

Franklin, in his 14th number, has crowned all his arguments against the Treaty, by saying, that Treaties are a quid pro quo business—that is, if you go to market, you must give an equivalent for what you bring away. Ah, true it is, that it will never be good times with some persons, so long as “no penny no paternoster” exists as a proverb.—“Give and Take,” even Indians understand.

By the Brig Ann, Capt. Talbot. DUBLIN, April 11.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

Yesterday a most numerous and respectable meeting of the Roman Catholics of this city, was held in Francis street chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February last, to present an address to his majesty, in respect to the event of their mission on that occasion.

On the motion of Mr. Richard M. Cormick, John Sweetman, Esq. was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Byrne, one of the delegates, in a concise speech, informed the meeting, that, pursuant to the instructions which he and the gentlemen who were associated with him in the delegation had received, they had presented their address to his majesty; but he should refer them for a more particular account of the proceedings on that business, to a gentleman who was associated with him on that honorable and important trust, who was then present.

Mr. Keogh went at great length into a detail of what passed between the Duke of Portland and the Delegates on the subject of their mission; and stated, that after presenting their address to his majesty, they applied to his grace to know if his majesty had communicated to him any answer to their address? To this his grace declined giving any answer; but he told them that his majesty's intentions should be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant. After stating what had passed between the Delegates and the Secretary of State, in a very minute manner, Mr. Keogh took a very comprehensive view of the relative situation of this country, with respect to Great-Britain; of the insults we have received from her, and the benefits we render to her. He then adverted to the circumstances attending the American war, when America, before she resorted to arms, complained of her privileges being abridged, of having sent deputies with addresses to Great Britain, stating their grievances; of their addresses being rejected—their deputies being unsuccessful, and the venerable Franklin being treated with insult. The consequence was, that America was severed from Great-Britain. He then adverted to Brabant and Holland, and, after reprobating the conduct of the British cabinet towards this country, concluded a speech replete with great energy and strength of argument, with expressing a wish, that no further question on the subject of Catholic emancipation should be brought forward; that we should consider ourselves as united with Irishmen of every description. He bestowed the highest eulogium on his Protestant fellow-subjects, particularly the inhabitants of Belfast, who stood foremost in the cause of the emancipation of the Catholics.

[In the course of Mr. Keogh's speech, the gentlemen of the College, who had been to present an address from their body to Mr. Grattan, entered the Chapel; they were received with the loudest bursts of applause, and were immediately accommodated with seats.]

Dr. Nevin, after a speech of some length, moved, that the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby given, to Edward Burne, Esq. John Keogh, Esq. and Baron Hussey of Galtrim, for their alacrity in undertaking, and fidelity in executing the trust reposed in them, which was unanimously agreed to; as was also the thanks to Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq. their agent, for his cheerful compliance in accompanying our delegates to London; and for the many and important services he has rendered to the Catholic body.

A resolution was also agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requested to present the petition of the Catholics immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the Gentlemen of the University, who had honored the meeting this day with their presence.

After which the meeting adjourned, sine die.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes 6 per Cents (20/), 3 per Cents (11/10), Deferred (14/3), Bank of the United States (43).

We have received the first number of a paper lately established at Salem, Washington county, State of New-York, entitled “Washington Patriot,” and published by Wm. W. Wands and S. J. Honeywood.—The following address by the Editors, we have inserted, as possessing the double recommendation of good sense and novelty.

[N. Y. Minerva.]

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Too long have vile abuse and party rage, Employ'd the press and soil'd the weekly page—

While Truth herself, by partial hands portray'd, Half met the light and half was sunk in shade.

And was the Press, fair Freedom's gift, design'd, To serve each base purpose of mankind?

To flatter pride, to point the darts of spite, To blast the good and screen the bad from light?

Forbid it Heaven!—A nobler aim be ours, To mend the heart, to aid the mental powers;

To show the world, on one extensive plan, All that is good and great and dear to man:

The statesman's plans and counsels to display— To point where glory shapes the hero's way:

And while new wonders burst from every clime, To mark the unfoldings of eventful time:

Thus while our youth, with sparkling eyes shall read, How patriots conquer, or more nobly bleed,

Their generous souls may catch the sacred flame, And join their country's love to that of fame.

Copatriots dear! of every sex and age, Whom chance may lead to view this humble page;

Protect our press—espouse a stranger's part, And deign to foster learning's favourite art:

With candour read, nor too severely blame, 'Tis all we ask who dare not hope for fame.

SCENIC EFFECT.

We take the liberty to observe, that in this paper, previous to the re-building of Drury lane theatre, we recommended with all the strength of argument of which we were possessed, that the stage should receive, conformable to natural phenomena, its principal light from the ceiling and not the floor—It seems in England this improvement was not deemed practicable, yet so it is, it has been adopted within these last few months in France with complete success—as usual perhaps it will be taken up on this side of the water at second hand, so soon as it shall be found necessary to make further theatrical alterations.

There are now about seventy theatres open in Paris. The convention are determined that the people shall turn their minds to politics as little as possible.

London Courier.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

By the Brig Mentor, Capt. Mitchell, which arrived on Wednesday, we have received Antigua, and Barbadoes papers to the 13th May, from which the following is extracted.

BRIDGE-TOWN, May 9.

By the arrival of the mail boat yesterday, is confirmed the melancholy account of the death of the governor, Mr. Campbell, and 38 other Gentlemen who were ignominiously executed by the enemy at Grenada, almost the whole of which is said to be in their possession.

She also confirms the recent defeat of the Charaibs at St. Vincents; and adds, that they turned against the French, whose heads they daily bring in, and whom they now accuse, as being the infligators and abettors of the depredations and cruelties which they have hitherto committed.

May 13.

On Monday arrived the Sloop Betsey, Capt. Barnes, by which we learn that a number of disaffected persons had been taken up at Martinique, among others a Frenchman, together with a Mullatto woman, who had secreted him in a Chest, in which was also found several hundred national Cockades and proclamations, intended to be dispersed about the island, it was supposed this man was one of those who had escaped from the schooner that was taken by the Thora sloop of war, when the attempt was made to land the troops and commissioners there;—both him and the woman were to be publicly executed.

The above sloop brings an account that information had been received at Martinique on Friday last, that the British

troops at Grenada had obtained a signal advantage over the enemy, whom they had defeated with considerable slaughter, and driven from one of their strongest posts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

On Saturday last sailed for London the ship William Penn, Capt. Josiah, Passengers:

- Mrs. Penn and family, Mr. Nicholas Wain, Mr. John Whiteides and lady, Mr. David Bacon, Mr. Francis Cabot, Mr. Joshua Gilpin, Mr. Waring, Mr. Whelen, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Clark, and Dr. Howard.

Says a CORRESPONDENT.

The Election of Mr. Jay as Governor of so respectable and important a portion of the Union, as New-York by so large a majority, (larger I believe than any Candidate ever had before when there has been any appearance of a contest) gives pleasure to every federal Patriot—no recent event appears to have excited such great and general satisfaction. Mr. Jay's majority is not so great as was expected by the friends of the Union in New-York, and elsewhere; but several reasons might be assigned; had he arrived before the election began, or had there been a moral certainty that he would, the best informed persons in New-York are firmly persuaded that more than three fourths of the whole number of electors would have voted for him. Mr. Jay having Thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy six Votes out of 25,368 Freeholders to the amount of £.100 each, is one of the strongest criterions of the Sentiments of the People of New-York that could be exhibited.

The late transactions in France have served very fully to display the real character of the mock Patriots of this Country.

They have at length thrown off all disguise, and limp along in open day with their cloven feet.

When Robespierre and Co. were filling France with crimes and horrors, not a whisper of disapprobation, all was necessary revolutionary energy. Vengeance having cleared the State of one set, another takes the lead, but the People have, it seems nothing to do with the new order of things—Measures of moderation Mercy and Justice are the works of a party—see the late paragraphs in the Aurora.

The bloody proceedings of Carrier, Collot &c. were never stigmatized by our anarebills with the word party—no, the people, the people did all, was the burthen of the Song with our fallen Jacobins; but now, that mercy, comparatively speaking is the Order of the Day, the people are entirely lost in the business—What advocates for the Sovereign People, are the mock patriots of the United States.

A Gentleman who arrived yesterday from Baltimore, has handed us a Baltimore Paper of the 8th, from which the following is extracted.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

Thursday arrived here, the brig Industry capt. Robert Ross, from Aux Cayes, in fifteen days—He informs that he left in that port the following vessels;

- Schooners Regulator, White of Baltimore, Eagle, do. Experiment, do. Port au Prince, Allison, do. Polly, do. Adeline, Stanly, do. Wolf, Bierd, do. Active, Compton, do. Mercury, Brenton, Philadelphia, Don, do. Nancy, Haffard, Charleflon, Patty, do. sloop Miranda, Smith, Philadelphia, besides a number of others.

Saturday arrived at the Fort, the Brig Clio, capt. Hammond, from Jeremie, 20 days.—Nothing new.

Same day arrived in Port, the Brig Rover, capt. Smith, from Gibraltar, 55 days; and the brig Amelia, capt. Hubbel, from New York, 6 days.

Captain Smith failed in company with an English fleet of about 100 merchantmen, convoyed by a 50 gun ship and a sloop of war, with which they parted April 15.

12, spoke a sloop from Boston bound to Martinico.

17, Spoke the ship Willink, J. Stewart, maller, from Cadiz, bound to Baltimore.

27, Lat. 34, S. saw a wreck, no masts standing, and her deck torn up.

28, spoke a schooner from New-London, bound to Demarara, which supplied the Rover with provisions of which she was in want.

31, spoke the sloop George, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica.

Arrived at the Fort, yesterday, schooner Franklin, capt. John Fry, from Port de Paix, 15 days.

The administration of that colony were purchasing American cargoes at the following rates.—Pork 24 dollars; beef 14 do. and flour 12 do. and paying for the same, in coffee, at 30 sous per pound, and other produce in proportion.

In the Franklin came passenger capt. John Wallace, supercargo of the brig George, of Alexandria, by whom we learn, that having arrived on the coast of St. Domingo, his vessel was taken possession of by the republican privateer called L'Union, capt. Boyer, of Cape Francois, commissioned by General Leveaux, and carried into Port de Paix, where, after several proposals being made by administration, for purchasing his cargo, which he refused, it was forcibly taken from him, and landed.

By the Franklin we also learn, that, the day before she sailed an express arrived at Port de Paix, to General Lavaux, from Martinico, which he left the 7th of May, informing a squadron, consisting of three 80 gun ships, four 44's several sloop of war, & a number of transports with troops, had arrived at Martinico, directly from France, and landed on that island; and the next day after the departure of the express, a general attack was intended to be made on all the forts.

The foregoing intelligence we received from captain Fry, and is confirmed by capt. J. Wallace, who belongs to Philadelphia. Fee's Point Telegraph.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVED.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, Days. Includes Ship Alexander, Garman, Charles (10 days), Brig Newton De Costa, St. Croix (12 days), Ann, Talbot, Dublin (56 days), Sc'h Friendship, Willis, N. Carolina (6 days), Seaflower, Tillet, ditto (8 days), Sloop Polly, Midget, ditto (7 days), Eliza, Smith, St. Croix (16 days), Sally, Lewis, Bermuda (10 days), Charlotte, Barker, New-York (4 days).

The brig Ann, Capt. Talbot, failed from Dublin the 11th of April, 5 days after the brig Friendship. The brig Adventure, Capt. Potts, had sailed for Liverpool.

About four weeks ago, off the banks of Newfoundland, Capt. Talbot spoke the ship Roebuck, Capt. Bliss, out 30 days from Bristol.

In the Ann came 50 respectable passengers.

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, dated March 16.

“We have only just time to inform you that we have just received per packet from your consuls at Gibraltar and Cadiz, dated 19th and 20th Feb. the afflicting intelligence of the rovers of Saltee being at sea, and directed to retain your shipping, and that they will certainly cruise as far as Madeira, as soon as the weather permits them. These gentlemen however flatter themselves that Muley Solyman may yet be prevailed on to become more pacific towards America. We make this transaction known at London, and most of our ports, and shall be obliged by your making it public in your city and neighbourhood, for the packet being about to sail, we have not time to write our friends generally.

By this Day's MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 9.

If it be true, as the newspapers have announced, and there is but little doubt of it, that the honorable Richard Ryder son of Lord Harrowby is appointed to be minister plenipotentiary to our United States, much satisfaction is to be hoped and expected from the appointment—His father Lord Harrowby, is the only son of the late Sir Dudley Ryder, knight, who, was bred to the law, and by his assiduity and attention, laid the foundation for his future elevation. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1733, attorney General in 1736, and chief justice of the King's bench, in 1754. His late majesty, George the 2d, in reward of long and faithful services, determined to raise him to the dignity of Peerage, and a warrant was signed by the king for that purpose on the 24th of May 1756, but Sir Dudley died on the following day, before the patent was completed. His son, the present Lord Harrowby, so called after the father's death, married Elizabeth daughter and co-heiress of Dr. Richard Terrick, late Bishop of London, whose great and amiable character need not here be mentioned.

On Monday last arrived at Newport the Frigate La Meduse, of 44 guns Citizen Simeon, commander, in 45 days from Rochfort—which vessel brought out Citizen Adet, which vessel brought out Citizen Fauchet, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States: Citizen

La Tombe, as Consul General, and four other gentlemen (whose names we have not been able to obtain) as Consuls for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

This morning Citizen Adet and family arrived in this city, in one of the Packets from Rhode Island. From a gentleman who belongs to it we have obtained the following information—

That they left Rochfort the 17th April, at which time Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, & Billaud Varennes, had been transported to Caen, for life pursuant to a decree of the Convention and that Vadier had made his escape to Switzerland: That fifteen other Representatives who had been favorable to the cause of Barrere, were imprisoned in the Chateau de Ham (in Picawly.) That tumults had been excited in Paris, against the Convention, but were suppressed by the exertions of the Convention, which were seconded by Gen. Pichegru, who was then in Paris to consult with the Committee of Public Safety, on the plans of the ensuing campaign. From the same gentleman we have the positive assurance that a TREATY OF PEACE had been concluded between France and Prussia, and had been published previous to his leaving Paris.

We learn that Paris papers as late as the 13th April are in town: we have had the promise of some of the latest, and hope to lay before our readers, in our Diary of to-morrow, intelligence that will interest them.

La Meduse took on her passage, two Spanish, and one Portuguese vessel, which they burnt.

By capt. Paine, of the ship Diana, arrived yesterday in 13 days from the Havannah, we learn that provisions were very plenty there, flour 12 and 13 dollars per barrel—a fleet of 40 sail of merchantmen, failed about 12 days before capt. Paine, for Cadiz—Produce was scarce, white sugar, 14 dollars per cwt. molasses 2 dollars per keg, containing five gallons.

The snow Pattern, captain Orange, was the only vessel belonging to this port remaining at the Havannah.

Captain Paine on coming out of the Havanna, spoke the schooner Willing Maid, of New Haven, from St. Thomas's bound to that port.

The following interesting Articles are taken from the Connecticut Courant.

The Boston paper entitled the Mercury, which ought to have been received by this Day's mail, and from which this intelligence was originally taken, is not come to hand.

Newspapers though sent under the sanction of Laws, are yet exposed to deprivation. Recent and interesting intelligence is frequently arrested by this means. Some further provision by law appears to be wanting, to secure the regular and certain transmission of Newspapers by the Mail.

BOSTON, June 5.

Very late from France.

By the Neptune, Capt. Crocker, which arrived yesterday from Nantes, in 42 days, Paris papers were received to the 12th April, with which were we obligingly favoured. The following interesting Articles, are translated from them. CONVENTION, Sessions of the 31st March.

Commotions in Holland.

We are assured, that there is at present in Holland, eighty thousand French troops, and that fifty thousand more are expected from Belgium. The Gazette of Berlin, states these two facts as incontestible.

Holland also has become the theatre of civil discord.

The city of Amsterdam is opposed to the States General; the municipality of this city have refused to take the oath prescribed to the public functionaries; and have written a very severe and vehement letter to the States General; of which the States have demanded a recantation.

The Municipality remain'd unshaken; it was necessary to employ force to reduce them; the Hotel de Ville was surrounded by a regular force; six of the refractory Municipal Officers were arrested, and replaced by other citizens.

The resistance of the Municipality, and the violence of the States to subdue them, maintain the greatest fermentation in the minds of the Batavians.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated April 8th, 1795.

The first of this month seditious movements of a very serious nature, took place in several cities of our province, above all here, at Amsterdam, and Delft, and in several villages. The Orange cockade was mounted by the revolvers, and excesses committed against the best patriots. At the village of Lisse, on the road to Amsterdam, general Daentels, who happened to be passing through the place, was assailed and dragged about by the hair of his head; he escaped from these hired wretches with difficulty. In this city a boatman appeared in the morning with a large Orange cockade in his hat, and excited the people to revolt. Crowds began to gather; but the firmness of our brethren the French, and of the National Guard, who were quickly under arms, put a stop to further disorder. The principal chiefs of this revolt are arrested: We expect to see them severely punished. A Gallies is already raised. We hear from Amsterdam, that fifty of the mutineers have been arrested.