

loit, would make it necessary to convoke the primary assemblies.

Genfonne—"I support the motion for sending this address with the signatures to the departments and to the armies, I move also that the primary assemblies be immediately convoked."

A member—"You yourself must be first profecuted."—Yes! Yes! exclaimed the galleries. Loud applauses followed.—"We can no longer dissemble," resumed Genfonne, "the schism is so great that honest men must allow that all the bonds of mutual confidence between the members of this assembly are dissolved.—[Yes! Yes! cried with one voice, all the members on the extremity of the right side.]—The address which has been signed by part of the members, contains, besides threats, an appeal to the people, which I myself solicit. It is time they should know whether the making of laws belong to them or to a wretched faction. In that state of division, hatred and mistrust, into which we have been thrown, we must appeal to the people. It is impossible that our dissentions can otherwise be ended." After representing the danger, however of convoking the primary assemblies for a total re-election, he concluded with stating, that the convention might be prolonged, and the people allowed to replace such members as had lost their confidence by new deputies.

The report presented by Delaunay in the name of the committee of legislation, proposed that a decree of accusation should be passed against Marat.

The confusion was continued, nor was the debate ended when the above account was closed.

DUBLIN, April 9.

We insert the following epigram, not for the purpose of making the most distant application of it to our wife, just and virtuous House of Lords, but merely to introduce the anecdote which gave it birth, and to evince, how much better the Rights of Man and the Liberty of the Subject are understood and regarded at present, than many years ago, when the said epigram was written.—The circumstance was this—one Laboifere, we suppose from his name a wicked Frenchman and alien, published an almanac, and therein audaciously printed a list of the Members names of the SACRED House of Lords, for which seditious and scandalous libel he was very justly committed to prison; upon which Baron Dawson wrote the following

EPIGRAM.

To Newgate they've sent the poor Laboifere,
For printing the title and name of each Peer;
And there he must lie—'til he's not worth a sou,
For to tell who the Peers are—reflections on the House.

United States.

RICHMOND, June 10.

On Friday last, the Honorable the Judges of the Federal Court, held in this city, gave their opinions on the important subject of the payment of the British debts (which has engrossed the attention of the Court, for several days past.)

The points before the court were, 1st. Whether the British debts were recoverable in this State, the acts of the Virginia Assembly having prohibited the recovery, which acts passed prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

2d. Whether the payments made into the loan-office were not complete bars to the plaintiff's action for so much as was paid?

3d. As the definitive treaty had been broken by the Government of Great-Britain, whether the treaty of peace should be carried into effect on the part of America?

And, lastly, Whether the debtor was not annihilated by the dissolution of the government, on the 4th day of July, 1776?

The Court were unanimously of opinion on the 1st, 3d, and last points, for the plaintiff, considering the adoption of the constitution as a repeal of all laws in opposition to the treaty of peace, which by that adoption had become the supreme law of the land; and upon this ground gave judgment for the plaintiff on the first point. On the third they were of opinion, that the court could not take notice of a breach of treaty, if such did exist, without a declaration to that effect from the Congress of the United States. On the last, gave judgment for the plaintiff; as the plea of the defendant could not be supported by the laws and usages of nations. On the second point the court were divided, Mr. Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, for the plaintiffs, Mr. Iredell and Mr. Griffin for the defendants—upon that plea then, judgment was entered for the defendants—a majority of the court supposing, that as that law had been carried into complete effect before the treaty of peace, and as by that law, the defendant was discharged from the debt, the treaty of peace could not again charge him.

THE Letter Bag of the ship John and Richard, Capt. Knowland, (now lying at Port Penn) for London, will remain at the Post-Office until this evening.
Philadelphia, June 19.

Philadelphia, June 19.

Monday arrived at Port Penn, the ship John and Richard, Capt. Knowland, in three months and twenty days from Madras; she will sail in the course of the present week for London.

Monday evening Mr. Blanchard entertained the citizens with the second experiment of the PARACHUTE, which succeeded, to the admiration of the spectators.

The Dutch inhabitants of St. Martin's, have taken possession, without bloodshed, of that part of the island which had been inhabited by the French.

A vessel in 28 days from Liverpool, (says a Portland paper) arrived at Wiscasset in the district of Maine, on the 3d instant.—The papers by her are said to contain nothing later than has already been published.

Friday last at an election held for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, the following nineteen persons were chosen, which, with the six already nominated by the legislature, complete the 25 Directors of the institution. The Bank is in Lodge-Alley, Second-street.

Those marked with a star were chosen by the legislature.

- *Jacob Morgan
- *William Miller
- *Kearny Wharton
- John Barclay
- Samuel Howell
- James Crawford
- Hugh Holmes
- John Rofs
- John Leamy
- Matthew Lawler
- John Fry, jun.
- Godfrey Haga
- William Montgomery
- *John Swanwick
- *Charles Biddle
- *Samuel M. Fox
- Philip Nicklin
- William Sanford
- Thomas Ruston
- R. Ralston
- Sand Ford
- Walter Stewart
- Charles Petit
- C. Stocker
- George Pennock

The Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, elected JOHN BARCLAY, Esq. President of that institution—To-morrow is assigned for the choice of a Cashier.

Warrants have been drawn by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the Treasurer of the State, and delivered to the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for Three Hundred Thousand Dollars specie—and for the Stock of the State, to the value in specie, of, from three hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars. Daily Papers.

The Knoxville Gazette contains an account of the following murders and depredations of the Indians from the 9th to the 28th April—viz. Col Isaac Bledsoe, John Harmar, Dowdy, Henry Howdeshall, Samuel Pharr, John Benton, Richard Shaffer, Gambrell, John Jarvis, Francis Ramer, and four others, (names not mentioned) killed, and several wounded—Some houses were burnt, and a number of horses stolen.

The same Gazette says, "From undoubted information we can assert, that since the first of April, six hundred and sixty Creeks have crossed the Tennessee, at the lower towns of the Cherokees, for war against the district of Mero, Cumberland settlements.

"On the 29th ult. a detachment of mounted infantry, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major Hugh Beard, marched from South-West-Point, mouth of Clinch, to the relief of Mero district."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, of 22d April.

"I feel the necessity of cautioning you against being too sanguine in your calculations on property which may be sent to this market the ensuing summer and fall—my reasons are, the present general war against the Convention at Paris, the consequent stoppage of remittances from, and exportation of their manufactures to France—the people's having generally traded beyond their capitals; and the failure of almost all kinds of paper, except that of the Bank of England."

There has been much inkshed in New-York lately, occasioned by the words "Theatre Royal" being printed on the benefit tickets of one of the players. A writer in the DIARY has the following humorous remarks on the subject:

"I much approve of his idea of the Theatre Royal—it is certainly very proper, for it dignifies our insignificant city, which, but for the spirited exertions of our English Friends, might be forgotten. You may have observed, Sir, as you passed along the streets, signs thus inscribed—A. B. merchant from London—C. D. hatter from London—E. F. taylor from London—Brush maker, tallow chandler, dentist, barber, washer woman, shoe-black, &c. &c. from London. This shews they are acquainted with the passions the Americans have for British exports, and I doubt not, but that in a little time, we shall be so far polished, that we shall be supplied with lawyers, clergymen, assemblymen, Congress, and President, all from LONDON!!!"

EXTRACT from a PROCLAMATION of M. COLLOT, Governor of Guadaloupe.

"LET no ill-disposed citizen, stimulated by a sense of false pride, object, that there is no longer any rank, no honorable distinctions among us; in no period did so many exist! Let that citizen acquire the confidence of the public, and the finances of every office shall be under his care; let him become an ecclesiastic, and every dignity of the church shall await him; let him be brave and expert in war, there is no promotion to which he may not reach; let him be economical, and to him shall the public income, the treasures of the nation, be entrusted! Who after this, shall dare to claim superiority from titles, when no superiority from henceforth can be acknowledged, but that which springs from virtue and abilities."

WHIPPING THE CAT—AN EXTRACT.

"MIRABEAU's ashes were dispersed as belonging to a traitor, by the patriot Brissot, who is styled a villain by the patriot Egalite, whose banishment is advocated by the patriot Robespierre, who is declared to be a monster by the patriot Darnourier, who is stigmatized a traitor by the patriot Marat, who is now confined by a patriotic decree of the Convention."

At the present moment, when attempts are not wanting to mislead the public judgment and prejudice the minds of the citizens of the United States against a government, the administration of which hath dispelled every cloud that darkened our political hemisphere, shed a lustre on our national character, and brightened the prospect before us—it may not be amiss to advert to a few facts, the bare allusion to which will justify the ardor of the friends to peace freedom and government, in their zealous attachment to, and support of, the federal constitution, and the systems which have been productive of so much happiness to our country.

There is not a State in the Union in which the benefits immediately arising from the restoration of public credit are not strikingly apparent in some public or private undertaking; by which also the general interest is promoted; few, if any of these undertakings would probably have had existence for many years to come but for the cause just assigned. In the district of Maine extensive plans in calling are on foot, which promise emolument to the adventurers and great accommodation to the public. The population, agriculture and commerce of this district and of the State of New-Hampshire are rapidly advancing. The attention of their Legislators is engaged in making extensive and adequate provision for disseminating knowledge among the people—by founding and establishing public schools and colleges; while new channels of political information are continually opening in the numerous weekly publications which the adventurers of the type set up.*

In Massachusetts various public works have been undertaken and effected; bridges erected, and roads improved—manufactures established and profecuted with spirit and success; literary institutions spring up in all parts of the State; agriculture and the arts flourish under the fostering hand of public patronage, and the encouragement of an intelligent public.—Her commerce explores the remotest regions of the universe, and her ships unlade at home the produce of all climes.

This statement will apply with proper variations to Vermont, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.—Through these happy and flourishing States, plenty tranquility and freedom reign. The farmer plows, sows, reaps and enjoys—laughs and sings without care or anxiety, finding a ready demand and a good price for all the surplus produce of his labor.—In short, human felicity may here be said to have found a permanent residence.

Large cities like a vortex attract every description of characters; among these the jealous, the envious and seditious—hence the glooms of restless ambition some times darken the columns of one or two vehicles of political murmurings, which are published in Boston; but as they are there born, there they would die were it not for the transplanting which they receive into similar soils in other large cities. Except these solitary croakings, & the voice of complaint is scarcely heard in a whisper throughout the States east of the Hudson.

In the State of New York a noble spirit of improvement and enterprise has broke forth; designs are carrying into execution in the western parts of that government, which when completed, will astonish the world—these are profecuted under the auspices of some of the first patriots of the country, with an energy and perseverance that must overcome every obstacle; the latent resources and the favorable circumstances of situation, of that respectable member of the union are of late brought into view—and we may rest assured that these will be turned to the best account.—Principles of union and federalism appear to predominate among the people, these are unfolding the human character and displaying it in the fairest colours—auspicious to freedom, agriculture, learning, commerce and arts.

Pennsylvania, second to none in the career of enterprize and improvement, has planted the greatest magnitude in actual profecution; from the spirit with which she have been begun and the means which she possesses to mature them—there is the greatest reason to expect that this extensive State will ere long be in a situation so favorable to internal commerce by land and water, that her agriculture and trade will be carried on with as much facility as in the most improved part of Great-Britain.

Nor does the improvement of her roads and internal navigation engross the whole attention of her citizens. Her Legislature actuated by the most benevolent and enlightened policy, has turned its attention to making very liberal provision for improving the public mind in useful science and political knowledge; this she has been enabled to do from the favorable situation of her funds, which are placed on the most respectable footing by the revival of the public credit of the Union.—The private and public spirit of improvement discovered in the capital and other parts of the State—the ship-building, and prodigious increase of the exports, through the expand-

* Four newspapers are now published in the interior parts of New-Hampshire—and four or five have for a long time been established in the sea ports of that State.

† The following objects are now profecuting by the citizens of this State, viz.—A turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster; another to Yorktown, by the way of West-Chester and Strasburgh; a bridge across the Susquehanna at the Blue-Rock; a bridge over the Delaware at Eafion; to join the Schuylkill and Delaware, by a canal of more than twenty miles; to join the Schuylkill and Susquehanna by another canal; a canal through the Conawaga falls on the Susquehanna; to clear the Schuylkill; to clear the Lehi, and to open and improve a number of other roads.

ing progress of agriculture, may be essentially and justly ascribed to the same cause.

The benign influences of the federal government extend to every part of the union.—The agriculture of the Southern States has received an astonishing spring from the return of general confidence; the hand of industry is neverd thereby—and the attention of the people is drawn to the best and most profitable objects of cultivation; public spirited projects are the topics of publication in the States of Delaware and Maryland, and some are carrying into effect; internal peace and contentment pervade these States, and the repinings of uneasy minds are scarcely heard, in the faintest tones of a still small voice.

Virginia and Maryland are profecuting the grand objects comprised in the projected permanent seat of government—travellers recently from that favored spot, speak in the highest terms of the situation—nature has been unboundedly munificent in her gifts and graces to the scene—and art, industry and wealth are united in adding to its improvement. The public buildings, several of which are begun, are profecuting with spirit agreeably to the elegant designs of Mr. Hoben—Great numbers of hands are employed in the works, which it is expected will be completed in good season.

Great progress has been made in the grand work, carrying on for opening and improving the navigation of the Potomac—and the principal objects of the association in this enterprize will be effected beyond expectation.—Immense advantages are derived from what is already done—and commerce will shortly expand her wings in the bosom of the American wilds.

In North-Carolina several public and private enterprizes in canalling have been undertaken—the situation of the country is highly favorable to works of this nature—and will undoubtedly pay the adventurers a large premium for their capital.

The Legislature and people of this State are taking measures to found various public seminaries of learning, particularly a University.—May success crown their virtuous labours; that light, freedom, and peace may be enjoyed by every citizen of that extensive State, and the blessings of a just and righteous government perpetuated to the latest ages.

In South Carolina we see the revival of agriculture and commerce keep pace with the progress of credit and equal laws—left in a decrepid state by the ravages of the late war, of which this part of the union experienced a triple portion; South-Carolina is just beginning to feel the salutary effects of peace and credit—some enterprizing projects have been brought forward, and there can be no doubt that the internal improvements in contemplation will be carried into effect, to the great advantage and accommodation of her citizens.

By some late accounts, the foreign trade of the infant state of Georgia has increased greatly, and is making rapid advances—this leads her planters to extend their agricultural improvements.—The exports of that state already form an important item in the general exports of the union—and in a few years will shew that the sanguine anticipations of some of her sons have been founded on just calculations.

As an abatement to the pleasure arising from the contemplation of the foregoing particulars, the war with the Indians, presents itself to the ingenious mind; but while sympathy is excited, and sensibility wounded at the recital of scenes of Indian barbarity—the patriotic and candid part of the community confide in the solicitude and exertions of the government for the restoration of peace and security to the Frontiers—which will be accomplished, unless their zealous endeavors, accompanied with a great expence should be unhappily prostrated—which God forbid.

If the powers combined against France seriously believe the accounts published of the profcriptions, massacres, murders, plunderings, pillaging, levellings, disorganizations, wretchedness and mercy, which are said to have rendered France the most unhappy country on the face of the globe—if they further believe that all these things flow from the principles of the leaders in the French Revolution, as from their proper source—and that their own governments are in the utmost hazard of being involved in similar scenes of anarchy and distress—it cannot be considered as surprising that those powers should combine, as well for their mutual defence against evils of such magnitude, as for the destruction of principles so hostile to human happiness—every dictate of reason, justice and humanity, would compel them to the measure. But the question is, whether quite different motives do not actuate the invaders of France? Whether the apprehension of the subversion of their own despotism and the destruction of ancient abuses, which would involve a diminution of their power and revenues, are not the inducements to their interference in the formation of a government for France?—An independent nation assuredly has a right to establish for itself such systems and rules as may appear to the majority best calculated to promote their "peace, liberty and safety."

Died, last Friday, Mr. STEPHEN PROSSER, of this city—a gentleman whose death is much regretted.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.
Snow Baron de Carondelet, Herve, N. Orleans
Brig Alfred, Sheehan, Port-au-Prince
Columbia, Green, West-Indies
Schooner Betsey, Albe, C. Francois
Weymouth, Stevens, New-York
Sloop Sally, Bartlett, Cape-Francois
Sally, Benthall, St. Mary's

Price of Stocks as in our List.