

FOR BRISTOL,
THE SHIP
MANCHESTER,
INTENDED to return an early
Fall ship—will take freight if applied for im-
mediately
Thomas Muggleton & Sons.
31, 32, Dock Street. drw
April 17

CHINA GOODS.
Imported in the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson
commander, from Canton,
AND FOR SALE,
By JAMES LATIMER, jr.
NANKENS, white and yellow
Black, blue and colored Lutefrings
Black and colored Satins
Mazarine blue do.
Satin Stripe
Dove colored Shawls
Black and colored Taffetas
Canton Long Cloth
Imperial, Hyfon, Young } TEAS of the first
Hyfon and Souchong } quality.
April 8 drw.

THIS DAY
WILL be landed at Morton's wharf, from
on board the brig Hope, Anderson, from Ja-
maica
SUGARS & PIMENTO,
Apply to
MOORE WHARTON,
No. 111, South Water Street.
April 15. drw.

Just arrived,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
THE CARGO
OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,
Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal.
CONSISTING OF
An assortment of Piece Goods.
Sugars of the first quality,
And 500 qr. chests of superior quality
Hyfon Teas.
Willings & Francis, and
Thomas & John Clifford.
March 17. drw.

Just arrived,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
THE CARGO
Of the Ship CANTON,
Richard Dale, Commander, from Canton,
CONSISTING OF

Bohea
Souchong
Hyfon Skin
Young Hyfon
and Hyfon.
White } NANKENS.
Yellow }
Sugar of 1st quality.
China Ware.
Cassia.
Fans.
An assortment of Silks.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
No. 21, Penn Street.
April 14. drw.

IMPORTED
In the Harmony, capt. Kollock from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, Junr. No. 80, Dock-
street,

Coffees
Baltas
Emerites
Guzeenas
Mamoories
Fine Handkerchiefs
Dorcas
Black Perfians
Hyfon Teas
Heavy Pepper } of excellent quality.
Sugar
Block Tin of the best kind.

Also, by the ship Pennsylvania, from Batavia,
JAVA COFFE & SUGAR.
April 17. drw.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
ISAAC & EDWARD PENINGTON,
SUGAR REFINERS,
Expired the 1st instant.
The Business is now conducted by Edward
Penington who is authorized to settle all ac-
counts relative to the said partnership.
ISAAC PENINGTON,
EDWARD PENINGTON.
April 17. drw.

WANTED,
A YOUTH from 12 to 16 years of age,
of a tractable and obliging disposition,
to attend in a Store—good encouragement will
be given. Apply at the office of this paper.
April 17. drw.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
a number of
Journeymen Taylors.

SUCH as are industrious and well disposed, will
meet with liberal encouragement, by applying
to either of the subscribers, at their respective
places of abode.
James M'Alpin,
Charles C. & J. Watson,
John Stiley,
James Cummings,
Selby Hickman,
Thomas Harrison,
Caleb Hughes,
William M'Ilhenny,
Kenneth Jewell,
Benjamin Sharp,
Jacob Thomas,
William Ashby,
Enoch Wright,
Joseph Wilder,
Benjamin Shaw,
John Webb.
April 14. drw.

Ricketts's Circus, S. Fifth street.

M. SULLY
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public that
his BENEFIT is fixed for SATURDAY
next; when will be exhibited, a great variety of
SINGING,
Horsemanship and Tumbling;
ALSO,
An entire new Fantasia, called
HURRY SCURRY;
Or, A TRIP TO GRAY'S GARDENS.
Particulars will be expressed in the bills.
On this occasion as on former favors, he relies
on the patronage of the Friends and Amateurs of
Manly Exercises.
Tickets to be had at the Circus, and at No.
24, S. Fourth Street, opposite the Indian Queen.

CHINA GOODS.
Imported in the ship New Jersey, from Can-
ton, and for sale by Archibald McCall,
No. 187 South Second Street,
White and Yellow Nankens,
Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Hyfon Skin,
Bohea and Souchong Teas,
Black Satins and Lutefrings, Hair Ribbony,
Cassia, and Rhuubarb in chests,
Sugar in boxes and bags.
ALSO ON HAND,
A small assortment of China ware, and a few
Hbds Prime Jamaica Sugars.
April 4. drw.

IMPORTED,
In the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pherson master,
from Canton, an Assortment of
CHINA SILKS,
Consisting of
Black and coloured Lutefrings
Black Satins
Black Senchaws
Black and coloured Sewing Silks
Nankens, Fans, &c.
Also on hand,
INDIA MUSLINS,
viz.
Guzeenas
Gurrabs
Coffas
Baltas, &c.—and
India Bandannas.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front Street.
April 9. drw.

IMPORTED
In the Ship CANTON from China,
Richard Dale, Eq. Commander,
Yellow Nankens,
Silks,
Imperial,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Green and
Souchong } TEAS.
Apply to the subscriber, or at Messrs.
Willings and Francis's, Penn-street.
R. WILLING.
April 15. drw.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of the late house of Irwin &
Bryson, of Lexington, Kentucky, are
hereby informed, that a dividend of such mo-
nies of that firm, as have been received by the
subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day
of April next, among those creditors who shall
have before that time furnished their accounts
properly attested to
WILSON HUNT,
Acting assignee.
March 15. drw.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having claims against Richard
S. Footman, surviving partner of the house
of Footman & Co. also those having claims
against the estate of Richard S. Footman, de-
ceased, are desired to exhibit their accounts,
well authenticated; and all these indebted to
the said firm are requested to make immediate
payment to
JOHN MCLELLAN,
Administrator to the estate of R. S. Footman.
Frankford, April 9. drw.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
His Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and au-
thorized to transact the Consular Business,
for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United
States of America, residing at Philadelphia,
Hereby gives public Notice,
That in obedience to recent instructions received
from his government, it is the duty of all Masters
of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing
from any port in the said States, to call upon him
or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such
Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency
of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the so-
vereign Decree of the Belligerent Powers, render
indispensably necessary, and that any Master of
vessels belonging to the respective nations, or na-
vigating under the protection of their flags, in
omitting to take such certificates, will personally
stand responsible for the consequences.
RICHARD SODERSTROM.
Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

LANCASTER STAGES.
THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lan-
caster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their
grateful thanks to their friends and the public in
general, for the past favors they have received, and
inform them that in addition to the regular Line,
they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful
drivers, to go through between the City and
Bosough in two days. Those who prefer this mode
of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage
Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market Street,
Philadelphia.
Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.
Nov. 30. 21-5

THE HEALTH OFFICE
Is removed to No. 141 South Front Street,
Near the Drawbridge.
April 1. drw.

BRITISH
Summary of Politics.
[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.]

PRUSSIA.
Here we behold a Monarch placed in the
most enviable of all situations, in a situation
which enables him, by a proper exertion of
his internal resources, to give to Europe
a speedy and a permanent peace. But, with
a mind, either warped by the most selfish
and unworthy passions, or perverted by the
infusion of Jacobin principles, he refuses to
exert the means which Providence has en-
trusted to him, and obstinately adheres to
the Philanthropic resolution of prolonging
to an indefinite period, the troubles of Eu-
rope, rather than engage in a war, which,
notwithstanding his protest, could only affect
his army and his purse. From a disposition
thus perverse, nothing noble, nothing pro-
fitable, nothing worthy can be expected. It remains for
the page of history to do justice to the
crowned associate of regicides, and to appre-
ciate those mean subtleties, which would
give to a dereliction of principle, the em-
blance of policy and prudence.

SPAIN.
This country may almost be considered
as a blank in the political map of Europe.
The sovereign is reduced to the lowest pitch
of human degradation, by his close alliance
with, and implicit obedience to the assassins
of his family. The blind tool, the passive
instrument, what-ver resources a country,
without commerce, relying for support on
the produce of its colonies, intercepted by
the superior fleets of its enemy, and with a
people highly and justly discontented with
the proceedings of the government, may be
supposed to possess, will be subject to the
absolute disposal of the French, whenever
it may be their pleasure to call them forth.

PORTUGAL.
The Portuguese Government are well
disposed to second the operations of the al-
lies, but from the situation of that kingdom,
it must rather be considered as likely to di-
minish the general force, by requiring for-
eign troops to defend it from invasion, than
to afford the smallest accession of strength
to the allies.

THE PRINCES OF GERMANY.
Divided by the unconstitutional inter-
ference of the King of Prussia, who, having
violated his own allegiance to the head of
the empire, seeks to gain as many associates
in rebellion as he can; weakened by inter-
nal dissensions; and hesitating between a
plain sense of duty and false conceptions of
interest; the Germanic empire is rendered
incapable of exerting that force, which un-
divided, and properly directed, would suf-
fice to resist the whole power of France.—
The soudest part of the German com-
munity is, unquestionably, the lower class of
people. These entertain a just sense of na-
tional pride; these place a just value on
national independence. Here, the people
set an example which, if followed by their
superiors, would place the safety of their
country beyond the reach of danger. They
hold the French in abhorrence, and deem
no sacrifice too great for the defeat of their
efforts, and the destruction of their power.

AUSTRIA.
Any attempt completely to develop the
political system of the cabinet of Vienna,
would only serve to expose the presumption
of the writer, and afford very little, if any
information to the reader. Far are we from
accessing to the justice of their conclusions,
who, having imbibed the prejudices of the
old French court, impute every decision of
the Imperial eduncil, every movement of
the Austrian army, to the ambition of the
House of Austria. They who could discover
any trace of ambition in the disgraceful
peace imposed on the Emperor at Campo
Formio, the conditions of which tended
vastly to increase the power of his most for-
midable enemy, and proportionably to di-
minish his own, must be in the habit of
viewing political events through a very dis-
torted medium from any which we have been
accustomed to use.

Without diving into the arcana of the
Austrian cabinet, or without raising up for
them a system to which, like true system
mongers to make every thing bend, it will,
we conceive, be, at once, wiser and safer to
judge them by their conduct; and, certain
it is, that this affords but too strong ground
for censure and mistrust. The two facts
which we formerly noticed relative to the
secret orders given to the Austrian Generals
Bellegarde and Kray, to which the latter
had the magnanimity to disobey, suffi-
ciently characterize the wretched impolicy,
and the dishonest duplicity of the Aulic
council. But, in how much stronger a
point of view are these displayed, when we
consider the sudden retreat of the Archduke
from Switzerland, at the very moment
when the arrival of the Russians rendered
victory the certain consequence of a battle,
and at the very moment when it could
have been attended with material prejudice
to the arms of the allies, and have rendered
the issue of the campaign a matter of doubt?

This event, took place, not after a series
of disappointments calculated to discourage
the troops, and to fill their leaders with dis-
may, but after a succession of victories, for
their rapidity, extent, and importance, un-
equalled in the annals of war!—after all
the strong fortresses of Italy (which had cost
the French so much time and so much labor
to subdue) had been recovered in the short
space of six months (with a single exception,) and
the enemy dispossessed of all their strong
holds, and driven back to the very frontiers
of their own territory! Such conduct is so
truly incompatible with all the known prin-
ciples of human action, is so hostile to the

real interests of the Emperor, and is at the
same time, so irreconcilable with the im-
puted ambition of the house of Austria, the
gratification of which, if it really exists,
must depend not on defeat, but on a suc-
cession of victories, that we shall not enter in-
to a fruitless search after its motive. What-
ever be the cause, the effect must be de-
plored. It tends to excite dissidence and to
create disgust.

Previous to this extraordinary event, the
conduct of Austria had been uniform: con-
sistent, and, in some respects, magnanimous.
While forsaken by her continental allies, she
for some time, supported, alone, the con-
tinent with France; and, during the present
campaign her exertions, in every quarter,
were such as to leave no doubt of the sin-
cerity of her professions. She had every
reason to be satisfied with the conduct of
her Russian Allies, to the invincible cou-
rage and matchless skill of whose commander
she was indebted for the recovery of Italy.
The sudden change in her system, then, ap-
pears the more extraordinary; while the
treatment, which the Russians have received,
at her hands, in return for their services,
convicts her of the basest ingratitude.

Thus we see this formidable power, with
increased resources, and additional means,
for continuing the war with the fairest pros-
pect of success, evince a disposition to per-
verse, as to baffle every attempt to ascertain
the line of conduct which she means bene-
ficially to pursue. If it be her intention to
sue for peace, she will, no doubt, endeavor
to obtain it, by the sacrifice of the Austrian
Netherlands, to the extension of her terri-
tory in Italy. If her offers be rejected, or
if she resolve on pursuing the war without
any previous attempt to conclude a peace,
she will, probably be induced to render her
conduct more conformable with the just and
upright views of her Russian ally, and to
declare her adherence to the principles ad-
vanced in the public declaration of the Em-
peror Paul.

FRANCE.
When we lately adverted to the last
revolution in the government of this devoted
country, we observed, that we should be
led to consider it in a different point of
view from any which it had hitherto
contemplated by public writers, and we ex-
pressed a hope at the same time, that we
should, in the course of another month, be
enabled to acquire more solid data on which
to build our opinion of this important event.
—These data however, are still to be ob-
tained. The difference to which we alluded
respects chiefly the Anti-Jacobinical and
Royalist tendency, which many of our peri-
odical writers have discovered in the destruc-
tion of the directorial tyranny. But who are
the doughty Anti Jacobins that have so
suddenly started up in the centre of Republi-
can France? Sings the notorious regicide,
who, in derision of his more squeamish bre-
thers, who were then not quite so callous to
shame as to sanction the commission of mur-
der, without assigning some pretext for their
conduct, proclaimed his pre-eminence in
wickedness by consigning his sovereign to
the scaffold—“without a phrase?” and Bu-
onaparte, the Jacobin regenerator of the ha-
bitable globe!—To such men infamy itself
could alone impute the design of promoting
any change favourable to the restoration of
Royalty. Whether the late change has a
tendency to produce such restoration, is in-
deed another question; but, one the solu-
tion of which appears to us equally easy.

They who consider it as having such a
tendency appear to have founded their opi-
nion on the glaring violation which it dis-
plays of the fundamental principle of all de-
mocratical systems which have succeeded
each other for the last ten years—the sove-
reignty of the people, and its inseparable com-
panion, equality. This it is contended, is a
grand point gained; because, the people
convinced, that this boasted sovereignty is
a mere phantom of the imagination, which
never had, and never can have, a real exist-
ence; and seeing this truth virtually ac-
knowledged by the very men who had, with
equal zeal and energy, raised up this
phantom, and pretended to worship it as
a national divinity, will become reconciled
to more reasonable and more practical prin-
ciples of government, and so be prepared
by degrees, for the reception of their law-
ful sovereignty. But surely the fallacy of this
argument might be discovered in the acknow-
ledged tendency to approximation in ex-
tremes of every kind. With the worst fea-
tures of democracy incessantly exposed to
their view; with daily experience of the
numberless calamities resulting from the es-
tablishment of a government which they
were taught to consider as founded on the
imprescriptible rights of the people; per-
petually subject to arbitrary attacks on pro-
perty and personal freedom; and finding the
theoretical assertion of their boasted sove-
reignty only immersing them deeper and
deeper in practical slavery; the inhabitants
of France, so pained with terror, and so
weighed down with oppression, must neces-
sarily, have been anxious for a change, and
have sighed for the restoration of monarchy,
as a system, the most hostile to that from
which all their miseries had proceeded. But
when they see the odious fabric overturned,
by the very artificers who had been employ-
ed in constructing it; when they hear as-
signed, as motives for its destruction, its
total inadequacy to all the purposes for
which it had been formed: When they hear
these truths proclaimed, to which they can
bear most sorrowful testimony, that its
vices were radical, that instead of producing
happiness and freedom it has only yielded
wretchedness and slavery: When they are
told also, that in the erection of the new
fabric, all these defects shall be studiously
avoided; that profiting by experience, the
artificers will form it of solid and durable

materials; in short, that their rights shall
be respected, their persons and property se-
cured from violence, and their happiness
consulted; and, when they see these pre-
ferences accompanied by the actual repeal of
two or three most oppressive laws, will they
not be disposed to exult in the change; will
they not be led to compare their present,
with their late situation, as the objects by
which their senses are more immediately af-
fected, without looking farther back; and
will they not, by this natural acquiescence
in a state of comparative comfort, gradually
habituate themselves to the existence of the
present order of things, until even the desire
of a farther change, from the exertions that
will be necessary to accomplish it, shall be
extinguished? In reasoning upon this subject,
it is necessary to take two things into con-
sideration; first, that there exists not in
France any thing like what is termed the
public mind, every feeling of that kind hav-
ing long since been destroyed; and secondly,
that we should argue, not from a conviction
of what men, placed in such situation, ought
to do; but what, from knowledge of their
character and of their past conduct, it ap-
pears probable that Frenchmen, in situa-
ed will do. If then our conclusion be right,
that the last revolution has not made any
impression on the minds of the great mass
of the people of France, favourable to the
restoration of royalty, it remains to be con-
sidered, whether it gives any advantage to
the active partisans of royalty which they
did not possess under the directorial system?
The reverse of this proposition appears to
us naturally to flow from the brief observa-
tions which we have already suggested on the
subject. It will not be denied, that the
prospects of success enjoyed by any party in
opposition to the existing government must
be in proportion to the non-acquiescence
of the great body of the people, and to the
weakness of the government itself.

On the former of these two grounds of
encouragement, if our reasoning be just,
little hopes can be reposed; and the latter
seems to us to be still more hopeless. The
reduction of five directors to three Consuls,
and the substitution of mere passive trans-
actionary committees, which a breath may an-
nihilate, for active permanent legislative bo-
dies, which nothing short of a revolution
could destroy, together with the mode by
which this change was effected, have given
to the new government that powerful means
of strength which ever results from a con-
centration of powers. All the intermediate
checks and controls which weakened the
authority, without correcting the tyranny
of the Directory, have been removed, and
the whole civil and military power of the
state is now absolutely vested in two indi-
viduals, who have risked too much in obtain-
ing it, to neglect any of the means which
may conduce to its preservation. These
men have too much sagacity, not to per-
ceive the necessity of reconciling every de-
scription of Frenchmen to their government;
and if a system of partial lenity and moder-
ation should prove inadequate to the at-
tainment of this end, we should not be at
all surprized, if they were ultimately to re-
call the whole body of emigrants, and make
such regulations respecting their ancient pro-
perty as the existing circumstances of the
country would admit. The confined limits
of our publication necessarily prevent us
from entering at large into all reflections
which have suggested themselves to our minds
on this interesting topic. But the general
result of our examination is briefly this—
that the nearer the government of France is
made to approach to monarchy in point of
form and effect, the further will it be re-
moved from it in point of fact.

Here we have only considered the prob-
able effects of this revolution on the internal
state of the country, as it respects the
re-establishment of royalty. As it tends
materially to strengthen the hands of gov-
ernment, it will, of course, increase their
means of repressing any efforts which their
brother Jacobins may make to subvert their
authority.
The same motives which will lead the
consuls to consult the sense of the people
will, in all probability, urge them to make
propositions for peace to some of the belliger-
ent powers. But whether they will make
any serious attempt to obtain a peace, must
depend entirely on their own conviction of
the continued necessity of war for the exist-
ence of the republic; and their sincerity
may fairly be deduced from the nature of
their propositions, whenever they may be
made. If they continue the war, the pos-
session of absolute power will enable them to
pursue it with greater vigor than they have
lately displayed. But the grand difficulty
which they will have to encounter, both in
their military operations and in their com-
munications, is the changed state of their
finances. This Sir F. D'Ivernois al-
ways truly stated to be the stumbling block
of the republic, and this, if the allies prove
true to themselves, is the rock on which the
republic will, ultimately split. The consuls
will, no doubt, make the greatest exertions
to augment their army on the Rhine, in the
hope of enabling it to cross that river, and
to establish its winter quarters in Germany.
Unable to provide their troops with pay and
subsistence for any length of time, they must
make them live on the plunder of foreign
countries, or they must cease to act. Even
the money that will be requisite for the or-
dinary expenses of the government, will, it
is conceived, necessitate exactions that must
materially interfere with the conciliatory
system of the consuls; while the difficulty
of recruiting the army will compel them to
have recourse to those arbitrary requisitions
which constituted the most of us, the most
disturbing feature, of the government which
they have abolished. If the allies do but
succeed in confining the French armies
within the limits of their own territory,