemptuous observation about the favings of candle ends and bits of cheefe was thought this juft and neceffary war, but who now hefitate at the expense, as they are in danger of being for a the y are in danger proper to take some time to confider of it. He afterwards confulted the court of common council merely as friends, whole advice might he of fervice to him; but determined that ultimately his own judgment fhould go-vern his decifion. It fhould allo be confidered that in confulting the court of common council, he was by no means fingular, as his predeceffors had done the fame on fimilar occalions. His lordship concluded with pro-feffions of attachment to his country and to the livery of London.

The queffion was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hanson reminded them of the refolution of the last hall, and its reprobation of money being fest out of the country without the confect or knowledge of Parliament, at a time when it was fitting. They influeted their reprefentatives upon that occasion; but fome gentlemen in that fituation reprefented their conflituents, fome represented the miniftry, and others reprefented themfelves .----Mr. Alderman Combe, on that occasion, reprefeated his conftituents, and had his colleagues done the fame, we might not now have been reduced to a national bankruptcy. He then proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Alderman Combe, their worthy reprefentative, & was feconded by Mr. Waithman, which was carried in the fame manner as the

other propositions. Mr. Waithman moved, That the resolutions be printed in all the morning and evening papers, which was feconded by Mr. Cox, and agreed to.

The Court then adjourned.

Chocolate and Mustard Ginger and Pepper ground Shelled or Pearl Barley Bhiladelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder London Porter Manufactured as ufual, Taunton and Burton Ale Red Port and other Wines, eithe bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-eask or gallon-fuitable for exportation or home confumption-For Sale by John Haworth. No. 98 fouth Front ftreet. May 18 th4w Millinery Room, No. 136 Market-freet.

MISS CHRYSTAL TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that the has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MIL-LINERY, &c. which the hopes to be able to hew them in a few days. May 18 § 30t



Houfe. At 7 o'clock in the evening, SHE will be in good order, having heen juft hove down, and may take in a cargo im-mediately, and be fent to fea at little or no ex-penfe. Inventory to be feen, and terms made known at the time of fale. Philad. May 18. §tS

To be rented. And Poffefion given immediately, A large, commodious Stone Dwelling-House, STABLE, Coach-House and Garden, fituate at the lower end of Germantown, about five and a half miles from the City. Apply to JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, No. 120 North Second-Street. May 18 Landing, From the febooner Swallow, Doane, mafter, from Gonaives, at Clifford's wharf, 340 Bags COFFEE, 24 Bales COTTON. For Sale by John Clark. No- 55 north Water freet. May 18 Caution.

A

The people in London flock in crowds to the bank to demand payment in specie. Paris, on the other hand, is perfectly tranquil. The people here crowd no where but to the tavern and the

Some of the Paris papers gives the title of mif-fionaries to the convicts who were landed in Wales —No doubt from the fimilarity of object which they had in view with those which have dictated and diffinguished most miffionaries—a spirit of de-valation and plander.

advifers Mr. Alderman Skinner feconded this mo-

Mr. Alderman Skinner feconded this mo-tion in a very temperate and fenible fpeech. He confidered the happinefs of them to de-pend in a great meafure on the adoption of the Petition now prefented to them. He had been for upwards of thirty years a Li-veryman of that city, and never did he know any queftion agitated, that approach-ed in importance the fubject that was now before them. They faw the ruin that was brought upon the country, a ruin fo nearly complete, that it was difficult to think how that completion could be averted. The moft likely means of averting it would obvioufly be a peace, but the adminiftraobvioufly be a peace, but the administra-

labour-every exertion within his means to defeat the fcheme of the merchants. This fpeech was received with the loudest

affiftant, ready to devote his time and hi

Applaufe. Mr. Alderman Newnham fpoke in fo low a tone of voice, that we could collect but very little of a speech which he read from a sheet of paper. He said, however, that he had been one of that Livery about 50 years, and always observed that progreffively, from time to time, one or other of our privileges had been occasionally frittered away. But the strides made towards despotism in the last few years exceeded all that had been in the many preceeding ones ; and it was only by ome vigorous exertions, to which the bufinefs of the prefent day might be a prelude, that the liberties of the people could be re-flored, and the country preferved from deftruction. He enumerated, under five different heads, the progreffive invations made by Government on the rights and interests of the fubject, and concluded by recommendng the adoption of the prefent motion.

The opinions of the worthy Alderman corresponding with those of the meeting, and his venerable age produced a respectful filence in the Hall during his Speech, which was fcarcely audible.

The queffion was then put, and carried, with the fame acelamation as the former one.

Mr. Waddington moved, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City mem-bers be requefted to prefent this Petition to his Majelty on the throne. Mr. Hanfon, faid, as the City of Londor

had of late fo little access or intercourfe with the Throne, he was happy in the opportu-nity of feconding the prefent motion-which was carried as before.

Mr. Taddy moved, that it be figned by the Town Clerk ; which being feconded, was alfo carried in the fame manner.

Mr. Hanson, after some farcastical remarks on the conduct of those who endeavoured to prevent the prefent meeting, and paffing an eulogium on those whose honorable perfeverance produced it, moved the thanks of the Hall to the forty-three independent Li-verymen, who have fo honorable defended the rights and privileges of the City of Lon-

by influence, compulsion, or corruption, more powerful than the other two, it could never be supposed to express the fense of the Liverymen of London.

He expected the happieft effects to flow from the refolutions of this day, which would evince to the whole kingdom that the metro-polis was fincere and ardent, in its wifnes for peace, and would not entruft the conclusion of it with a fet of men who had conducted the war with as much inconfideration and folly as they had originally engaged it. It was well known that there generally prevailed through all'the nation, a defire for peace ; but this was the first time that it had been publicly and explicitly avowed by any great public body, and he hoped that the example once given would fpeedily be followed by all the great towns in the kingdom.

The lord mayor next prefented himfelf, but was, at first, exceedingly ill received. He did not mean, he faid, that day to have troubled them with any address, but he hoped his fellow-citizens would reflect, that if their first magistrate would not attempt to defend himselt when attacked, he was unworthy the fituation to which they had elected him. He thanked not the honorable gentlemen for the compliments he paid him-the onor and integrity of his character needed to testimony from him. He had been forty years a member for the city of London ; and he propriety of his conduct in that capacity, as well as in private life, he believed, no man vould gainfay, for no man did he ever do an njury. What opinion his fellow-citizens enertained of him, was proved by their electing im into three successive Parliaments; and their fense of the manner in which he difcharged his duty as their reprefentative, was fhewn by the thanks which he had the honor to receive from them. He had been employed in the fervice of the executive government, and was entrusted with an important part of the public purfe. Did he discharge that trush honeAly ? Witnefs, after the length of his important employments, the feantinefs of his fortune-and what temptation for mal-administration was there in a man, who coveted neither honors nor emoluments.

How dared the honorable gentleman to hen affert, that he was a man incapable of diftinguishing between his gratitude to the executive government, and his duty as chief magistrate of the city of London? He was no longer a lervant of the executive govern-ment, and he would not fay at the fame time that he was unthankful for the confidence they repofed in him. But his fortune was not mended by that confidence-he owed every thing to his fellow citizens, and his

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the flep-daughter of the Subicrib-r, and her mother, his fecond wife. Repeated is and her mother, his recond with the period of a separate of the second of the secon

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18-9th3t

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS This Evening, May 18, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equefirian Performers of both fexes. A Grand Difplay of Horfemanfhip. Mr. Lailfon will pick up feveral Handkers-chiefs in a fingle tour round the Circus. The DUEL ON HORSEBACK, In a forcible manner. A Pantomime on Horfeback, coded The DEA 11 HOF BUCEPHALUS. After which, the laughable fcene of the Tay-

After which, the laughable fcene of the Tay-lor and his Horfe.

By defire of a respectable number of persons, (for the last time) the evening's entertainment to conclude by a grand historical pantomime,

The American Heroine.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar. The doors will be opened at half paft five clock, and the performances begin precifely

N. B. No perfor can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclutively appropriated to the Equefirian Exercifes.

No perfon can be admitted without a ticket,

which will ferve for the day only. Days of performance, Tuefday, Thurfday, and Saturday.