

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.

Six Per Cent.	16 3/4
Three Per Cent.	9 7/8
Delaware 6 Per Cent.	14 1/4
BANK United States,	23 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto.
— North America,	46 ditto.
Insurance comp. N. A. shares,	31 to 32
— Pennsylvania, shares,	38 to 39
3 per cent Scrip	5

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburg 13 1/2 cents per Mark Banco.

— London, at 30 days 56 1/2

— at 60 days 54

— at 90 days 52 1/2

Amsterdam 60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1/2 cents

LIST

OF OFFICERS OF A REGIMENT

In the Service of the United States.

To be Raised in Pennsylvania.

- Thomas L. Moore, Lt. Col. com. Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
- 1 William Henderson, major, Greentalle, do.
 - 2 George Stephenson, major, Pittsburg, do.
- COMPANIES.**
- Joseph M. Kirzay, captain, Shippensburg, do.
- John Sharp, lieutenant, do. do.
- George Hamell, ensign, do. do.
- James Blaine, captain Carlisle, do.
- Sam'l B. McGaw, lieutenant, Franklin com. do.
- Archibald Davis, ensign Lancaster do. do.
- Andrew Johnston, captain Yorktown do.
- Nelson Wade, lieutenant, Norristown do.
- John A. Douglas, ensign near Yorktown do.
- Matthew Henry, captain do. do.
- Henry G. Slough, lieutenant, Lancaster do.
- Herman Witmer, ensign do. do.
- Benj. Gibbs, jun. captain Philadelphia do.
- Cromwell Peirce, lieutenant, Chester county do.
- Hugh H. Potts, ensign Philadelphia do.
- Wm. R. Atlee, captain Norristown do.
- Henry Westcott, lieutenant, do. do.
- John S. Porter, ensign do. do.
- Hugh Brady, captain Northumberland do.
- James P. Nelson, lieutenant, do. do.
- John Smith, ensign do. do.
- Wm. Graham, captain Bedford, do.
- Robert Lawrence, lieutenant, Huntingdon do.
- Robert Chambers, ensign do. do.
- David Duncan, captain Carlisle do.
- Thomas Swearingen, lieutenant, do. do.
- Wm. Morrow, ensign Pittsburg do.
- John Ashmun, captain do. do.
- Benjamin Wallace, lieutenant, near Harrisburg do.
- Thomas Lee, ensign Erie do. do.

The above named Officers are ordered to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 24th inst.

THOMAS L. MOORE, Lt. Col. Com.

April 4th, 1799.

For Sale,

The Ship NEPTUNE, now laying at Walnut street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their permits as soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning.

April 12.

For Edenton, N. C.

THE SLOOP LARK,

FOR Freight, enquire at No. 135, Market-street.

April 11.

Two Beautiful Country Seats,

Six miles from Philadelphia, on the main road near the market place, Germantown, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Merchant's Coffee-House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not previously disposed of by private sale, No. 1.

CONTAINING an elegant stone house, finished in the modern style, much adapted for a genteel family, being two stories high, having four rooms on a floor, with good garrets and arched cellars, together with a range of back buildings consisting of a two story stone dwelling house, and three frame houses, well calculated for stores; with a large bay house, coach house and stable; adjoining the front house is a good kitchen and flower garden, with a great variety of fruit trees, and a neatly finished summer house in the centre. Also, six acres of land, more or less, in clover adjoining the above, about two acres of which is a good apple orchard, formerly owned by Mr. Badalque.

No. 2, containing a two story stone house, having two front parlors and two back rooms on the first floor, five sleeping rooms on the second, garrets, cellars and back kitchen, a large stone barn, coach house, horse and cow stables, an out house for servants, a good cider mill and press, with 15 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the above, great part of which is an excellent bearing apple orchard, the rest in winter grain. The land is in good order and very natural for clover. There is a constant stream of water through both places.

The great houses of both places are on the main road commanding between them about 200 feet front, much calculated for building lots. The situation is dry, airy and very healthy, having remarkably good water near the different buildings. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will please to apply to the proprietor, James Chambers, on the premises. An indisputable title, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

april 12.

CONNELLY & CO. Auctioneers.

NANKENS,

Hylon, Hyson Skin, and T E A S,

Souchong

JUST LANDING,

From on board the ship Wooddrop Sims from Canton, and for sale by

James C. Fisher,

No. 13, Arch-street.

april 11.

Letters for the Troops under the command of GENERAL MACPHERSON, left at the War-Office, will be forwarded.

April 5, 1799.

Revo Theatre.

Mr. Francis's Benefit.

THIS EVENING, April 13,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

(never performed in America)

A PLAY, in 3 acts, (interspersed with Songs) called

FALSE AND TRUE.

As performed in London with the greatest applause

Count Benoit	Mr Francis
Marquis Caliani	Fox
Count Floronzi	Wood
Lealto	Bernard
Lupo	Warrell
Themaso	Warren
Maliwoli	Downie
O'Raffarty	Hardinge
Nicolo	Wrenell
Alf Affassin	Warrell, jun
Juliana	Mrs Merry
Lauretta	Mrs Arnold
Marshefc Vateria	Mrs Francis
Janetra	Mrs Warrell

In act I. a Representation of the grand Carnival, with a characteristic dance composed by Mr. Byrne.

In act II. a View of the Bay of Naples with an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the running of the Lava, &c. &c.

In act III. a Representation of a Neapolitan festival, in which will be introduced a double Hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Miss Hardinge his pupil.

AFTER WHICH WILL BE GIVEN

(for that night only)

An entire NEW PANTOMIC OILIO taken from the Arabian Nights Entertainments. With a new Overture and Music, composed by Mr. Reimigle, called the

ARABS OF THE DESERT;

Or, *Harlequin's Flight from Egypt.*

In which will be introduced the following scenes:

Scene 1st.—Inside of the Cave of the Arabs. Chief of the Arabs Mr Warrell, jun.

Scene 2d.—The Turkish Fleet discovered at Sea. A dreadful storm arises, in which several ships are seen to founder: with the Dilettantism of the good Genii Abulbeker, who has been enclosed in a Box, by the power of the Evil Genii Guiraha, Sealed with the Seal of Solomon, and left at the mercy of the ocean, 500 years.

Abulbeker, (the genii of the magic Ring) with a Song, Mr Darley.

Scene 3d.—A Turkish Garden, ornamented with a grand Pagoda, In which Harlequin throws himself through a window ten feet high.

Mustapha Lightfooters, (or Harlequin Turk) Mr Francis.

Mahmoud, (Father of Columbine) Mr Lavancy

Qeronibus, (or Pero a la Turque) Mr Doctor

Zobeide, (or Columbine a la Turque) for that night only, Mrs Francis.

Scene 4.—The Enchanted Garden, or Magic upon Magic: In which Cupid is discovered, who rites a Fiery Dragon. Harlequin and Columbine take their flight from Egypt in an air Balloon. Guiraha, the enemy of Abulbeker; arrives, and by the power of Magic Tablets, aids Mahmoud in the pursuit of his daughter. Cupid, (with a dance in character) Mistrhardinge Guiraha (the Evil Genius) Mr Downie

Scene 5th.—A Street—Comic Scene between the Muffin Man, Milk Woman, Footman Chimney Sweeper and the Hunchbacked Barber. Hunchback Barber (with the Comic Song of "Twiddle and a PRIZE" Mr Bliffet.

After a variety of changes and transformations Harlequin falls into the power of the evil genius who plunges him into a

DREADFUL FIERY LAKE.

And the pantomime concludes with the interposition of the good genius, who by his superior power changes the Lake of Fire into a magnificent

SYLVAN SCENE.

On which Mustapha and Zobeide reformed to their rights enter into a superb car drawn by Cupids and attended by good Genii.

King and Queen of the Genii (with a PAS DE DEUX) Mr & Mrs Byrne.

The Scenery by Messrs Milbourne, Holland, and Stewart, and the pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Eighth-street, at H. & P. Rice's Bookstore, No. 16, South Second street, at Carr's Music Repository No. 36, South Second street, and at the office adjoining the theatre.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hardinge's Night will be on Wednesday next.

Mr. Warren's Benefit.

ON MONDAY, April 15,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

Never Performed Here,

A DRAMATIC TALE, interspersed with Songs, called the

MYSTERIES OF THE CASTLE;

Or, *Virtue Rewarded.*

Founded on the celebrated Novel, The Mysteries of Eudolphia. Written by Miles Peter Andrews Esq, and performed at Covent Garden Theatre, with distinguished applause.

(The MUSIC, with the original accompaniments by Mr. Sibeld.)

To which will be added

A PIECE, (in one Act,) Written by a citizen of Philadelphia, called

BLUNDERS REPAIRED

MORE SACK,

An Epilogue, in the character of Sir John Falstaff, by Mr Warren.

AFTER WHICH

(For the last time) a Dramatic Sketch, interspersed with Song and Spectacle, called

THE CONSTELLATION,

Or, *A wreath for American Tars,*

With a representation of the chase and action between the Constellation & L'Insurgent Frigates. The whole to conclude with an appropriate Ballet—composed by Mr. Byrne.

The principal Characters, by Mrs. Byrne, and Mr. Warrell, jun.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Warren Filbert-street, near Eleventh street.

TO MILLINERS.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters, at Shannon and Poole's Auction Room, No. 183, Market Street, on Friday next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

One case of Madam Le Brun Boileau's Patent fashionable Hats and Bonnets, just received by the British ship Douglas.

April 9.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,

MR. PITT'S SPEECH,

ON THE

UNION WITH IRELAND.

CONCLUDED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JANUARY 31, 1799.

Non ego nec Tueros Italos parere jubebo, Nec mihi regna peto, paribus se legibus amba lovectæ gen'as æterna in fœdera mittant.

That is the true principle which I hope we shall equally bear in mind, and which I hope will lay aside all mistaken notions of national pride, and induce us both to support that cause which hitherto too much labour has been employed to oppose and obstruct. I have related the general motives for the measure, but there are two other objections of which I must take notice—there is a general notion that this measure will occasion the evil of a great number of absentees from Ireland. I think that this is a disadvantage that will be more than supplied in other respects, and indeed much more than counterbalanced, by the increase of wealth, which might take place in Ireland by the introduction of British Capital; which will improve the commerce and the agriculture of the whole kingdom, and give to the inhabitants a turn for industry, which lead to that quietness which the country wants. It will give to the people of Ireland an improved example of society where the highest and the lowest will be identified in interest for the safety of the community; an example of a uniform gradation of life without a chasm in the whole society; and the whole being a series of interests depending upon each other for the safety of the whole. I think that this will more than counterbalance the disadvantage of absentees—besides, although the parliament should remove from Dublin, yet Dublin will continue to be the seat of education; it will have the same commerce, and in some respects its commerce will be improved; it will also be the seat of justice, where will be discussed all the questions concerning property, which will be the more numerous as the nature of the property will alter by the introduction of so much capital in trade; so that the very respectable body of the bar will find their business increased instead of being diminished. Nor will the seat of the imperial parliament be out of the reach of him who is fired with the ambition of signaling his talents in the service of his country in the Senate: therefore I say, when additional wealth, additional security and the other advantages are taken into consideration; the scale will preponderate very much in favour of the Union. Let those who doubt this look at Scotland—look at the metropolis of that country.—What has been the result of the Union there?—an Union, give me leave to say, as much opposed, (and by much the same arguments, prejudices and misconceptions, by creating the same alarm, and, for a time, producing the same effects, as have appeared in this case) I say as much opposed as this has been the case here. What was the result? Edinburgh had, as Dublin will have, its trades, its seat of education, its courts of justice. Edinburgh has, since that period, doubled its population. Well, but Edinburgh had advantages peculiar to itself. Why then let us see how the matter stood in another part of Scotland: at Glasgow, for instance, here the population has increased in the proportion of five or six to one: I say there is no ground for apprehending that the case will not be the same in Ireland. There remains but one more general argument, and that is, that the loss of their parliament will be the loss of the protection to their commerce; to which I answer, that that conjecture is mainly improbable; that at present they have the greatest advantages they possess, not from their own parliament, but from the mere discretion of the parliament of this country; and that that which has been granted them in that condition, and separate from us, is not likely to be taken away from them when we become united; that it has never been the policy or character of the British legislature to treat its united friends with any narrowness of policy; and that the north of Britain, although it has only 45 members in this house, and we are 513, has never found its interests neglected; there are those indeed who assert it has more than its due share of favour—I do believe that allegations of that kind are exaggerations, and that the legislature has attended alike to all parts of the British empire: but be that as it may, there is nothing more clear than that the Union has produced the greatest of all political blessings to Scotland, as I contend it will to Ireland; and that this measure will be seen in that light if the clouds of prejudice are diffused. Another ground of alarm is, that when Ireland is united to us, it will be made subject to the debt of Great Britain; and that it will draw upon her all our alleged difficulties and supposed necessities. It is not the policy of this country to ask for Union upon pecuniary motives. Have we done so with regard to Scotland?—Has any jealousy existed that Scotland was ever made to bear more than its due share of the public burdens, when we consider the share it has of the advantages of the connection? In truth, our taxation, like all the other practical effects of our constitution, is founded upon the principles of justice. But, in the event of parliament agreeing to this measure, I should propose that, for a given number of years, the scale of taxation for Ireland should be so fixed as not to exceed any reasonable bounds to be agreed upon by both parliaments; and that at no time should Ireland be taxed beyond the proportion at which we should find it necessary to tax ourselves. The details are not now to be considered, but if I have succeeded in showing that the general policy of

the measure is good, the house will agree with me it will be proper that the measure should be recorded, and presented to the parliament of Ireland, and left with them to judge whether they are such as they will assent to. I think they are necessary for the peace and happiness of the people of Ireland in particular, as well as conducive to the general welfare of the empire. I shall not enter into any particular detail now, unless some gentlemen should be so kind, however, to avoid objections, I will read, as part of my speech, the substance of what I mean to move by way of resolutions—the which, if the house should agree to, I should propose laying at the foot of the throne, to be presented to the parliament of Ireland when they are more likely than at present to meet the general concurrence there;—indeed that this should be left to the wisdom of his Majesty, whose parental solicitude for the welfare of his dominions will induce his majesty to present in due season. Upon these grounds I shall propose the following resolutions:

I. That in order to promote and secure the essential interest of Great Britain and Ireland, and to consolidate the strength, power, and resources of the British empire, it will be advisable to concur in such measures as may be left to the two KINGDOMS of Great Britain and Ireland, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions as may be established by acts of the RESPECTIVE PARLIAMENTS of his majesty's said kingdoms.

II. That it appears to this committee that it would be fit to propose, as the first article, to serve as a basis of the said union, That the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland shall, upon a day to be agreed upon, be united into one kingdom, by the name of *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

III. That for the same purpose it appears also to this committee that it would be fit to propose, That the succession to the monarchy and the imperial crown of the said united kingdom shall continue limited and settled in the same manner as the imperial crown of the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now stands limited according to the existing laws, and to the terms of the union between England and Scotland.

IV. That for the same purpose it appears also to this committee that it would be fit to propose, That the said united kingdom be represented in one and the same parliament, to be called, *The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;* and that such a number of lords spiritual and temporal, and such a number of members of the house of commons, as shall be hereafter agreed upon by acts of the respective parliaments as aforesaid, shall sit and vote in the said parliament on the part of Ireland, and shall be summoned, chosen, and returned in such manner as shall be fixed by act of parliament of Ireland previous to the said union; and that every member hereafter to sit and vote in the said parliament of the United Kingdom, shall, until the said parliament shall otherwise provide, take and subscribe the same oath, and make the same declarations as are by law required to be taken, subscribed, and made by the members of the parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

V. That for the same purpose it appears also to this committee that it would be fit to propose, that the churches of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, shall be preserved as now by law established.

VI. That for the same purpose, it appears also to this committee that it would be fit to propose, That his majesty's subjects in Ireland, shall at all times hereafter be entitled to the same privileges, and be on the same footing in respect to trade and navigation in all ports and places belonging to Great Britain, and in all cases with respect to which treaties shall be made by his majesty, his heirs, or successors, with any foreign power, or his majesty's subjects in Great Britain. That no duty shall be imposed on the import or export between Great Britain and Ireland of any articles now duty free, and that on other articles there shall be established, for a time to be limited, such a moderate rate of equal duties, as shall previous to the union, be agreed upon and approved by the respective parliaments: subject after the expiration of such limited time, to be diminished equally with respect to both kingdoms; but in no case to be increased: That all articles which may at any time hereafter be imported into Great Britain from foreign parts, shall be importable through either kingdom into the other, subject to the like duties and regulations as if the same were imported directly from foreign parts. That where any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either kingdom, or subject to any internal duty in one kingdom, such countervailing duties (over and above any duties or impost to be fixed as aforesaid) shall be imposed as shall be necessary to prevent any inequality in that respect. And that all other matters of trade and commerce, other than the foregoing, and that such others as may before the union be specially agreed upon for the due encouragement of the agriculture and manufactures of the respective kingdoms, shall remain to be regulated from time to time by the united Parliament.

VII. That for the like purpose it would be fit to propose, That the charge arising from the payment of the interest, or sinking fund, for the reduction of the principal of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the Union, shall continue to be separately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland respectively; that for a number of years to be limited, the future ordinary expenses of the United Kingdom in peace or war, shall be defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland, jointly, according to such proportions as shall be established by the respective parliaments previous to the union; and that after the expiration of the time so limited, the proportion shall not be liable to be varied, except according to such rules and principles as shall be in like manner agreed upon previous to the Union.

VIII. That for the like purpose, it would

be fit to propose, That all laws in force, at the time of the union, and all the courts of civil or ecclesiastical jurisdictions within the respective kingdoms, shall remain as now by law established within the same, subject only to such alterations or regulations from time to time, as circumstances may appear to the Parliament of the United Kingdom to require.

That the foregoing resolutions be laid before his majesty, with an humble address, assuring his majesty that we have proceeded with the utmost attention to the consideration of the important objects recommended to us in his majesty's gracious message.

That we entertain a firm persuasion that a complete and entire Union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal principles—on the similarity of laws, constitution, and government, and a sense of mutual interests and affections, by promoting the security, wealth, and commerce of their respective kingdoms, and by allaying the distractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland, must afford fresh means of opposing at all times an effectual resistance to the destructive projects of our foreign and domestic enemies, and must tend to confirm and augment the stability, power, and resources of the empire.

Impressed with these considerations, we feel our duty, humbly to lay before his majesty such propositions as appear to us best calculated to form the basis of such a settlement, leaving it to his majesty's wisdom, at such time and in such manner as his majesty in his parental solicitude for the happiness of his people, shall judge fit, to communicate those propositions to his parliament of Ireland, with whom we shall be at all times ready to concur in all such measures as may be found most conducive to the accomplishment of this great and salutary work. And we trust that after full and mature consideration, such a settlement may be framed and established by the deliberative consent of the parliaments of both kingdoms, as may be conformable to the sentiments, wishes and real interests of his majesty's faithful subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and may unite them inseparably in the full enjoyment of the blessings of our free and invaluable constitution, in the support of the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown, and in the preservation and advancement of the welfare and prosperity of the whole British empire.

This is the substance of the said resolutions proposed to accompany the measure—a measure which I think will conduce to the welfare of the British Empire at large. With a view of discussing the subject regularly, I shall now move "That his Majesty's Gracious Message be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House."

After an opposition speech from Sheridan which seemed to command no more attention than does the sound of a pop gun upon the roaring of thunder, Mr. PITT'S motion was put to vote, and carried, 140 to 15.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

MESSAGE.

Mr. Secretary Dundas brought up a message from his Majesty, of which the following is the substance:

"GEORGE REX.

"His majesty is persuaded that the unremitting industry with which our enemies persevere in their avowed design of effecting the separation of Ireland from this kingdom, cannot fail to engage the particular attention of Parliament; and his majesty recommends it to this house to consider of the most effectual means of countering and finally defeating this design, and he trusts that a review of all the circumstances which have recently occurred, (joined to the sentiment of mutual affection and common interest) will dispose the parliament of both kingdoms to provide in the manner which they shall judge most expedient for settling such a complete and final adjustment as may tend to improve and perpetuate a connection essential for their common security, and to augment and consolidate the strength, power and resources of the British empire.

G. R."

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The multiplied acts of aggression which the French Directory has allowed to take place, and even openly carried into execution, against a pretended Ally, would have long ago brought on the prosecution of an open war between France and the United States, were not the Navy of the former annihilated, and that of the latter only in its infancy. The hypocritical affectation of a pacific disposition, at the same time that hostile measures are carried on, affords a striking instance of the perfidy of the Executive Government of France, and is exposed in its true colours in the admirable speech delivered by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress. The necessity of extending and invigorating the measures of defence on the part of America and of obtaining a full redress of the grievances which have occasioned the rupture between both powers, forms the leading consideration of this speech, which is not less remarkable for the wisdom and vigour of the means it recommends, than for dignity and moderation of language.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requested to leave their accounts calculating interest to the 22d of November, 1798, the date of Todd and Mott's assignment, with W. MOTT, no. 125, Market street, on or before the first of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time; those who neglect to send in their accounts will be excluded from that dividend.

John Waddington, Assignees.

John Rhoads, }
John Allen, }
April 13, 1799. law 175

FOR SALE,

A Capital Printing Press.

Eng. in this office.

April 13.