JOHN SHERER, Master, With good accommodations for passengers—will fail on the 13th inft. For passage only apply to SAMUEL RHOADS, No. 1, Penn-ftreet.

Capt. LOUGHEAD, with good accommodation for passengers. will positively sail at 8 o'clock on Friday morning the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board at Smith's wharf, the sirst above Race street.

March 5.

FOR LONDON. The British armed SHIP DOUGLAS, JAMES WALKER, captain.

NOW ready to receive a Cargo-for freight or passinge apply to Thomas & John Ketland.

JUST LANDING,
From on board the fhip Wooddrop Sims'
JOHN B. HODGSON, commander,
from Canton,—and for fale by
JOSEPH SIMS,
No. 155, South Water-fireet,
Bohea Teas, in whole, half, and qr. chefts,

Hyson, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson and Hyson skin Teas, in quarter chests, Southong and Pecho Southong in quarter thests

An affortment of Silks, Boglepoics, Hair Ribbon, Umbrellas, and Fans, A complete affortment of China Ware, Rheubarb, Cassia, Nankcens, &c. &c.

Negor Philadelphia

name of Springetfoury Manor; (bounded on the west by the river Schuylkill, on the cast by Fourth street, from Schuylkill, on the north by Francis's lane, and on the fouth by Callowhill street) have

lane, and on the fouth by Callowhill street) have agreed to appropriate it for the purpose of building a new city as a summer retreat.

The plan in two sections may be seen at the Cossee house. The main street, roo seet wide, runs nearly east and west along the top of the ridge, striking Schuylkill a little above the upper ferry, where nature has placed everlasting abbutments, and stone in abundence to form a permanent bridge of one arch, that cannot be approached by ice or floods.

A firest of 66 fest wide, is laid out on each fide A firest of 66 fest wide, is laid out on each fide of, and parallel to the Main firest. These are crossed by five new firests at right angles, and by the concinuation of Front, Second, Third and Fourthfirests from Schuylkill.

The fituation is high, airy and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. The water is good. The canal runs obliquely through it. It is just a softine distance from the Delaware for a pleasant walk, to give an appetite to dinner after the business of the day is over.

To be fold at Public Vendue,

On Saturday next the 13th inft, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,
One hundred and eleven of the highest and best situated Lots in the New Town,

best fituated Lots in the New Town,
Each containing 30 feet front, and about 200 deep.
The whole is situated on the west side of Fourth
Street from Schuykill, on the high ground opposite
Bush Hill gardens, agreeably to a plan at the Costee
Husle, and at the old city Austion Store.
To accommodate purchasers, one lot will be put,
up at a time, and the buyer will have the right to take
as many adjoining, as he may think proper, at the
same rate. The terms are, one third cash, approved
notes at three months for the remainder, when deeds
effect of all incumbrances, will be given.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

fust Received, From HAMBURG by the JASON, VISSER, and via Baltimore and for fale by the subscribers Creas á la Morlaix,

Dowlas Checks and stripes, Liftadoes Ticklenburgs, Barcelona Brandy in Pipes. Port Wine in quarter cafks. On Hand, Claret in Hogsheads,

Bonrdeaux Brandy, Ruffia Briffles.

Erich & Lewis Bollman. No. 10:, Spruce.fireet. april 1

FOR SALE, THE SUBSCRIBER, On Willings and Francis's Wharf, coo Gin Cafes, Alfo, a few bales of Bengal Goods. G. WILLING.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY LVENING, APRIL 11.

MR. PITT's SPEECH. UNION WITH IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JANUARY 31, 1799. The order of the day for taking into con-

poke in fubstance as fellows :of their determination with respect. At a moment so critical and eventful, no man can

be less inclined than I am to purfue any conluct, or to wish any sentiment, that could excite any differences that can be fatal to the common interest of the two countries, or ininy degree to weaken the advantages of that connection, which is admitted to be fo effential to the interests of both. Yet, while I respect the right of the Irish parliament to lecide for themselves, nor doubt the indivilual motives of those who contributed to the letermination, I feel likewise that here I have rights to exercise and duties to perform. Those rights and duties not only permit, but perhaps now more than ever require, that I hould explain and record the principles upon which the executive government has acted, and the views by which it was guided in bringing forward this fubject for dicuffion. It remains for me, then, to give a general out-line of the nature of a plan of fuch magni-tude and importance, and which I confider as fo intimately connected with the dearest interests of the empire. Should I succeed in convincing you of the advantages of that

parliament remain unchanged, there can be

no chance of its receiving its full fuccess, I

do not think that we are called upon altogether to abstain from the discussion. On the

contrary, it will rather be our duty to flate

distinctly the grounds upon which the mea-

fure is entertained, and the principles by which we are guided. If after due delibera-tion you should feel the importance of the plan, the refolutions which you may afterwards adopt ought to remain as a record of the principles by which you will abide, and he general views apon which you are willing to draw closer the connection which subsist between the two countries, whenever the parliament of Ireland shall think fit to enter oon the confideration of the fubject. At ill events, no person can deny that a question ike this, which in its very nature is calculated on the outfet to operate on the passions, which appealing so directly to the honest feelings of national pride, so liable to miscon-struction, so open to misrepresentation, ought to be fairly known. It is right that its basis and its object should be understood. It is fit that the views and intentions of his majesty's government in bringing into discussion this most interesting subject should be stated and explained. Yet, in this, I look much farher than mere vindication. I feel the meafure which was in contemplation, to be founded on a utility to both countries, fo clear and fo demonstrable, fo advantageous to the empire in general, to Ireland, which all agree

annot be separated from it without ruin to herfelf, that to fecure its adoption it s of the utmost importance to state the plan fully, impartially and temperately; to fubmit it in that shape to those who are so leeply interested in its success, in order that the landed and commercial interests be enaoled to examine fairly a plan, in which they are fo nearly concerned, and that they may have an opportunity of pronouncing as un-biassed judgment after they have pursued an impartial enquiry. I am the more inclined to follow this course when I observe, that amidst all the advantages which a question of this nature in its outlet prefents to its oppo-fers, barely one half of those who voted up-on it in one house of parliament, declared aparliament, where fo great a proportion of the property of the country refides, it was

gainst all discussion. In the other house of from being final, left the connexion every carried in favor of confideration by a decifive majority. Bearing in mind the various modes by which a meafure like this can be affailed in its ourset, the prejudices and the pasfions it may rouse, many of the people of Ireland, and no inconfiderable part of the the bare demolition of an old and virtuous commercial interests of the country have declared in its favor. When the temper of the country shall subside into a disposition of sooften, it stated to be a new and improved vilem, is the most hypocritical pretence, or

ber examination, there is room to hope, there- the most childish prefumption. It is the

ore, that the incufure will be adopted the' voice of parliament, and will be bailed with the approbation of the enlightened majority of the country. It is in this hope that I am fill inclined to submit to you a general out-line of the plan proposed, not with the de-sign to urge it at this present moment; but in order that it may be known and under-strong, that it may be weighed and examined, that it may have a chance to produce upon the minds of the people of Ireland that ef-fect, which, in regard to their particular in-terests, and the general welfare of the emfideration his majesty's last message respecting pire, is so much to be desired. Impressed Ireland, and the message itself being read, with these sentiments, then, it is my object The chancellor of the exchequer rofe, and at prefent to flate not the detail of the plan, which must be the subject of much future When I proposed this day, for taking his discussion, but a general outline of the prinmajefty's most gracious message into conside, eiples on which it is founded. The fairest ration, I indulged the hope that the result mode seems to be to open the nature of the of a similar communication to the parliament be called upon to decide. With a view to to the success of a measure which I then tho't this object, it may be necessary to move that and still continue to think of the utmost importance to the power, the refources and take these resolutions into consideration. It stability of the empire, to the best interests is not my intention there, however, to call of both countries, and in a particular man- for any vote. Some future day will be fixner calculated to secure the peace, tranquility ed for the discussion, and if on a full inves-and improvement of the sister kingdom— tigation it should be the opinion of the com-That hope, I regret to fay, from the proceedings of the Irish legislature, at least one branch of it, is for the present disappointed. I feel and know that with the parliament of the could control to the happy attainties. Ireland refides the full and entire competen-cy on behalf of those whom they represent, liament should express its feutiments, lay nd with whose interests they are entrusted, them at the foot of the throne, and leave it to adopt or to reject any proposition which may be addressed to them by the legislature municate to the parliament of Ireland the of this country. I see that one of the branches of the Irish parliament has expressed a repugnance even to enter upon the consideration of the subject. Convinced, however, tention to propose. Before entering upon any statement of the plan, however, it will with the general welfare of the empire, with the interests of England, and with the tranquilty and advantage of Ireland, I must regret that the recommendation, even for its discussion, was, in the first instance, received with such fentiments. But whatever seel the two countries, is recognised. ed with fuch fentiments. But whatever actings of regret I may entertain at their decifion, knowing that they have the undoubted frongly as it could be laid down by an hon-right to pronounce for themselves, I speak gentleman opposite to me, who last debate deprecated all discussion. So far I agreed deprecated all discussions that I likewise with the hon. gentleman; but I likewife riewed the matter in a more comprehenfive ght. I agreed with him not merely that he connection between the two countries should be maintained, but I contended that t should be considered in all its aspects and all its tendencies; that it should be our object to maintain and to cherish that connexion in fuch a manner, as to give weight and vigor to our imperial ftrength; to carry to their utmost height the resources of the empire, to improve the happiness, to promote the prosperity of Ireland, and to communicate to her inhabitants a full portion of the blef-fings by which the people of Great Britain are diffinguished. Feeling, then, the paranount importance of maintaining that con-ection, what is now its fituation? We ave lately feen this connection attacked both y domestic treason, and by foreign orce. We see, that, in a contest in which the arms of this country have fo often triumphed, the only one which remains to our enemy, baffled and defeated, is that of difuniting Ireland from the British emttempts of the enemy have turned to the fory and firength of this country, a review of our fuccesses has already shewn. God grant, that in this attempt to difunite the British empire, their efforts may be to knit our strength, to encrease our resources, and to add to the energy of that power which has combatted their deligns, and which forms the chief barrier to the civilized world against the usurpation of France. This connection we have feen affailed by domestic treafon, linked with foreign force, and arifing too out of the declared defigns of the enemy. We have feen domestic treason prosecuting its baneful attempts by every artifice, grafting ja-cobinism on the old diseases which necessarily rewout of the Rate of Ireland. Seeing then for learly how much the connection, which it is our object to cherish, is endangered, fore-ly it is not idle to think of some new arrangements to guard against a danger now more urgent and more malignant. Whatever Centiments might formerly have been entertained on the subject of Ireland, we know that this is considered as the most vulnerable part of the empire. We ought to profit by the defigns of the enemy to ftrengthen ourelves against their attack. From their conduct we ought to draw an ufeful lefton for the regulation of ours. We ought to avail ourselves of the means of defence fuggested by the artfulness of their attack. It is their wish that they should be infatuated enough not to apply the only remedy which will confolidate our own power, and defeat their machinations. It will hardly, I think, be denied by any one, that these circumstances exclusive of every other consideration, are sufficient to justify a review and consideration of the state of connection between the two countries. It requires but a moment's reflection for any man who has marked the progress of events, to decide what is the true Tate and character of this connection. We ee that it is one which does not afford that fecurity, which in times lefs dangerous and less critical than the present would have been necessary, to enable the empire fully to avail tfelf of its ffrength and refources. When aft I addressed the House on this subject. I flated that the adjustment of 1782, fo far hour exposed to the utmost peril, that it onnexion, a lystem which I do not regret, because its narrow spirit-not only was inju-rious to Ireland, but detrimental to Great Britain, as it tended to cramp the improvement of both, and to deprive us of the benefit of common frength, Still, however, if

respect, than I seel, were I to say that he fills with equal credit in another place, that situation which you, sir, hold in this house. But that perfon to whom I allude, once pronounced that adjustment which he now maintains to be final, to be a system that could not last. Last Wednesday I alluded of the diffractions which prevailed in the country, in confequence of which an address was presented by both houses, in which the right afferted by this country to bind Ireand was stated to be the grievance. These addresses were laid before this house, to which a similar message has been sent. On these a motion was grounded for the repeal of the declaratory law, fo that the fatisfac-tion required by the Irish legislature was complete. Parliament, however, refolved that a further agreement by mutual confent was necessary. [Here Mr. Sherridan suggested that the whole proceedings should be read.] I believe I state correctly the substance of the proceedings; I shall afterwards move that the whole may be read. At present I beg that I may not be interrupted. It certainly was the opinion of the house, that a further agreement by mutual consent was necessary. An address was voted by the house, defiring that measures might be taken for that effect and the fecretary of the day, an honorab gentleman—who, though a member of the house, had not for some time appeared in his place, notified his majesty's answer, an-nouncing that measures should be taken for he purpose recommended. I again affert hat it was in contemplation of the existing administration to perform the pledge thu given; no fleps were however taken for this purpose, the adjustment was felt to be im-perfect, and in that state it has since continued. What in point of fact is the connex-on as it now stands? We say that the two countries should be inseparably connected. At present there are two separate and indeendent legislatures: the executive power in both must be the fame, and the crown retain the right of passing the acts of the Irish legislature under the great seal of Britain, by the advice of British ministers. Such is the basis on which rests a connection essential to the welfare and the existence of both countries, and fuch the fafeguards by which it is fecured. I would aft any man, etermine all commercial relations, to leave thority to which some are now dispessed to the two countries, and to place it on a more friendly basis. This I think will be allowed, that these who maintained the arrangement. of 1782 to be final, and to be sufficient to stablish the connection, will hardly deny that the propolitions were necessary to prefentiments of the gentleman to whom I al-luded on the subject of the Irish propositions, I refer to a record of better authority than hat on which the transactions of parliament commonly rest, and authenticated in some legree by himself. I find then that fourteen rears ago, two years after the adjustment, a gentleman, then chancellor of the excheque n Ireland, who now prefides in the house of commons, in a debate on the Irish propositions, said, " that if this infatuated country (Ireland) now gives up these propositions, she may look in vain for the offer at fome future period." No, here the right nonourable gentleman is mistaken; they have had the offer of the fame advantages more complete, and in all respects better calculated to attain their object, which he has now exerted all his influence to reject. But continues he, "things cannot remain as they are. Commercial jealoufy is rouled; it will increase with an independent legisla ture, and the political union will be exposed to many shocks which threaten altogether the diffolution of the connection." [Here there was a cry of hear! hear! I am glad to find their fentiments thus acquiefced. Gentlemen will observe, however, that I am not endeavouring to pledge the right honourable gentleman, whose sentiments I quote, to the measure of an union. My object is to fhew that this opinion was, that the flate of things established in 1782 was incomplete, political connection between the two coun-

fystem of reforming every thing by substitut. ject which I have been endeavouring to esting nothing. Such, on the review of it is blish. But what is the evil to which the he fituation in which the connection was right honourable gentleman alluded in the left by this boafted fyltem, and I shall prove passage quoted? commercial jealousy between it to be the opinion of parliament, the opinion of the ministers themselves, who boasted How then is this jealousy to be obviated? the adjustment of 1782, to be a new, a perfect fyshem, that it was incomplete and impendence on commercial subjects, or by perfect, and that it required the substitution blending the two separate legislatures by of a new fyshem to place the connexion upon a legislative union. In spite of that per-a sure and permanent basis. I shall prove son's cloquence and authority, however, that such was the opinion of some of those when stating the importance of guarding athat fuch was the opinion of fome of those who now contribute most to the rejection of a proper plan for securing the connexion without any discussion. Such was the opinion of a person for whom I entertain great respect, but for whom I should prosess more whatever. That perfon fays that the un-fettled flate in which this subject was left, would lead to a separation. The arrange-ment proposed to obviate the inconvenience was then attacked with the fame fuccefs a-gainst his authority, as now another and more complete remedy has been attacked uncould not last. Last Wednesday I alluded more complete remedy has been attacked unto the state of that transaction in 1782. der his auspices. Either then you must leave Previous to it a messenger was sent to the feeds of separation in the very nature of Irish parliament desiring to know the causes tlnguish them by a compact or by a legisla-tive union. With all these arguments and authorities of parliament, the perfons who were the authors of the boafted fystem of 1782, and other perfons of weight, tend to fhew that it was not final and complete, we have the test mony of experience too to prove its inadequacy to secure the connection between the two countries on a lasting basis. We did feel that it left the connexion expoled to the most imminent perils. On one occasion particularly, it might have produc-ed the most fignal calamities, had we not been refcued from the danger by an event, upon which we all look back with a joy which fubfequent circumftances have more juffified, and confirmed. I allude to the question of the regency. With two independent parliaments, it was accident alone that preserved the identity of the executive power, which is the principal fafe-guard of the connection, and this was to be held by tenures so different, as, would totally have rendered unavailing the fecurity which this identity bestows, or rather would have engendered such disputes and embarraffments as might have exposed the connexion itself to the greatest danger. I should be glad to hear what answer those who deny the danger of classing and opposition of views on the present system, can give to this preguant instance of dangerous difference of opinion. Will it be considered as a light matter then, that when we find both in commercial as well as political relations, there is no remedy for the clashing opposition which may arise?—After seeing the recordwhich may ar se?—After seeing the recorded opinion of parliament of the parties, by whom the arrangement of 1782 was made, and the testimonies of experience on the whole subject within the short period since it was adopted, perhaps it is hardly secessary to appeal to farther proofs of its inadequacy. But when we consider the distinct powers possessed by the legislatures of the two countries, on all the points of peace and war, of foreign alliance, have we not seen circumwhether such a connection is sufficient to consolidate the strength, to give vigour to state resources, to establish the tranquility of least that on some of these important quethe empire, to obviate all local jealouses, to stions the decision of the two parliaments determine all commercial relations, to leave clear and precife the complicated interests of the two countries? It is sufficient to state the might have been at variance? Are we talking of an indissoluble connection when we see the muestion to show how inadequate the present arrangement must be.—On this point think the interests of the empire, or its dif-I have the support of that gentleman's authority to whom I lately alluded—an authority to whom I lately alluded and a lately al pay more deference than formerly they would have allowed. I refer to the opinions delivered by that person on the debate on the Irish propositions in 1785. It is not my intention here to discuss the merits of these propositions. In my opinion, however, they went as far as there could be a hope of successful and necessary, and hostile to the principles of humanity and freedom: would the parliament of Ireland have been bound by this country? If not, what fecurity have we, that when most of all necessary for their common interest and common salvation, they shall have but one friend and foe ? I am eager to hear what can be faid of the folidity of a connexion placed on a basis so imperfect, and liable to be shaken by so many accidents. I have already observed, that in the peculiar circumstances of the present moment we may find stronger reasons for correcting the imperfections of the existing system than were to be found at any former period. If I state only that this country is now engaged in a contest the most important that ever occurred n the history of the world; that Great Britain has made the only manly and fuccessful stand against the common enemies of all civilized fociety; if in this great and try-ing fituation we find that there is a weak point which diminishes the vigour of our efforts, and prefents the only hope of fuccess te a baffled enemy, does not prudence dietate the necessity of strengthening what is weak, and of availing ourfelves of our great-eft means to enable us to maintain the glorious struggle? If in a contest of liberty against despotim, of property against rapine, of religion against impiety, of a civilized society against the destroyers of all focial order; terms which once were represented as unnecessary acclamations, but which are found to be only the feeble expressions of the calamities which the principles and the arms of France have spread in their baleful progress, and which the wounds of a bleeding world attest: if in fuch a contest, and in fuch a cause there be any means of remedying our principal weakness, and adding to that firength to which the world now looks as its great bulwark agairst universal and must lead to the danger of dissolving the oppression, it is a benefit in itself so solid, so grand, so inestimable, that all minor views, tries. I do not mean to draw from his fen- all local confiderations, would fink in the timents the inference that a legislative union is now indispensable, but to prove that the feel a pride in being affociated with this great adjustment of 1732, in his opinion, was not and high calling; they must feel proud in adjustment of 1732, in his opinion, was not final. Some gentlemen are now willing to allow great weight to his authority; how then will they get rid of his authority against the boassed adjustment of 1782. I hope that gentlemen will direct their answer to this diffinct point, and not mistake the ob- is no statesman to little acquaint d with the