

C. Smith and Thornton, the agreeable authors of the Connoisseur, devote one paper to a project for the convention of a Female Parliament. What did not succeed in Great Britain is about to be actually realized in America, and ladies are now engaged in a course of political studies behind the bar of the House of Representatives. We shall soon hear of *Miss Speaker*, and the *Honorable Lady* from such a place—and the Federalist Belles will have a clear majority over the Democrat old maids, and awkward things from the country. A bill will be brought in for the exclusion of gentlemen, and some oratorical beauty will make a motion to impeach any one who attempts to enter the door.

The British minister has lately been seen shaking hands with gentlemen without the bar of the house, and was actually caught finding one day last week during a political debate. The Aurora has accordingly denounced him in the Bulletin, and Beau Nash is preparing a prolix speech against the envoy, with a view to have him impeached.

The dreams of the democrats are broken by notes made by one Nash, and their teeth nightly chatter at the view of Jonathan Robbins's pendant and a rope cordant. The ghost of a felon terrifies every rogue, and the dying speech of a murderer is hawked about daily in the political hall. The shade of Jonathan is indeed a "perturbed spirit," and by the last advices from the coast of democracy we learn that

"To night the spectre walk again"

The circumstance of Mr. Lillon hearkening to the debates in our house of convocation, and even addressing some of the members, and behaving courteously, good humoredly, and like a gentleman has produced animadversion in the Aurora. The democrats have lately agreed in full council, that no man ought to seek for any information, or to make a bow, or smile, or nod familiarly to an acquaintance; for in the first place all information is of a lofty and aristocratic character, and in the second, "nods and becks and wreathed smiles" are expressive of civility and benevolence and good humor, all which are removable by impeachment and ought to be turned out of employment, especially at the present time under the horrible usurpation, cruelty, tyranny, &c. of administration.

From the Virginia Federalist.

The state of the public finances has been selected of late as a proper subject of democratic clamor, and copiously commented on, with a view to excite odium against the general government. The deficit of revenue, which the official documents transmitted to Congress estimated at something upwards of four millions of dollars, has been dexterously augmented to five, and the magnitude of this sum, is represented as the foundation of a future system of taxation which is to terminate in the ruin and oppression of the people. It is believed, however, that our countrymen have no disposition to the political Hypo. and will chafe to feel the burden here they complain of its weight, that even then they will recollect the cause of its imposition, and submit to it with pleasure, as the price of exemption from a foreign yoke.

Driven by the unjustifiable depredations and menaces of the French Republic into extraordinary exertions and preparations for self-defence, the ordinary resources of the union are inadequate to meet the essential expenditures of the crisis, and the deficit above mentioned, resulting from the adoption of measures not less wise than necessary, is brought forward as a charge of high criminality against the government. Are we willing to eliminate our sovereign rights as a nation at a price, and to put our people in competition with our liberty? Is our independence already so little prized, that we measure its value by dollars and cents? To what else do we ascribe this criminality of the general government tend?

In reflecting on the situation and circumstances of our country, although it would be unwise to remain unprepared against external attacks, yet it must appear obvious that the danger most to be dreaded—the evil most to be deprecated, is DISUNION; and although the accuracy of this sentiment, if there is sincerity in their own declarations, is admitted by our patriotic republicans themselves, yet are they incessantly labouring the subversion of the government, which constitutes our only protection against the evil. The plan of their operations to this end, though sought to be concealed, is nevertheless known, and has at length become notorious from the uniform tenor of their labours. The means for its accomplishment, consist,

In incessant efforts to undermine the government, by robbing it of the popular confidence.

In uncommitted endeavours to create a belief, that the "people have interests distinct and separate from those whom they themselves have appointed to manage their common concerns."

In reviling the policy and questioning the purity of almost every measure of defence, which the government, even after the most serious and solemn deliberations, has thought prudent and advisable.

In the exercise of an unwise, injudicious, and, in some respects, unconstitutional censure of those measures, by means of the state legislatures, acting in their corporate capacities; who thereby evince a will to control, as far as their influence extended, the constitutional results of a system created by the people in their highest sovereign capacity, with chartered powers to provide for the general welfare and defence by the very means thus proscribed.

In acrimonious publications, addressed to the people, containing charges tantamount to treason, in the constituted authorities of the United States, who are represented as harbouring a systematic design to overturn their liberty, and establish a monarchy on its ruins. And finally,

In employing every species of abuse, misrepresentation and slander, as well against the government as individuals, which may serve to arouse the popular fury, and fit our citizens for civil commotions and a dissolution of the state.

When it is contended by the well wishers and supporters of the government, that these procedures tend to disunion—that they aim a deadly blow at our happiness, which needs but the direction of the popular arm, in order to become fatal—the grand design against the union is vainly sought to be concealed, under a hypocritical clamor for the rights of the people. Contending too for an appellation dear to every lover of his country—one by which every upright American would wish to be designated—they claim the exclusive reputation of republicans, and dare to denigrate themselves as federalists. Thus availing themselves of terms, let us enquire into the propriety of their application.

Is it federal to seek to rob the government, from which the term itself derives an appropriate meaning, of the confidence of the people by which alone it can exist?

Is it federal to stigmatize the administration chosen by the people, and owing its very being to their free and unbiassed suffrages, with being actuated by designs as unworthy and criminal, as the authors of such calumnies, are vile and worthless?

Is it federal to aim at rendering the people at large discontented, by the circulation of sentiments calculated to impress a belief, that the general interests of the people are variant and distinct from those of their fellow-citizens, whom they have appointed to public stations?

Is it federalism, or the well taught lessons of party, which indiscriminately condemns every defensive measure the government has chosen to adopt? Does federalism possess the power of thus making men think eternally alike?

Is it federal to usurp a right to controul (as far as the state legislature could by censure controul) the prosecution of measures confessedly within the power of Congress, on the mere grounds of policy, and without reference to their constitutionality?

Is it federal, or can it rationally be considered as the intention of the people when they ratified and accepted the federal constitution, that the State legislatures, formed for the local purposes of the particular parts, should possess inquisitory powers, over a body organized for the good of the whole, and making the crude suggestions of their own judgments or the dictates of their own prejudices, the standard both of moral and political rectitude, denounce the congress of the United States to their countrymen, as enemies to their liberty, and conspirators against their peace?

Let our fellow citizens seriously consider these things, and their good sense and love of country will furnish a ready answer. They will discover the end to which all this crimination of the government and its supporters unerringly points.—They will see it leading to DISUNION, ANARCHY, CIVIL WAR, and BLOODSHED; to a situation which sicken reflection, and causes humanity to recoil with horror; to a situation, the evils of which are indescribable and will be embittered by a consciousness of the blessings we have forfeited and lost.

Let it however be but realized, and the views of the party which at present sways the councils of the State, will be complete; and the faction against the federal government will then have accomplished the object of its labors.

"SEPARATION FROM THE UNION" will be blazoned in letters of blood on the unfurled banners of ANARCHY; and the boasted liberty of America will exist no longer but in name.—A road to pre-eminence in the ancient dominion of Virginia, will then be opened to the Monticello, Republic, Democratic Philosophy, which while the people are wise, will be closed forever, against his march to the chief magistracy of United America.

(CIRCULAR.)

The Philadelphia Medical Society, desirous of increasing the stock of useful medical knowledge, have determined to offer a MEDAL of the value of fifty dollars, for the best dissertation in answer to the following question: "What are the effects of the following medicines upon the human body, especially upon the pulse, viz.—Hyocyanus niger (Black Henbane), Datura Stramonium (Thorn-Apple), Conium Maculatum (Hemlock), Camphor, Amber, Musk, Digitalis Purpurea (Fox-glove), Scilla Maritima (Squill), Rhus-dendron Maximim (an indigenous American plant, called Mountain Laurel), and the principal preparations of Lead."

Dissertations on this subject competing for the prize, and written either in the English, French, or Latin languages, must be forwarded (post paid) to the Secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society, on or before the first Saturday in February 1802. To each of the dissertations a motto must be prefixed, and the same motto must be put upon the back of a sealed letter, containing the name of the Author. All the dissertations, excepting that to which the prize shall be adjudged, will be returned to any place that may be directed, with the letters which accompanied them unopened. Thus the names of unsuccessful candidates will be known only to those to whom they may themselves communicate them.

Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement two or three times.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Mr. Leib presented a petition of Frederick Hockley and others, weavers, of the city of Philadelphia, stating that there are sufficient number of Manufacturers in their line, to supply the people of the United States; and praying such an increase of duties as will encourage their occupation. Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. S. Smith presented a petition of the Library Company, in the city of Baltimore, praying an exemption of duties on all books, maps and charts imported for the use of any library company or literary society; which petition, with one heretofore presented of a similar nature, from the New-York library society, were referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Kittera presented a petition of Jacob Humphreys, a captain in the Pennsylvania line, during the war with Great-Britain, praying the renewal of a military land warrant lost by the petitioner. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. D. Foster, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the several petitions of Thomas Frothingham; of several citizens and inhabitants of the counties of Washington and Allegany; of Andrew Finly and others, citizens of Westmoreland county; and the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the four western counties of Pennsylvania—recommending to the house to agree to the former reports made on these petitions and memorials.

The reports were severally read and committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Hill presented a petition of Henry and Sarah Waters administrators of Henry Waters, deceased, praying the payment of two loan office certificates found among the papers of the testator, subsequent to their payment being barred by the act of limitation. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. New, the petition of James Bell, heretofore presented, was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Otis, presented a petition of Dr. Henry Mead, of Boston, stating that he has discovered a method of refining camphire, with which he can supply the whole United States; and praying such a duty to be laid on the importation of that article, as shall amount to a prohibition of it. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill to alter and establish sundry post roads—Mr. Edmund in the chair; and after making sundry amendments rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

The bill intitled "An act for the relief of Campbell Smith," was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the house, that the Senate disagree to the resolution sent from this house, authorizing the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to close the present session, by adjourning their respective houses on the first Monday in April next.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's speech, at the opening of the present session as relates to a revision and amendment of the judiciary system, reported "A bill to provide for the better establishment and regulation of the courts of the United States"—which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for Monday next.—Adjourned.

Rear admiral Mark Robinson, who lately died at Bath, was a gentleman of the most distinguished merit in his profession. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, O. S. and at the age of fourteen entered into the service of his country. The exertions and consequent distinctions of this gallant veteran merit a brief detail. He was actively engaged in most of the combats under the command of Sir Peter Warren, and Lord Hawke. As commander of the Falcon, his conduct and bravery were eminent and conspicuous at the reduction of Guadaloupe, where his ship sunk under him. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Honey on the coast of America, where he had the satisfaction of preserving Charleston from the effects of an alarming conflagration a service for which the merchants of South Carolina expressed their gratitude by a public vote of thanks, dated January 14, 1771, and a very large piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription. Under Lord Keppel he commanded the Worcester; whence he was transferred to the Shrewsbury, in which ship he led the British fleet five times into action. In the last of these engagements off the Capes of Virginia, he was disabled by a severe wound in the hip, and the loss of a leg.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.	
Six per Cent.	16 1/4 to 5
Three per Cent.	2/10
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15/4
8 per Cent Stock—4 1/2 per Cent. advance.	
BANK United States.	25
— Pennsylvania.	18
— North America.	47 1/2
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 4 to 5 per cent. below par	
— Pennsylvania, shares, 18 per cent. adv.	
East-India Company of N. A. 10 per cent. advance	
Land Warrants, 32 dolls. per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London,	62 at 30 days
	60 at 60 to 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 3/4 to 100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 2 1/2 to 100 per Mark Banco.

From the New York Gazette.
The following letter of thanks to Lord St. Vincent, with his answer, has not been published in America. If you can spare room for them in your esteemed Gazette, you will oblige a friend of the brave, and an acquaintance of that gallant admiral.
Wall street, 6th March.

MY LORD,
I have the honor, by desire, and in the name of, the merchants of London, and the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds, Halifax, Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich, trading to the southern parts of Europe (unanimously determined and directed by their respective committees) to express the warm interest they take in the speedy and perfect re-establishment of your lordship's health, and their earnest wish and prayer for the long preservation of a life of such importance to the British empire.

In common with their fellow subjects, they have felt the advantage which this country has derived from the gallantry displayed by your lordship on various occasions; and as merchants, an additional degree of obligation, for the zealous attention which your lordship has shewn, on every occasion, to the support and protection of its trade and commerce, and for which they request your lordship to accept their grateful thanks.

It affords me, my lord, the most heartfelt satisfaction, to be charged with communicating to your lordship, sentiments replete with veneration, applause and gratitude; sentiments so justly merited by your lordship, and so cordially felt by the highly respectable body of the merchants and manufacturers, whom, in their mercantile profession, I have had the honor, for several years past, to represent.

Permit me also to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the obligations for which I am personally indebted to your lordship, and to subscribe myself with esteem and respect,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN TURNBULL.
Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.
London, Nov. 6th, 1799.

To which his Lordship returned the following reply:

SIR,
I am highly honored by and gratified by the approbation of the merchants of London, and the manufacturers of Leeds, Halifax, Exeter, Birmingham, and Norwich, trading to the southern parts of Europe, and by the warm interest they take in the recovery of my health, conveyed in your obliging letter of yesterday.

The protection of the trade and commerce of the country, I have ever considered a principal object of my public duty, and felt fully recompensed, when any efforts in the discharge of it were attended with success; for on the prosperity of our commercial navigation, the summit which Great Britain has reached, can only be maintained.

I avail myself of this occasion, to acknowledge the advantage I have derived from your instructive correspondence; and I have the honor to be, with great regard and esteem,

Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) ST. VINCENT.
Rochester, Nov. 7, 1799.

To John Turnbull, Esq. Chairman of the Merchants trading to the Southern parts of Europe.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.
Arrived, sloop Sally, Thompson, from Cape Francois, in 44 days.
The sloop of war Warren, capt. Newman, spoke on the 19th January, sloop Mary, Paul, of and from hence, bound to Havana, in distress—Capt. Newman supplied her with cordage, and she has since arrived at Havana.

New York, March 11.
Arrived—Schooner Two Sisters, Taylor, in thirty-five days from Port de Paix. Left there the schooner Industry, Bradshaw, of Salem.
Evilina, Holmes, of Baltimore, and sloop Orpha, Hannibal, of New York to fail next day.

On the 4th of February, off Great Henegaug, spoke an armed brig Captain Waters, from St. Marks for Baltimore 4 days out.
On the 6th of February, off the S. E. reef of Henegaug saw a vessel stranded.

On the 25th of February, off Cape Hatteras, spoke the sloop Betsey, Woodhull, bound to New York from Georgetown, who informed that his mate James Smith, of New York fell overboard; that he sent 2 men in his boat to pick him up;—that the boat was overset, and a man named Caleb Johnson of Stonybrook was drowned, and the mulatto man in the boat was picked up by the Two Sisters, and put on board next day:—the mate was also drowned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed by the hon. Richard Peters Esq. judge of the district court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at No. 117 in South Street, on Saturday the 15th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,
2 pipes of Madeira Wine, called London parti war.
The same being a part of ten pipes, levied on, on the 5th day of June last, by
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
late Marshal.
Saffron street, No. 117,
11th March, 1800.

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, March 12.
Will be presented, (for the fourth time here) the admired Comic Opera, called
ZORINSKI;
Or, The Polish Confederacy.

To which will be added, the musical Entertainment, (never performed here) called
THE POSITIVE MAN;
Or, Sailors on Shore.

The Farce to conclude with
THE SAILORS RENDEZVOUS.
In which will be introduced the favorite Song of
"SWEET POLL OF PLYMOUTH."
By Mr. PLYMOUTH.

George Alexander Steevens's celebrated Song of
"THE SEA STORM."
By a Gentleman (his first attempt on any Stage.)
AND
A TREBLE HORNPIPE,
By Mr. Francis, Mr. Warrell, jun. and Mr. Mitchell.

A young Gentleman will shortly make his first Appearance in TONY LUMPKIN, in Dr. Goldsmith's much admired Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.
The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 8, and the curtain rise at a quarter past six.

RORCUPINE.
RUSH LIGHT, No. II,
IS JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at DICKINS'S BOOK-STORE,
Opposite Christ Church,
November 12.

DESERTED,
FROM the United States Frigate Philadelphia, DAVID DEVINE, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion and hair—also, WATSON LUDLOW, by trade a Shoemaker, born in New Jersey, 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair and complexion. Whoever will take up said Deserters and deliver them on board the said frigate, shall receive ten dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.
March 12. 31awf.

LAW BOOK STORE,

319 High Street.
GEORGE DAVIS has just received from Dublin, via New York, a very large Parcel of Law Books, all of the latest editions, which renders his assortment he believes the most extensive and valuable on the continent. They will be opened this day, and ready for sale at any time afterwards.
The subscribers to that important work, *Wentworth's System of Pleading*, are informed that it is now arrived, and will be delivered on application. Blank Declarations fetched and approved by the most distinguished Law characters, to be had of G. D.
March 12, 31aww

SALE OF ELEGANT REAL ESTATE.

ON MONDAY
THE 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, will positively be sold, without reserve, belonging to George Meade, Esq.—an elegant 3 story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, almost new, and finished in the modern style, No. 78 on the fourth side of Walnut street, two doors below Fourth street, and now in the occupation of Mr. Simon Walker (son-in-law to Mr. John Ashley). This house is under rent for one year, from the 1st of November, 1799, at 840 dollars per annum.
The lot on which it is erected, is 21 feet in front and 100 feet in depth. The remainder of the lot was thro' mistake sold some time past, being 24 feet 9 inches in front, and 100 feet in depth. It shall be valued by three honest men chosen by the parties who have securities on the premises, which Mr. Meade will account for to those who have security on the property.
ALSO,
Two Brick Stables, and a Coach House, in Walnut street between 4th and 5th street, adjoining Mr. Marshall's meeting house. The Stables have the privilege of an alley of 11 feet into 5th street. They will be sold separately; one of them will hold 4 horses and two carriages, and is now rented for £50 per annum. The other stable will hold 3 horses and one carriage, and is now rented for £37 10. they are both arched and laid in mortar, with two inch planks, and the cellar will hold 100 pipes of wine—Also,
A LOT OF GROUND,
in 4th street, 20 feet front, and 49 and an half feet deep, subject to the annual ground rent of 6 dollars and 38 cents. This lot has the privilege of a 3 feet alley adjoining.
Conditions of sale will be approved in/orsed notes at 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. On the house in Walnut street, there is a mortgage of £1630 payable to Edward Seiles, Esq. and on the stable there is a mortgage of £300 payable to Samuel Williams. These mortgages may lay a considerable time by regularly paying the interest.
March 11. 31awf.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,
A very extensive and general assortment of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Being of the first quality and in the highest preservation, consisting of almost every article in the House keeping line; such as Mahogany Side Boards, Chairs, Dining, Pembroke, Card and other tables; Secretaries, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads, Plate and Plated ware, China Glass, &c &c
ALSO—a complete set of mahogany chairs, feetee, curtains, &c. covered with blue damask sufficient for a large dining room.
The goods may be viewed on the Friday and Saturday preceding the day of sale, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and should the day prove unfavorable, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.
EDWARD POLE, & Co.
Auctioneers.
March 10. 31awf