

been confined for sedition.* His school-fellows, stung by the dishonour which a circumstance was likely to heap on them, first voted him to Coventry, and then indignantly shouted him off the premises. It was with much difficulty they could be restrained from treating the object of their rage and scorn with such severity as might have embittered their cooler moments, and stained the goodness of their cause.

In consequence of this, Hayward, the father, with his friend Kyd, the Counsel, yesterday waited upon the Master of Merchant Taylors School, to get him reinstated; when the boys rose in a mass, declared they never would sit under the same roof with him; they demanded him and his friends to be given up to their fury as Democrats and Republicans. The tumult was so violent, that all protection was at an end, and scarcely by flitting through a back way, could the triumvirate escape; for the moment it was discovered, they were instantly followed, and by taking partial shelter in a variety of places, scarcely got off without injury.

* This boy is an *élève* of Thelwall's, and has actually held the plate at his Lectures, to collect "the gentlefolks' charity farthings."

CLASSICAL ANECDOTE.—A Student at one of the Universities being called upon for a definition of the Christian Virtues, FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY, made his replies in the following order:—
Quid est Fides?—*Quod non videt.*
Quid Spes?—*Vana res.*
Quid Caritas?—*Magna raritas.*

January 14.

The Duke and Duchefs of York have been to visit the Bristol Hot-wells. It gratified the curiosity of the Duchefs extremely. To the Duke it was no novelty.—It is nothing to a great General to be in *hot water!*

It has at length been proved in a Court of Justice, that Assignats have been forged in this Country, and forged by authority. The meanness of refusing to pay the man who made the plates is a matter of course.—Treachery is nothing if it is not *uniform!*

The King of Poland, in the spring, goes to Carlsbade, a Spa, to drink the waters, and from thence to Rome, where he proposes to pass the remainder of his days. He is about to publish a Declaration, addressed to all the Powers of Europe.

February 12.
PEERAGE.

No less than eight Dukedoms have become extinct since his present Majesty's accession to the Throne, independent of those held by the Princes of the Blood Royal, viz. Cleveland, Bolton, Dover, Kingston, Newcastle, Chandos, Montagu, and the Scotch Dukedom of Douglas.

The four following, it is very probable, will become extinct at the death of their present possessors, from the failure of Heirs Male, viz. Ancaster, Bridgewater, and the Scotch Dukedoms of Queensberry and Roxburgh.

There have been two Creations to this Honour made by His present Majesty in the persons of subjects, viz. the Dukes of Northumberland and Montagu, which last has become extinct.

The Titles of Lancaster, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge are intended for His Majesty's four Younger Sons.

An ingenious new Process for making Potatoo Flour has been discovered at Paisley. This Flour, by experience, has been found to answer the purpose of dressing linen and cotton webs, superior to either wheat or Buck-wheat Flour, and with a less quantity. It gives a finer skin to the cloth, is kindly and cool in the yarn, so that the weaving may go on in the times of the greatest drought or frost. When the uses of this flour are generally known and practised, it will extend the culture of potatoes, and lessen the consumption of wheat flour through Britain and Ireland, as it has the advantage over other potatoe flour commonly made, viz. of not returning to moister, but will keep years in a perfect sound state, and can be afforded at about half the price of wheat flour.

ON A LATE TRIAL.

Mad France has toil'd, with doleful Pain,
With blood-stain'd hands, and giddy brain,
To prove this age "the Age of Reason,"
She's nearly right, e'en we maintain,
Since all sault own,
As well as STONE,
It's justly call'd, "The Age of Treason."

PARIS, January 5.

The French and Imperial armies at present cover all the country between the Moselle and the Rhine. They are exactly opposed and balanced in their forces and their means. They are on equal terms with respect to their principal support—they have each the same security for their retreat, and each finds the same difficulty to act on the offensive.—On the one side the Imperialists have Mentz, and the course of the Rhine. On our's we have Landau, the chain of fortified places on the Saïre, Luxemburg and the course of the Moselle. The armies being thus situated, it is not probable that any thing considerable will be attempted by either, until the opening of the next campaign—a circumstance which may possibly produce a new aspect of affairs.

PROVIDENCE, March 28.

On Friday last were sold at this market, two Hogs—one weighing 733, the other 644 pounds; fattened by Cap. Nathaniel Coggeshall, of Brooklyn, (Connecticut.)

NEW-YORK, April 2.

The last European papers announce the approach of a storm in the north of Europe. The idea that the King of Prussia will attempt to reinstate the Rastholder, seems to gain ground; and there is an expectation that Russia is meditating a blow against Sweden. Gen. Suwarow, who had been appointed to head the Russian forces destined for an expedition against the Persians on the borders of the Caspian Sea, is said to have been since ordered to take command of a body of Russian troops against Finland. The true ground of dispute between Russia and Sweden does not appear—but

tyrants never wait for real reasons: with them, pretences are sufficient.

The King of Naples has opened his port for the export of grain, to the allies and to neutral powers. The French receive constant supplies from that country, from the Barbary coast and from the Islands of the Archipelago—and even from the borders of the Black Sea. The grain is transported in small vessels called *Idwotte*, sailing under letters from the Grand Signior.

The pope also has opened his ports for the export of grain, but his holiness takes special care to make the merchants pay well for licenses.

Preparations for war continue in Turkey. Two hundred French officers are employed in teaching the Turkish troops European tactics, and 40,000 men are already well exercised.

Madame de Souci, the lady who attended Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. to Vienna, was not permitted to pay her respects to the emperor. As she entered the Presence Chamber she was told to retire; that was not the place for her. She was not permitted to see any of the French emigrants—and the Princess was not willing to see them, declaring she considered them as the cause of all the misfortunes that have befallen her family.

The whole circulating specie of England was estimated, during peace at 29 millions sterling. It is alleged on good grounds, that since the beginning of the present war, the export of bullion amounts to 19 millions. This has occasioned a scarcity of specie—the bank of England have lately curtailed their discounts—a million of guineas have been recently coined, and few old ones are seen in circulation.

The disturbances in Corsica have subsided, in consequence of some punishments, but more on account of a promise of the Parliament to diminish the Episcopal tithes, to open the Universities, &c.

The exportation of Segars from the Havanna in foreign vessels is limited to 40ls each.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. V.

I SHALL, for a while, take leave of my friend in New-York, to offer a few remarks on a passage in the President's last message.

Let me previously remark, that if ever there was a crisis in any nation, that loudly called for moderation and temperate discussion, the present is one. The demand for the exercise of an independent, unbiased spirit, is equally imperious. The former are necessary, to avoid those disorders and animosities to which difference of sentiment on politics too often gives birth;—the latter, to enable us, uninfluenced by names or prejudices, to decide according to our best judgment.

The passage on which I wish to comment, is as follows:

"There is also reason to believe, that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the late conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in commercial Treaties, the consent of two-thirds of the whole Senate, instead of two-thirds of the Senators present; and because in treaties respecting territorial limits, the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of members of both houses respectively, was not made necessary."

Whatever may have been the arguments employed by the friends of the constitution to biazon forth its beauties, or by its enemies, to aggravate its deformity, their opinions must not be referred to, as our rule of conduct. To the constitution we must refer. That is "the guide, which," to use the President's own words, "we can never abandon." So that we must cling, "as the rock of our salvation." We may say of those conventional opinions, as Mahomet said of the comments on the Alcoran, if they are opposite to it, they must be erroneous, and therefore be rejected—if they agree with it, they are superfluous, and may be laid aside.

Nevertheless, as the President recurs to this species of support for his construction of the constitution, we may, without absolutely admitting its validity, examine how far he can draw from it a corroboration of his idea.

Judge Wilson was a leading member of the federal convention—he was the only member of that body, that was likewise a member of the Pennsylvania state convention. His labours and services in both, are well known. To this business he devoted himself unremittedly for several months, to the almost entire abandonment of his private concerns. On any dubious point, therefore, he is as good authority probably as any man in America. Did he, then, Mr. Fenno, contend for a construction of the treaty-making power, which would annihilate or absorb the specific powers granted to the house of representatives, co-ordinately with the Senate? No, sir—no such thing. He asserted a "restraining power" on the part of the house of Representatives. He gave that construction, which the house have now adopted. But, sir, as I have given the President's words, *ad longum*, I shall be equally just to Mr. Wilson.

"It well deserves to be remarked, that though the house of representatives possess no *active part* in making Treaties; yet their legislative authority will be found to have *strong restraining influence upon both President and Senate*. In England, if the king and his ministers find themselves, during their negotiation, to be embarrassed, because an existing law is not repealed, or a new law is not enacted, they give notice to the legislature of their situation, and inform them, that it will be necessary, before the treaty can operate, that some law be repealed, or some be made. *And will not the same thing take place here?* Shall less prudence, less caution, less moderation take place among those who negotiate Treaties for the United States, than among those who negotiate them for the other nations of the earth?" Debates of the convention of Pennsylvania, p. p. 112, 113.

Not to exceed the limits I have prescribed myself, I shall defer any remarks on this extract, till my next number.

HARRINGTON.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1796.

Captain Parker, of the Ship *George and Patty Washington*, from Liverpool, arrived at Baltimore—on the 25th Feb. and 7th March spoke, severally, two vessels from St. Ubes, the Captains of which informed him that Cadiz was partly sunk by an Earthquake, and that the King of Spain was in Portugal.

Extracts from letters of an American gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated January 15.

"That Europe is on the eve of a peace is the general belief—the Emperor is exhausted and is said to have demanded a subsidy to a very considerable amount—this Great Britain cannot comply with, for she is almost drained of her specie, by the late loan and other continental expences; she would vain keep the Emperor involved with the French Republic, but it is supposed that he could not support another campaign—and if he resolves on it, the success of it is very doubtful in the Netherlands, while in Italy he is almost sure of losing Lombardy, in consequence of the late brilliant victory of the French in that quarter—here the desire of peace appears to be great and general, this country, needs it much, but such are her immense resources, that on the return of peace she will not feel her burdens heavy, or by any means beyond her powers.

"The President's speech as you will find by the papers, has been received here—it has excited unbounded admiration and applause—it has raised the American stocks, given confidence to all who have property in the United States, and brightened the countenance of every friend to liberty—into whatever company I go, the President is spoken of in the highest terms, as the first character of the age, and the ornament of his species—in the Evening Courier you will find (as I mean to copy it out for you or Mr. B.) a beautiful eulogium of Mr. Esquire's, on the speech and its author; all the papers indeed are pointed in their praise of it—thus you see what encomiums this excellent man meets with from foreigners, while some of his own countrymen are so lost to all sense of propriety and gratitude, as to traduce him in the public papers—really the pieces which with a certain newspaper of your city teems are insufferable, and provoke the execration of all such as are not callous to every generous and grateful sentiment. We are now on very agreeable terms with this government, they really show much more respect and attention to us than to any other power—let us keep up this favorable impression. I hope our House of Representatives will act a wise and dignified part, and altho' some angry speeches may be made, and some impolitic resolutions be proposed, yet I trust Congress will carry the Treaty into effect, and preserve the United States in the respectable and happy situation in which they are now placed."

From the same—dated February 2d.

"I am much pleased to understand from your last letter, and from others lately received from Philadelphia, that the present session of Congress promises to be more temperate than was apprehended some time since. The British ministry are at this time looking to the conduct of the House of Representatives, as that which is to govern their conduct towards the United States. I have reason to believe that the appeals suspended until the measures of this branch of the legislature are known: Whether afterwards they will be favorable, it is impossible to say; but I rather think such an event is to be expected.

"I was informed by Mr. Pinckney, that a gentleman had just been with him, who has purchased a considerable tract of land on the Ohio in Pennsylvania, who this spring will take out with him 1500 settlers, chiefly farmers, who are all engaged and ready to embark. I cannot tell you the effect which the President's speech has produced through this country; I speak I think correctly when I say, it will be the means of pouring some millions sterling into the lap of the United States; it has excited admiration, inspired confidence, and reflected a degree of consequence on every one who bears the name of an American: indeed there is no national character so high in Europe at this time as the American—every one who has ever been in the United States seems eager to claim the rights of citizenship and to be considered as an American.

At an Election held yesterday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Aldermen of this City—

Philip Wager, Joseph Ball,
Robert Wharton, John Barclay,
Michael Edlebas, George Roberts,
Matthew Clarkson, John C. Stocker,
Hilary Baker, James Ash,
Isaac Howell, William Allibone,
Jonathan B. Smith, John Jennings,
Reynold Keen,

From the AURORA, of this morning.

The extracts published in the AURORA on the 4th instant from a pamphlet entitled "Des interets des puissances continentales relativement a l'Angleterre" are treated in the Gazette of the UNITED STATES, of last evening, as a forgery. As the sentiments contained in those extracts are unanswerable, it was necessary, to promote the views of the faction, to represent them as an American fabrication. The pamphlet, however, from which the extracts were made, for the information of the unbeliever, may be seen at the Office of the AURORA. Its publication in Paris was not so early in the year 1795, as announced at the head of the extracts which appeared in the AURORA. It was printed before the 21st of September of that year, and the preface is dated 12th Thermidor of the 3d year, July 30th, 1795. The date of it, is not however material in determining upon its merits: What is pusillanimous conduct of our administration, written by a subject of one of the most despotic courts of Europe, which ought to call up a blush in the cheek of every public servant in the administration not callous to impartial censure.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 6th April, 1796.

LETTERS for the British Packet CARRIERS, for Falmouth, (via Halifax) will be received at this Office until Friday, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

From our Correspondent at Hamburg, January 26, 1796.

The northern part of Germany begins to recover from the distresses the war has occasioned there, tho' it never was the scene thereof. Hanover is quite disjoined from the alliance against France; all the troops returned already to their garrisons in the country; all commissaries of war and quartermasters also dismissed, all magazines fold. The Prussians left the line of neutrality, or demarcation, on the Rhine, and refused to protect those Princes who had not acceded to the peace with France. The army of the Prince of Hohenlohe went to the interior part of the Prussian country, and left the Rhine entirely. The rumour as if Prussia intended to return to war in order to restore the Stadtholder, is quite without foundation. Prussia has now quite turned its attention to the East. The entire dissolution of Poland is an unhappy truth—Poland is no more. As far as to the Vistula, (Weichsel river) all, even Warlaw, is ceded to Prussia. The country beyond that river belongs now to Russia—an immense extension of dominion, threatening Europe, unless the spoilers quarrel amongst themselves. Austria has only got a small part, including Cracovie. The inhabitants of ancient Prussia, especially the Silesians, are very much hurt in their trade by the new partition, as they profited very much from Poland, as a foreign country not subject to the letters of Prussian trade.

The new plan of French finances is not much liked by our merchants, which may be a proof that it threatens the value of assignats—The better for France.

The advantages gained by the Austrians may be a scourge to Germany, especially to those unhappy parts situated on the Rhine—They are almost a desert. Now Austria will listen to no conditions of peace, and will force the powers of Southern Germany to remain in her interest. The alliance of Russia will be a bngbear to them; for Russia wishes the protraction of a war which ruins her rivals and neighbours. The troops of Russia, which were said should enter into Germany to help the Emperor, are fast removing into the interior part of Poland. An irruption of the Persians into the country of the Prince Heraclius of Georgia, is the pretext.—Something of this is true; for the Persians conquered Eflis, the capital of Georgia, killed the hereditary prince, and forced the old brave Heraclius to fly into Russia.

The regiment of Rohan hussars was, on Nov. 27, to be embarked for England at the mouth of the Weser, after the horses had been fold; but several hundreds deserted. Three companies refused to go on board, and were forced by the officers not without bloodshed.

The surrender of Manheim, on the Rhine, on the 24th Nov. is an happy event for that town. It was certainly the most regular, neat and finest town in Germany, tho' not large. Its fortifications were strong, and the situation commanding the river and a great district. A great part of the town is ruined especially by the hot balls. The Austrians were provoked by the surrender to the French, and by the inclination of the Elector of Bavaria to the neutrality, and behaved with their common brutality towards the German countries that are not of their party. The French are at present the reverse of what they were three months ago on the Rhine. The surprise near Mayence was complete, and as they advanced so far without magazines in an exhausted country, they must leave it as suddenly as it was conquered. Many thought it was a *ruse de guerre*, and that they intended to bring the Austrians over on the borders of the Mosel, (Pichegru always retiring) in the mean time that Jourdan should fall on the enemy's rear, maintaining his positions on the East of the Rhine. Indeed Jourdan has lately advanced again as far as the river Sauer on this side of the Rhine; but now Clairfayt is marching against him, though with inferior force. The latest news say he had only 30,000 men under him, and Jourdan has 60,000. The truth is, that since the reduction of Manheim the Austrians do not advance so much as before beyond the Rhine. The French army was very much weakened thro' want of discipline, and very many furloughs given or taken by the soldiers; Now all are forced back to the army, which is increasing daily. Jourdan's army had not suffered so much as Pichegru's.—The French are faithful to their character, always running and flying fast when they are once surprised and routed, but irresistible when en *avantage*.—The interior government being now settled, and from all accounts, going on in the best way, the army may recover her former glory. The German newspapers written on the Rhine, have suddenly changed their tone: when the French approached to Frankfort there was no better, no braver people, their discipline and humanity was as praiseworthy as their successes were glorious; now all is the contrary. Formerly all wished for peace, now barely they breathe nothing but war. It cannot be denied that the French on their retreat did not behave so well as before towards the inhabitants. That they fought well one may see by the astonishing increase of Austrian hospitals, and the number of wounded in every town near the Rhine. The French maintain themselves at Germersheim in their lines.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship	Days.
Nancy, Staples,	Nantz 42
Jenny, Chauncy,	Savannah 9
Brig Columbia, Barker,	Liverpool 40
Harmony, Burt,	St. Mark's 24
Two Sisters, Fernal,	Martinique 29
Schr. Hannah, Deck,	Wilmington 12
Sloop Maria, Brith,	Edenton 17
Happy Couple, Osburn,	do. 12

The Argus states that the Ocean was taken not far from the Highlands, with a Pilot on board. Our information is, that she was taken three days before she madelanded.

WANTED.

ONE Journeyman Coppersmith, and one Journeyman Tin Plate Worker—to whom the highest wages will be given—Enquire at No. 235 Arch-Street. April 5. codr.