

to all monarchies, inasmuch as it is actually carried on against a coalition of men of no property, that is a great majority of the French nation, at the expense of those who have, at the expense of an accumulation of taxes, paid by men of property in different countries in Europe.

Philosophical politicians, or, to avoid all mention of the suspicious word philosophical, men acting on comprehensive views or system, before they took any decided part, would have well weighed all the causes that might produce division among the grand confederation.

First. There might be a division of one state from another state; commercial states from military states; England, for instance, and Holland, cannot have the same interests as Prussia, the Empire and Russia.

Secondly. A division may take place among individual subjects of the same state; for in all states there is a difference between the interest of feudal and commercial proprietors.

Thirdly. The wealthy or rich in all countries, but particularly those under arbitrary governments, are the most self-interested; and, from their manners and dispositions, supine and indifferent, the most devoid of public spirit; at the same time that by their power and influence, they can bring about endless changes in the administration of governments.

The revolution in France has, in fact, taken place. Some of the members have separated themselves from the opposing confederacy, and others are about to follow their example.

It is impossible that the allies can have the advantage of two parties among the French, the one external the other internal. Two parties placed in such different situations, are divided in opinion, as there is no communication between them, and they cannot have the same views of the same objects.

The revocation in council of the British king of the order for seizure of American vessels, laden with provisions, bound to France, is to be ascribed to the first determination which was made by the President of the United States not to ratify the Treaty with Great-Britain, until those orders were withdrawn.

The French, in the midst of royal manifestoes, and military menaces from different quarters, very deliberately refer to the primary assemblies the election of two thirds of the national assembly.

The peace between France and Spain is the natural consequence of the naval successes at Toulon, and in the Mediterranean, under Lord Hood.

The States of Italy must now imitate the prudent conduct of the wise republic of Venice.

It is uncertain, at the present moment, whether the French army, under General Pichegru, have crossed the Rhine, or whether he really wishes and means to pass it.

The French endeavour to excite, but the arm of Russia, and that of dearth approaching to famine, restrains their ardour.

RUSSIA has at last assisted Britain with a very considerable squadron of ships. The Russian fleet alone is supposed to be equal to those of SWEDEN and DENMARK united.

THE BRITISH AFFAIRS AT SEA, under the genius of Lord Spencer, flourish greatly. We are now towards the conclusion of the war, just beginning to do what we should have done at its commencement; i. e. harass the French at sea, and menace the Seine and Paris.

An Anglo-American presents his respects to the Welsh Clergyman that preached a few evenings since, and would advise him for the future, not to blend politics with religion. Your correspondent is at a loss to know how the text which the Preacher took, could lead to a comparison of earthly governments with respect to their forms, and what connection it had with cursing Despots?

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1795.

In the Letter from Prequ'isse, published in Saturday's Gazette, for coas, read boat.

Mr. FENNO; Please to republish, from the Aurora, the two following modest and sagacious paragraphs:

It is hoped that the Representatives in both State and Federal Legislature will be early in their attendance at the next session. The choice of a Speaker will be the first act to be performed in both bodies, and the importance of a good choice must be obvious to every one.

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The committee of West India merchants and planters, upon whose solicitation the importation of sugar from the East Indies was discouraged some years since, are now urging ministers to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of sugar there, it being feared that American ships will bring produce to Europe, and underfell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

The following very interesting requisition has been addressed by several very respectable gentlemen of Monmouthshire: To Richard Morgan, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Monmouth.

"S I R, The constitution of this country leaves it among the most sacred and important duties of Britons, to petition the crown or the legislature upon the pressure or apprehension of public calamities.

"War, while drenching the plains of the continent with human blood, has only menaced us, by one of its harbingers, famine; which, with all its horrid consequences, is only suspended by a harvest far from being plentiful. Its return seems inevitable by the continuance of military measures, which, be their principles what they may, have the peculiar character of producing every where the very evils they have professed to remedy.

"Our offices and situations enable us to discover the general sentiment or wish of the country, which seems grounded on a conviction of the absolute necessity of a speedy peace; and we think it our duty to request you, sir, to convene the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants, on a very early day, to consider and propose

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia. Ship Wooddrop Sims, Hoegson, Havre 48 days. Brig Rebecca, Duvine, Brest 60.

Arrived at the Port. Brig Eagle, Gubbin, Charleston, and another from Hispaniola. Capt. Shanklin was boarded by three British frigates on Tuesday last, off the Capes of Virginia, and on Friday off Delaware Capes, by a Bermudian privateer.

The following Bermudian privateers are cruising at this coast, viz. Ship Lord Hawkebury, Newbold master, Retriever.

Brig Hezekiah, Frith Schooner Experiment, Nash Besides 2 others names unknown.

The Schooner Eliza, from Malaga, is removed to Hamilton's wharf, where the Sales of her Cargo will be continued. Nov. 7. 4t.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS. NEW-YORK, November 7.

Arrived at this port. Brig Carolina, Church, Aux Cayes Schr. President, Wittemore, St. Bartholomews Harriot, Lattimore, Jamaica

Continuation of our latest European Advices, received by the ship Mary Ann, Capt. King from Bristol.

LONDON, Sept. 9. The Amsterdam and Leyden Gazettes of the 1st and 4th inst. contain an account of the loss of one of their frigates, the Alliance.

A telegraph is established between Port Patrick in Scotland, and Donaghadee, in Ireland, and actual communications have been made across the channel by means of this wonderful instrument.

An order of council has been issued to all commanders of his majesty's cruizers; not to detain any more neutral vessels laden with provisions bound to the enemy's ports, which they meet with at sea.

A serious difference is reported to have lately taken place between Field Marshal Clairfayt and the Cabinet of Vienna; in consequence of which the former has sent in his resignation of the chief command of the army.

Charette is reported to have left his camp at Bellevue, near Nantes, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican army.

The expenses of the king of Sardinia for the present campaign amount to 34,471,000 Piedmont livres.

The war seems to be at a stand in Italy, though the dreadful note of preparation sounds louder than ever. Besides the armies of the Pyrenees on their march to Nice, 17,000 men had actually arrived there on the 25th ult. and were actually on their march towards the expected scene of action.

The Empress of Russia has rewarded the literary labours of Professor Pallas with an extensive estate near Moscow.

A building of very curious and singular construction was put up yesterday at a timber yard near Westminster bridge, for the inspection of the Board of Ordnance. It consists of two stories, the lower is calculated for barracks for soldiers; the upper is a regular fort, capable of mounting six brass cannon, six pounders.

At the sale of Rams belonging to the late Charles Chaplin, Esq. of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, one of the capital sheep was purchased by a Mr. Walesby, at the enormous price of 174l. 6s. which is more than double the sum ever given for a ram at any auction before this.

County Meeting for Peace. The following very interesting requisition has been addressed by several very respectable gentlemen of Monmouthshire: To Richard Morgan, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Monmouth.

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such an address to the throne, as may accord with that sentiment and wish.

"We trust our fortunes, our characters, and the habit and language of our lives, will place us on the one hand far above the calamities of those who are enriched by human calamity; as we, on the other hand, abhor the officious co-operation of all those who seek confusion and anarchy under the mask of reform and patriotism.

"We are, sir, Your very humble servants, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Hooper, Richard Lewis, J. C. Hanbury, W. A. Williams, W. A. Williams, jun. William Morgan, William Vaughan.

"In compliance of this requisition, I desire the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Monmouth, to meet at the town hall, in U.K. on Thursday the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock.

"R. MORGAN, Sheriff. September 4, 1795."

NANTZ, September 9. How happens it that those who have most violently declaimed against the Jacobin government, are at present the foremost in endeavouring to prolong the reign of anarchy by delaying the acceptance of the Constitution?

Those, who constantly ridicule the idea of a sovereign people recognize at last this sovereignty in order to ruin us. If those people are so desirous of a civil war let them come here to enjoy its blessings: they surround us on all sides.

No, perfidious friends of anarchy, you shall not succeed; the people will accept the Constitution, which alone can save them. If this work of man has, like its author, not yet attained the greatest possible perfection, we may correct its faults in calmer times; meanwhile we may live happier under its influence till the storms of the revolution are over.

The acceptance of the Constitution by the troops was announced yesterday morning by two discharges of artillery.

For Falmouth and a Market, THE SHIP S E D G E L Y, John Hodge, master. SHE will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to Philips, Cramond & Co. d. November 9.

To Madeira, THE BRIG PERSEVERANCE, William Richards, master. WILL sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to JESSE & ROBERT WALN. dit. November 9.

Jamaica RUM. The Cargo of the brig Peace, Captain Gray, from the north side of Jamaica, Will be landed to-morrow morning at Southstreet wharf, High Proof RUM, Prime SUGAR and COFFEE. Peter Blight. November 9.

No. 60 South Second Street. THE Wholesale and Retail Store for BOOKS, STATIONARY, MUSIC, PRINTS, OIL PAINTINGS, DRAWING BOOKS, and Fancy articles. THOMAS STEPHENS, For the greater convenience of conducting his business extensively, has removed from No. 57, to No. 60 South Second Street, on the north side—where he has received by the last arrivals, an extensive collection of useful Books, and the best Stationery. Also, a variety of New Music, Bunbury's curious Caricatures, Prints, Oil Paintings, Drawing Books, &c. &c. all which he will sell, as usual, for a small profit.

T. S. embraces this opportunity to acknowledge the liberal encouragement he has always experienced from the citizens of Philadelphia—returns his most sincere thanks, and pledges himself to use constant exertions to merit continual favor, and to have his store the place for elegant and useful literature. June 27.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain sloop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit so as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, "that then and in that case judgment shall be entered" against the said George Hutz "by default, and that the said sloop or shallop so as aforesaid seized, on the said attachment" will be sold for the satisfaction of all "creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose."

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795. Lewis Horatio Stockton, Attorney for the Plaintiff. GILES, Clerk. April 1.